

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington : 1954

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1953

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

June 30, 1953

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY, Secretary of the Treasury, *chairman*
Senator WILLIAM A. PURTELL, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library
LUTHER H. EVANS, Librarian of Congress, *secretary*
Mrs. EUGENE MEYER [*Term expires March 9, 1955*]
Vacancy [ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq., died February 11, 1953]

Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

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

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

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

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

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

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

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES OR OTHER PROPERTY:

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

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

Officers of the Library of Congress

JULY 1, 1952—JUNE 30, 1953

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, *Librarian of Congress*¹
HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

Office of the Librarian

Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary
Marlene D. Wright, Historian

Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian
Frederick H. Wagman, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (from November 20, 1951, until October 26, 1952; acting from October 27, 1952, until February 1, 1953)
Dan M. Lacy, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (on leave until February 2, 1953; resigned March 23, 1953)
Lucile M. Morsch, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian (from May 25, 1953)
Edythe W. First, Executive Assistant

Office of the Assistant Librarian

Solon J. Buck, Assistant Librarian

Exhibits Office

Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer

Information and Publications Office

Elizabeth E. Hamer, Information and Publications Officer
Vincent L. Eaton, Chief Editor
Mary B. McMahon, Assistant Information Officer

United States Quarterly Book Review

Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

Reference Department

Burton W. Adkinson, Director
Robert C. Gooch, Assistant Director (until May 18, 1953), Associate Director
Motion Picture Collection: James H. Culver, Custodian
Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer

¹ Resigned July 5, 1953.

Aeronautics Division

John F. Stearns, Chief (until July 31, 1952)
Marvin W. McFarland, Chief (temporary, from August 5 until September 30, 1952, and from June 26, 1953)
John C. L. Andreassen, Chief (from October 1, 1952, until June 25, 1953)
Arthur G. Renstrom, Assistant Chief

Air Information Division

George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief

Air Research Division

William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief

Division for the Blind

Donald G. Patterson, Chief
Thomas B. Hedges, Assistant Chief (from May 25, 1953)

European Affairs Division

Harry J. Krould, Chief

General Reference and Bibliography Division

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (until August 31, 1952)
Roy P. Basler, Chief (from September 1, 1952)
Henry J. Dubester, Assistant Chief
James B. Childs, Chief Documents Officer
Census Library Project: Phyllis G. Carter, Chief
Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator

Hispanic Foundation

Howard Francis Cline, Director (from September 1, 1952)
Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*

Loan Division

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief (from July 17, 1952)
Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian

Manuscripts Division

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian
for the American Collections
Robert H. Land, Assistant Chief

Map Division

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief

Music Division

Harold Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Folklore Section: Duncan B. M. Emrich, Chief
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Mrs. Gertrude Clark Whittall, Honorary
Curator
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for
the Advancement of Music: Mrs. Elizabeth
Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory
Committee
Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele,
Chief Engineer

Orientalia Division

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief
Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief
Japanese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Chief
Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Chief
South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief
(from September 22, 1952)

Prints and Photographs Division

Alice Lee Parker, Acting Chief and Curator
of Fine Prints
Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen,
Curator

Rare Books Division

Frederick R. Goff, Chief
Microfilm Reading Room: John P. Melvin,
Curator

Science Division

Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief

Serials Division

Clyde S. Edwards, Chief (until October 15,
1952)
Paul L. Berry, Chief (from March 9, 1953)
John H. Thaxter, Assistant Chief

Slavic and East European Division

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Stack and Reader Division

Willard Webb, Chief
Gordon Patterson, Assistant Chief

Technical Information Division

Dwight E. Gray, Chief
Robert S. Bray, Deputy Chief

Law Library

William Lawrence Keitt, Law Librarian
Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian.
American and British Law Section: William
H. Crouch, Chief
Foreign Law Section: Vladimir Gsovski, Chief
Latin American Law Section: Helen L. Clag-
gett, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Ernest S. Griffith, Director
Wilfred C. Gilbert, Assistant Director
Merlin H. Nipe, Deputy Assistant Director

American Law Division

James P. Radigan, Jr., Chief

Economics Division

Charles A. Welsh, Chief

Foreign Affairs Division

Francis R. Valeo, Chief

Government Division

W. Brooke Graves, Chief

History and General Research Division

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief

Library Services Division

Frank J. Bertalan, Chief

Senior Specialists Division

Ernest S. Griffith, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director
Lewis C. Coffin, Assistant Director
Lester K. Born, Coordinator of Microrepro-
duction Projects
Jean Metz, Selection Officer

Binding Division

George E. Smith, Chief

Card Division

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief
Elizabeth Hope Harding, Assistant Chief

Catalog Maintenance Division

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief (until April 27, 1953)

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief (from April 28 until May 25, 1953)

Robert D. Stevens, Assistant Chief (from August 14, 1952)

Descriptive Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief (until August 31, 1952, and temporary, from May 26, 1953)

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (from September 1, 1952, until May 25, 1953)

Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

Alton H. Keller, Chief

Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief

Order Division

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief (from May 25, 1953)

William H. Kurth, Chief (temporary until May 25, 1953), Assistant Chief (from May 25, 1953)

Paul L. Berry, Assistant Chief (until March 9, 1953)

Serial Record Division (created March 22, 1953, succeeding the former Serial Record Section of the Order Division)

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief (from April 27, 1953)

Mary E. Kahler, Assistant Chief (from May 25, 1953)

Subject Cataloging Division

David J. Haykin, Chief (until August 31, 1952)

Richard S. Angell, Chief (from September 1, 1952)

Leo E. LaMontagne, Deputy Chief

Union Catalog Division

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief

Edward A. Finlayson, Assistant Chief

Copyright Office

Arthur Fisher, Register of Copyrights

William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register

Cataloging Division

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief

Examining Division

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief

Reference Division

Richard S. MacCartency, Chief

Service Division

Luther H. Mumford, Chief

Administrative Department

John C. L. Andreassen, Director (until September 30, 1952)

Frederick H. Wagman, Director (from October 27, 1952)

Julius Davidson, Assistant Director for Budget, Finance, and Management Improvement (from March 2, 1953)

William W. Rossiter, Assistant Director (until March 1, 1953), Budget Officer (from March 2, 1953)

Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections

Accounts Office

Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer

Mary E. Kilroy, Assistant Accounting Officer

Buildings and Grounds Division

Merton J. Foley, Chief

Irvin E. Boniface, Assistant Chief

Disbursing Office

James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer

William B. P. Lumsden, Assistant Disbursing Officer

Guard Division

Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard

Office of the Secretary

Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library

Ida F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary

Personnel Division

Jacob H. Mason, Director of Personnel

Photoduplication Service

Donald C. Holmes, Chief

Charles LaHood, Jr., Assistant Chief (from January 26, 1953)

Tabulating Office

John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer

John W. Slack, Assistant Tabulating Officer

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent

Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing (until January 30, 1953)

John C. Davis, Foreman of Printing (from January 31, 1953)
James Walker, Foreman of Binding

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

Arabic Literature and Bibliography: Joseph A. Dagher (April 23–October 20, 1952)
Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy: Scymour Lubetzky
Biology: Raymond L. Zwemer
British Legal Bibliography: K. Howard Drake (July 11–29, 1952)
Classification and Subject Cataloging: David J. Haykin
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund: Alice Lee Parker, John Taylor Arms, Stow Wengenroth
History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland
Hungarian Collections: Bela Talbot Kardos (July 1–November 12, 1952)
Iconography: Paul Vanderbilt
Indic Collections: Murari Lal Nagar (July 1, 1952–June 30, 1953); S. S. Saith (February 11–March 10, 1953)
Management: A. H. Stricker
Manuscripts: Solon J. Buck
Modern European History: John A. Hawgood (October 14–31, 1952)
Near East Studies and Turkish Literature: John Kingsley Birge (died August 14, 1952)
Philosophy: David Baumgardt
Poetry in English: Conrad Potter Aiken (until September 16, 1952)
Postwar Finnish Writings: Kirsti Kaarina Jaantila (July 1–15, 1952)
Postwar Greek Problems: Floyd A. Spencer (June 2–August 31, 1952)
Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth
Scandinavian Collections: Arne Kildal (March 30–April 25, 1953)
Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson
Steele-Clovis Fund in the Library of Congress: Frances Densmore
Yugoslav Collection: Borivoje Z. Milejević (July 23–October 15, 1952)

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Germany:

Education: Hans Wenke, Tübingen
Natural Sciences: Dietrich Schmidt-Ott, Berlin

Political Science and Economics: A. R. L. Gurland, Berlin
Social Sciences: Max Horkheimer, Frankfurt am Main

Austria:

Economics: Franz Heissenberger, Vienna
Social Sciences: Ferdinand Westphalen, Vienna

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

American Historiography: St. George Leakin Sioussat
Canadiana: Nathan Van Patten
French Literature: Alexis St.-Léger Léger
Geography: Lawrence Martin
Haitian Bibliography: Max Bissainthe
History of Canon Law and Roman Law: Stephan George Kuttner
Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald
Lithuanian Materials: Vaclovas Biržiška
Mathematical Literature: James R. Newman
Modern Civil Law: Charles S. Lobingier
Music: Msgr. Higinio Anglés
Paleography: Elias Avery Lowe
Philately: James Waldo Fawcett
Planning of the Collection: Harry Miller Lydenberg
Scientific Documentation: Mortimer Taube
Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris

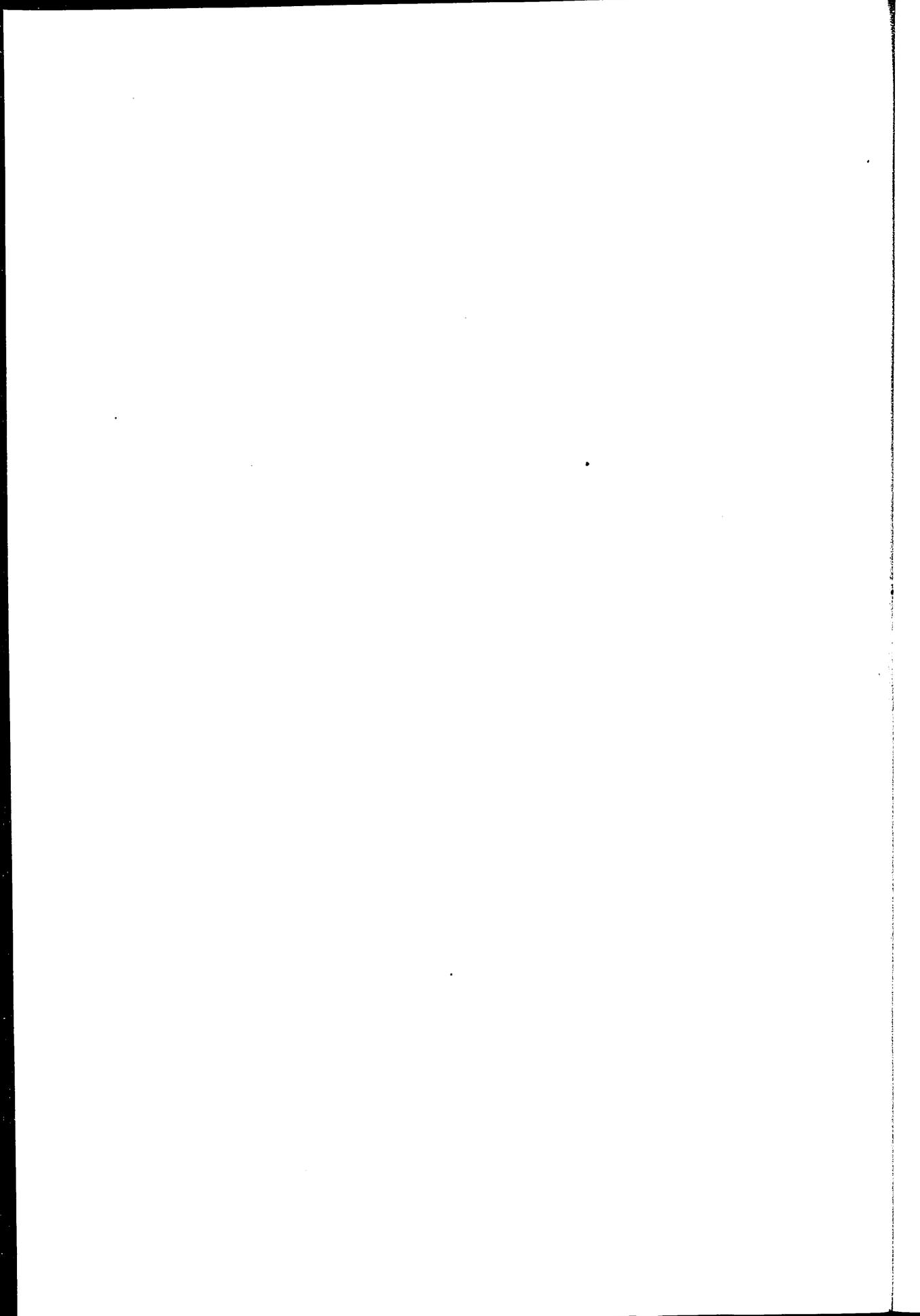
FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge
American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier
Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes
Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith
Chemistry: Byron A. Soule
Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin
Education: Willard O. Mishoff
English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger
Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour, and John Walker
Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin
Geology: William E. Powers
Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann
Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith
Latin American Economics: Miron Burgin
Library Science: Jerrold Orne
Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten

Military Science: Edward Mead Earle
Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham
Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel
Population: Edward P. Hutchinson
Science: Morris C. Leikind
Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J.
Whitfield
Studies of the Literature of German Fascism:
Douwe Stuurman
Technology: Manuel Sanchez
War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN
AMERICAN LETTERS

Léonic Adams, Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh
Auden, Elizabeth Bishop, Richard P. Black-
mur, Cleanth Brooks, Katherine Garrison
Chapin, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Paul Green,
Robert T. S. Lowell, Archibald MacLeish,
Samuel Eliot Morison, Katherine Anne Porter,
John Crowe Ransom, Karl Shapiro, Robert
Penn Warren, Thornton Wilder, and William
Carlos Williams



Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate:

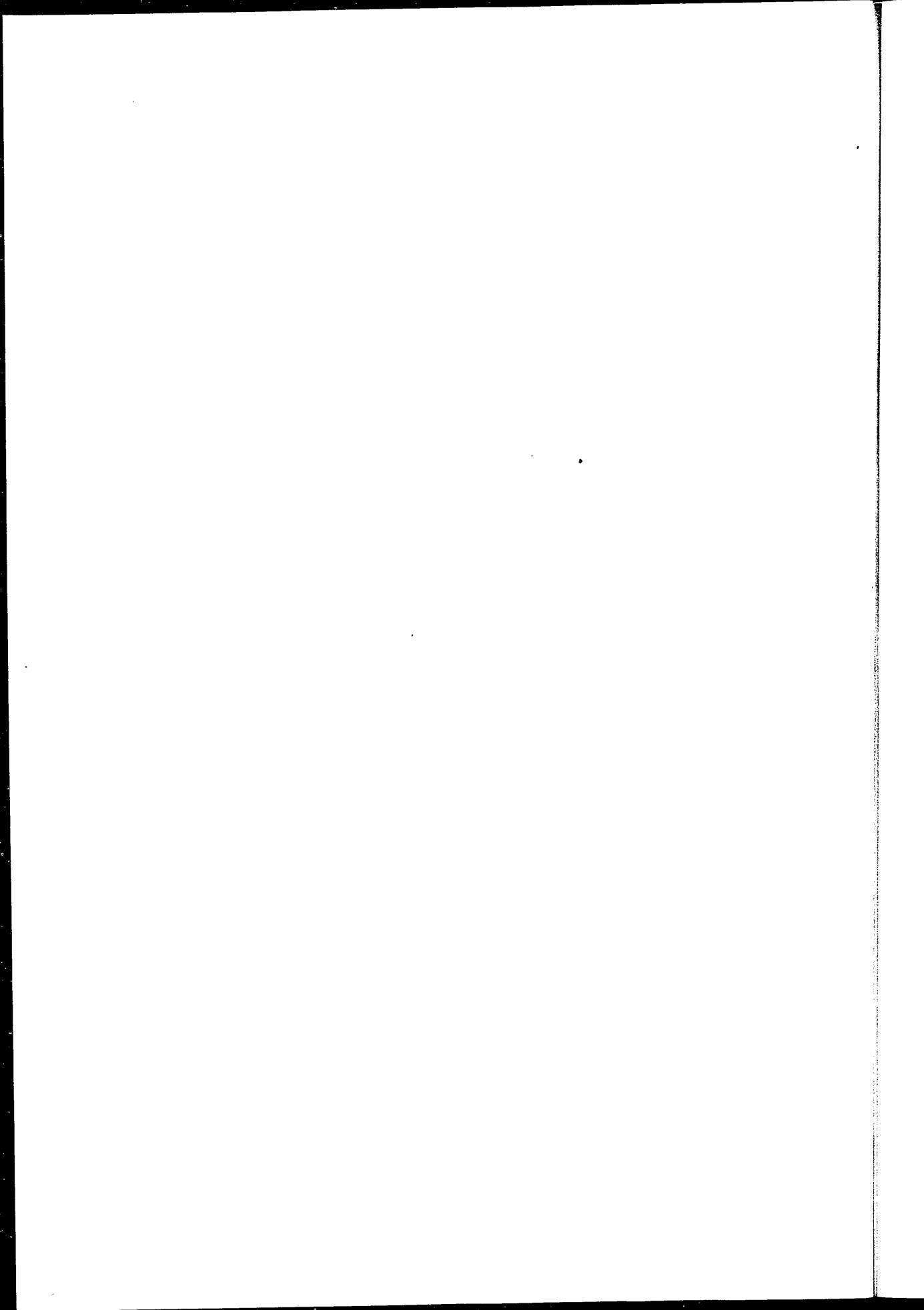
The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement thereto published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1953, are submitted herewith.

VERNER W. CLAPP

Acting Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D. C.



The Annual Report of The Librarian of Congress

Introduction

THE CLOSING DAYS of the last fiscal year were also the last days of the administration of Luther Harris Evans as the tenth Librarian of Congress. Dr. Evans had held the doors of the Library open wide upon the world, and during his librarianship he had himself taken an increasingly active part in international affairs. It was not surprising, then, that he should have been called to another, and wider, position of leadership, as Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Few in this country or elsewhere had been more intimately associated with UNESCO from its beginning than Dr. Evans. He attended the 1945 organization meeting in London, where he participated in drafting the constitution of the organization. From 1946 to 1952 he served as a member and ultimately as the chairman of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. As adviser or delegate, he attended every General Conference except that of 1946. From 1949 he was a member of the Executive Board. His 3-year term expired in December 1952 and he was persuaded to accept reelection only on the understanding that he would not be expected to serve a full term, now 4 years.

On June 15, 1953, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris nominated Dr. Evans to the post of Director General of UNESCO to succeed Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico. Although a member of the board himself, Dr. Evans had left for Washington the day before. On July 1 the General Conference confirmed the Executive Board's selection, and the same day Dr. Evans cabled his resignation as Librarian of Congress to President Eisenhower to be effective at the close of July 5.

In acknowledging Dr. Evans' resignation, President Eisenhower said:

"My acceptance of it is made, as you must expect, with mixed feelings. The only compensation for the loss of your devoted service to the Library is the knowledge of the vital importance of the post that you have been asked to fill.

"I know that as Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization you assume a heavy responsibility in broadening and deepening international understanding—the indispensable factor in just and enduring peace. I know also that to this responsibility you bring rare gifts of judgment, scholarship, and idealism."

Thus Dr. Evans' more than 13 years in the Library came to a close. For the last 8, almost to the day, he served as Librarian. He had been nominated for the post by President Truman on June 18, 1945; 11 days later he had been confirmed by the Senate; and he took the oath of office on June 30. The choice was applauded by the world of scholarship in general as well as by the library profession. Dr. Evans combined the abilities of administrator, educator, political scientist, archivist, and librarian. He had been appointed to the Library by Archibald MacLeish in 1939, to serve as Director of the Legislative Reference Service, had been promoted in 1940 to the position of Chief Assistant Librarian, and had served as Acting Librarian for several periods of varying length.

The Library in June 1945

The Library of Congress was beginning its 145th year when Dr. Evans became its head. The heritage which he received from his immediate predecessors was distinguished. The Library of Congress was

already known throughout the world. Its holdings were impressive in quality and in numbers. Its services were varied, and some of them were outstanding. Annual appropriations totaled nearly \$5,000,000 and additional funds were available from gifts and endowments. Some \$750,000, principally from copyright fees and the sale of catalog cards, was returned to the United States Treasury annually.

The new Librarian inherited an organization he had helped to fashion. He was proud of the reorganization of the Library that was gradually effected in the early 1940's and felt that it gave him the proper instrument for accomplishing his purposes. At the same time he was sharply aware of inadequacies in the collections and deficiencies in the services. Gaps in the holdings had to be eliminated if the Library was to meet Government demands for wider regional and subject coverage. The staff included specialists whose competence was unchallenged, but there were far too few of them. Cataloging had to be streamlined and bibliographic controls extended. More books had to be made available for more people and for more purposes.

Special Service to Congress

When Dr. Evans was appointed he received two directives from the President: to advance research as a necessary adjunct to the legislative process and to cooperate to the fullest degree possible in strengthening the American library system by the development of other libraries. The first of these objectives had been a major interest of Dr. Evans from the time he came to the Library as Director of the Legislative Reference Service. In 1940 he proposed an increase in appropriations to provide for additional subject specialists and to develop more effective liaison between the Service and Members of Congress. Although this request was not granted in full, the desirability of developing a Service that would more realistically meet the needs of Congress for technical informa-

tion essential in the formulation of public policy was recognized.

Statutory recognition of the Legislative Reference Service as a major research arm of the Congress came in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Subsequent increases in appropriations for the Service permitted the employment of experts in international affairs, agriculture, transportation and communication, international trade, and other fields of continuing concern to Members and Committees of Congress. The principle of impartial service has always been strictly adhered to; scrupulous care is exercised to assure that analytical reports are uncolored by opinion or preference. It is this objectivity, perhaps, upon which Congress has come to depend, that is responsible more than anything else for the spectacular rise in the use of the Service—an increase of 136 percent since the beginning of fiscal year 1947, when 20,875 Congressional inquiries were handled as compared with 49,363 in fiscal 1953.

A Wider Scope for the Library

To strengthen the American library system—the President's second directive—the Librarian first needed to strengthen the national library, which stands for many purposes at the center of the American library system.

The work of the Library of Congress affects in many tangible and intangible ways the work of libraries throughout the country. The excellence of its collections or their weaknesses contributes to the strength or the deficiencies of the total library resources of the Nation. These national collections are not just a matter of pride to other libraries, to communities everywhere in the United States—they are collections that may be drawn upon for local needs through interlibrary loan. The Library's classification schedules and its list of subject headings are used by many libraries throughout the country. Its cataloging operations, particularly the efficiency of its catalog card service, affect the economy of thousands of American libraries. Even its

reference services are influenced by the needs and interests of other libraries, as well as of other Government agencies, educational institutions, professional groups, and, in general, the world of scholarship. In a day when it is difficult for any great library to operate independently of others, this is impossible in the case of the Library of Congress, because many of the problems faced by the library world are so big and so complex that a cooperative approach to them offers the only solution. Thus there is a desirable state of interdependence in the American library system.

Potentialities of the Library

Luther Evans was not one to paint on a small canvas, and to that characteristic much of the expansion of the Library's services in recent years is due. Even as Acting Librarian, in the spring of 1945, he presented to Congress budget estimates for the fiscal year 1946 that were premised on the end of World War II and the Library's beginning to assume its postwar responsibilities.

His first budget requests as Librarian of Congress—those for fiscal 1947—were more than estimates for keeping the institution running for another year. They represented his plan for a Library that would play "an enlarged role . . . in the Nation's life." Totalling \$12,468,901, they were twice the size of the 1946 appropriation. They took into account the higher salaries and shorter hours that followed the war, and they envisioned the employment of personnel to eliminate some staggering arrearages; to increase by 100 percent the Library's acquisitions, which, because of the war, had in some areas been reduced to a trickle; and to meet new demands upon the Library for information and services in support of the Government's ever-broadening concern with world affairs.

Congress granted some substantial increases, then and later, especially for the Legislative Reference Service, the Copy-

right Office, and the catalog card service. The House Committee on Appropriations, in reporting on the budget proposals for fiscal 1947, however, called attention "to the need for a determination as to what the policy of the Library of Congress is going to be in the way of expansion and service to the public and the Congress."

Although the Library believed that the program proposed was within the framework of policies already approved, Dr. Evans appointed a Planning Committee, composed of distinguished librarians, Government officials, and private scholars, to consider the question. The committee's program for the Library's development was submitted to the Librarian in March 1947, transmitted to Congress, and published in the Librarian's *Annual Report* for fiscal 1947. The policy question, however, remained unresolved. But in March 1950, when Dr. Evans presented a summary of the budget estimates for fiscal 1951 and a plan for the next 2 years to the Joint Committee on the Library, that Committee adopted a resolution approving in principle a 3-year program calling for appropriations of \$9,369,200 in 1951, \$10,271,382 in 1952, and \$11,122,200 in 1953.

These levels were never quite achieved, partly because the Library did not ask for everything it believed it needed and partly because it did not receive all it did ask for. The justification of the 1947 estimates, published in the *Annual Report* for the fiscal year 1946, nevertheless remains a blueprint for developing more fully the potentialities of the Library of Congress.

Although this goal was not reached—and in an exact sense it never can be because each year brings new needs and ever-expanding frontiers of service—under Dr. Evans' administration appropriations made directly to the Library more than doubled. They rose from \$4,605,805 in fiscal 1945 to \$9,440,987 in fiscal 1953. A large part of this increase had to be used to meet mandatory pay raises and price increases over which the Library had no control, but many advances were made.

Acquisitions

World War II revealed serious deficiencies in the collections of the Library in addition to gaps that had already been recognized; and some of these gaps were widened when sources of supply in a large part of the world were cut off by the war. Dr. Evans, then, had a three-fold problem: to fill some of the long-standing gaps, to funnel into the Library materials published but unobtainable during the war, and to provide for a regular acquisitions program that would insure the quality and comprehensiveness that he was determined the collections should have.

When he took office, it was estimated that the Library was getting only about half of the material currently published throughout the world that was required if the Library was to give adequate service in fields other than medicine and agriculture, for which the Armed Forces Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library are primarily responsible. Experience had shown that materials, particularly serial publications, which today contain the most useful political and scientific information, must be obtained as they are issued or they are likely to be lost to libraries. Consequently the Library concentrated its purchasing program on current materials, especially books and periodicals relating to Eastern Europe, South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Far East—areas that loomed with increasing importance on the international scene.

It very soon became obvious that funds could not be stretched to cover buying older materials. Thus purchasing of rare books, music, manuscripts, and noncurrent publications in the humanities virtually ceased.

Since funds for purchases declined steadily after fiscal 1946 while prices climbed, the Library sought by every means possible to improve the methods for obtaining materials. "Open order" arrangements now bring current national bibliographies by airmail to the Library, where sub-

ject specialists check what is essential. In countries that have few if any lists of current publications, "blanket order" arrangements are made with local dealers who are informed of the Library's needs and select publications for it. Foreign librarians and visiting scholars employed as consultants survey the collections and the acquisitions arrangements and make valuable suggestions for improvements. Priced exchange agreements with foreign institutions now constitute a more effective acquisitions instrument than in the past.

The network of exchange agreements was extended into the far corners of the earth during Dr. Evans' administration. New executive agreements for the international exchange of official publications, arranged through the Department of State, were doubled in number and the Library's own system of exchange was enlarged by some 2,000 agreements. These arrangements brought in quantities of materials from the United States and abroad. Exchange and transfers from other Government agencies have, in fact, accounted for the largest category of receipts each year since the war.

Dr. Evans gave wholehearted support to cooperative efforts designed to enrich the holdings of libraries in the United States and to prevent unnecessary duplication. The Library, for example, took a major part in the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, which procured European wartime publications for American libraries, thus obtaining for its collections some 230,000 books and periodicals. It actively participates in the Farmington Plan (which divides among the leading American libraries responsibility for acquiring research materials in certain designated fields), the Documents Expediting Project, and the United States Book Exchange.

Imaginative projects for microfilming priceless manuscript collections, some inaccessible for ages, were organized. Thus copies of materials of the greatest cultural importance in St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai and in the Greek Orthodox and Armenian Patriarchate Libraries in

Jerusalem were added to the Library's collections. The official gazettes of the Mexican states, selected series of records in the Japanese Foreign Office, and early records of our own States were also microfilmed under Library sponsorship. And during fiscal 1953 a small project for the filming of manuscripts of the early Christian era in the monasteries on Mt. Athos in Greece was undertaken. Copies of any or all such materials filmed are made available to other libraries on order.

Important gifts poured into the Library, already the depository of many of the national literary and historical treasures, while Dr. Evans was its head. Outstanding among them were Lessing J. Rosenwald's gift of the 500-year-old manuscript, the Giant Bible of Mainz, and his additions to the Rosenwald Collection in the Library; Alfred Whital Stern's Collection of Lincolniana, still in the process of transfer; Leonard Kebler's Cervantes Collection; the manuscript of W. Somerset Maugham's great novel, *Of Human Bondage*, and the first version of this novel, "The Artistic Temperament of Stephen Carey," received with the injunction that it never be published; and the collection of manuscripts, letters, and autographed first editions of Hans Christian Andersen, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt. Miss Mary Pickford presented her collection of early motion-picture films. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall gave autograph scores of both the modern and the classical schools. In the past year, the musical manuscripts of George Gershwin, Deems Taylor, and John Philip Sousa were received. And the lengthy roster of those whose papers were given to the Library includes Orville and Wilbur Wright, Owen Wister, Cordell Hull, Frederick Law Olmsted, Josephus Daniels, Harvey W. Wiley, Gutzon Borglum, Harold L. Ickes, and Gen. John J. Pershing, while the papers of Calvin Coolidge, Charles Evans Hughes, and William Howard Taft, already on deposit, have in recent years been converted to gifts.

In short, the number of items received as gifts increased from 62,000 in the fiscal year 1945 to 332,000 in the fiscal year 1953, and these figures do not include manuscripts, some 680,000 of which were presented in fiscal 1953 alone. In these years of economy and declining appropriations for purchases, this is a very significant development. Without these gifts the collections of the Library would have great utility but little luster.

The total intake during Dr. Evans' administration was almost literally overwhelming. Some 2,336,000 pieces were received in fiscal 1945 as compared with 4,402,000 in fiscal 1953, but in only 3 years, the fiscal years 1947-49, when the cooperative acquisitions projects were at their height, more than 22,282,000 pieces flooded the Library. The collections themselves, which amounted to about 24,900,000 pieces on June 30, 1945, increased to 31,600,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1953.

Cataloging and Classification

This deluge obviously created problems for Dr. Evans, who, in addition, had inherited a mounting backlog of unprocessed materials. Why, then, take in more and more, was a question often casually asked. The answer is that materials must be obtained while they can be had. On the other hand, cataloging cannot be postponed indefinitely, materials cannot be left in unorganized masses, or the purpose of acquiring them—to make them useful to the Government and people of the United States—will be defeated. A 10-year project to eliminate the backlog and to provide for handling the yearly increases was one of Dr. Evans' first proposals, but staff was never available to put it into operation.

Consequently, cataloging procedures had to be simplified. This was not one of those "no-sooner-said-than-done" matters, because the Library's cataloging affects libraries throughout the United States. After much study and experimentation, however, rules for "limited cataloging"

were adopted by the Library in the spring of 1951, with assurance of their acceptability to the American Library Association. A system of temporary control, called "Priority 4" treatment, was developed and applied to older and to seldom-consulted foreign materials; and materials not of sufficient importance to require individual treatment were handled by broad category.

Only a very large library can afford, no matter how exigent the need, to devote time to research in methodology; Dr. Evans, like his predecessors, was keenly aware of the Library's obligations in this field—the importance of it to the whole American library system—and he was generous in assigning staff members to make such studies. Thus the official rules of description followed by the Library of Congress and all other American libraries in cataloging came under searching scrutiny. After revision and with the approval of the American Library Association they were issued in 1949 as *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, and a supplement was published in November 1952. The rules of entry are also to be revised; a critique and a plan for their revision was published by the Library in 1953.

Special materials—motion pictures, sound recordings, prints and photographs, books for the blind, and manuscripts—are becoming more and more important in libraries and need to be brought under control. The Library is taking a lead in this also. Preliminary editions of the rules for the descriptive cataloging of motion pictures and filmstrips, phonorecords, and books in raised characters have already been issued.

As a service to other libraries, Dr. Evans saw to it that the Library's classification schedules were kept in print. Many were revised during his administration, including Class R (Medicine) and Class U (Military Science), but the most important contribution was the start made in fiscal 1952, at long last, on the development of a schedule for Class K (Law). In 1951, *Subject Headings: A Practical Guide* was issued for use in the Library and to achieve a common

understanding of the rationale and the basic rules of practice in the use of subject headings among other libraries, especially those doing cooperative cataloging. In 1952, *Music Subject Headings* used on LC catalog cards was published, the first such list since the provisional lists published by the Music Library Association in 1935 and 1937.

To make more widely available the work of several generations of catalogers in the Library of Congress and in other libraries that cooperate by supplying copy for Library of Congress printed cards, it was decided to publish the Library's catalog cards in book form. The Library itself published the first such catalog in 1948 under the title *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*. It was a continuation of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* and its *Supplement*, published by Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor, Mich., under the sponsorship of the Association of Research Libraries. Its title was changed to the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* when, in 1950, the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* was begun.

During fiscal 1953 important changes were made in the organization of the book catalogs to meet the needs of other institutions. Catalogs of special materials, entitled *Films, Maps and Atlases*, and *Music and Phonorecords*, are now issued separately from the author and subject catalogs covering books. The tremendous task of preparing the 24-volume quinquennial cumulation (1948-52) of the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*, to be published by the Edwards company, was also completed during the year under an arrangement which relieved the Government of all expense of publication.

Other Bibliographical Controls

The phenomenal growth of serial publications and their increasing importance in current, especially defense-related research led Dr. Evans to give special attention to the problem of their control. A Serial Rec-

ord had been organized in 1942 to provide a central record of such materials, but it did not prosper for various reasons, including lack of staff and the uneven quality of the records that it took over. In 1948-49 procedures were improved and in fiscal 1953 a Serial Record Division was established to continue the "editing" of the Record, begun in 1952, that is, to revise the cards so that the Library has an accurate record not only of currently issued serials in its collections but also of those not now being published. This is a tremendous undertaking because the Library receives about 2,000,000 serial pieces annually. In the past year, *Serial Titles Newly Received*, begun in January 1951 as a Library accessions list, was converted into a union list, *New Serial Titles*, which will serve as a current supplement to the *Union List of Serials*.

Conscious of the need to make information about tension areas quickly available, the Library, with outside support, began in recent years to issue three accessions lists: the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, begun in 1948; the *East European Accessions List*, first published in 1951; and the list of materials relating to Southern Asia, initiated in 1952. It has also continued the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, now in its 44th year, and during the past fiscal year efforts were made to obtain more State publications for the Library so that the *List* will be as comprehensive as possible.

In cooperation with other libraries and organizations a number of union lists are being produced. Among them are the 1944-49 supplement to the *Union List of Serials*, the *Union List of Latin American Newspapers*, the *Union List of Post-war Foreign Newspapers*, *United States Atlases*, a union list of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian newspapers, and a union catalog of hand-copied material for the blind.

In fulfillment of a recommendation of the Buenos Aires Convention of 1936, the *United States Quarterly Book Review* was begun in March 1945 on funds transferred

from the Department of State, and the Library took over entire responsibility for its preparation at the beginning of fiscal 1948. In fiscal 1953 its coverage and its currency were greatly improved by the operation of the "All-the-Books" Plan, under which American publishers send advance copies of their books to the Library for cataloging and reviewing purposes. The *Review* is thus supported by and gives support to other operations of the Library.

During Dr. Evans' administration, also, publishers were encouraged by the Library to print LC catalog card numbers, together with the copyright notices, on the verso of the title pages of their books, and this program has been greatly extended through the "All-the-Books" Plan. Prepublication cataloging, the printing of preassigned numbers in books, and the publication of the numbers and titles in several lists enables librarians everywhere to order books and catalog cards at the same time and to save money by ordering the cards by number.

Development of the National Union Catalog, which records the locations of important research materials in more than 700 North American libraries, continued under Dr. Evans' regime. For example, entries were copied from the Yale University Library Catalog and the Cleveland, Philadelphia, and North Carolina regional union catalogs. The most significant event, however, was the microfilming of the entire Catalog, its principal supplement, and the Hebraic, Chinese, and Japanese Union Catalogs; this was done as a protective measure, but copies of the Catalog are now available to other libraries on order. The Union Catalog Division, which maintains the National Union Catalog, also organized the WPA American Imprints Inventory file and established a clearing house of information about current microfilming projects, publishing an occasional Microfilming Clearing House *Bulletin* as an appendix to the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*.

To bring under subject control the extensive and important Slavic holdings of

the Library of Congress and other American libraries, the expansion of the old Slavic Union Catalog, which was an author catalog, was begun in 1952. Work on the new Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog was nearly completed by the end of fiscal 1953.

Reference Services

Although the number of readers using the collections and services of the Library nearly doubled between the beginning of fiscal 1946 and the end of fiscal 1953, the dominant characteristic of reference service was the increasing number of demands for information and materials about the tension areas of the world and such subjects as science and technology. World War II had foreshadowed this development, and Dr. Evans' first postwar budget had requested funds for the establishment of organizational units relating, for example, to Africa, to the Soviet Union, and to science, and positions to provide specialists on the Philippines, Korea, and Central, South, and Southeast Asia; but appropriations were not sufficient to permit this. Two small divisions, however, were created: the European Affairs Division (1948) and the Science Division (1949).

The invasion of Korea in 1950 once again underscored the urgency of the Library's need for additional materials and subject, area, and language specialization. A supplemental appropriation was therefore requested but it was not granted. The House Committee on Appropriations expressed "its appreciation of the importance of Library materials and services from a military standpoint," but it instructed the Librarian to "redirect personnel and funds to the fullest extent possible to these more urgent projects in furtherance of direct assistance in the current emergency."

To accomplish this, Dr. Evans necessarily cut many corners. Service to the general public was curtailed by reducing by 18 percent the number of hours the reading rooms were open for full service. More and more inquiries were answered with form letters referring the inquirer for the

most part to local sources of information. As already noted, few older books were bought for the collections. These and other expedients made it possible to keep up with current materials and to abolish 10 positions and create 12 new ones. Thus a small Slavic Division (now the Slavic and East European Division) was established, the Orientalia Division was strengthened, especially by adding an expert on Korea, and the European Affairs and Map Divisions were given some help.

The consultant services these specialists were able to give were invaluable, and by means of published bibliographies they were made widely available. The task-force approach was used, with language, area, and subject experts pooling their knowledge to produce bibliographies, for example, on Iran, Soviet transportation and communications, Southeast Asia, the electric power industry in the U. S. S. R., and guides to background reading on Africa, Asia, and Europe. Another vital area has, since 1946, been covered in a selective bibliography of periodical literature on the Near and Middle East, which is prepared with Library of Congress cooperation and is published quarterly in the *Middle East Journal*.

To bolster the Library's small staff of specialists, librarians and other experts in various regions or subjects were employed for short periods. Their services consisted, for example, not only of pointing out gaps in the collections but also of preparing such special studies as *War and Postwar Greece* (1953). To provide analyses of significant developments in Europe in such fields as science, political science, economics, and education, a Foreign Consultant Program was begun in fiscal 1950. With funds derived from outside sources, specialists in Germany and Austria have been employed to make reports, several of which have been published by the Library, and in fiscal 1953 it became possible to extend the program to Sweden.

Other fields of long-standing interest to the Library were not neglected. The guides to the law and legal literature of

Latin American countries, supported by funds from the State Department, were continued, 7 additional ones and 2 supplements being issued in 1947 and 1948. In June 1945 the Hispanic Foundation undertook the responsibility for editing the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, which is an annual review of each year's important publications in the humanities and the social sciences relating to Latin America, to the preparation of which scholars in both continents of the Western Hemisphere contribute. Publication of a series of volumes, entitled the Library of Congress Series in American Civilization, was made possible by a grant in 1948 from the Rockefeller Foundation. It was planned to consist of 15 volumes and to deal with the achievements of the people of the United States in such fields as art, education, business enterprise, religion, and scholarship, particularly in the 20th century. By the end of fiscal 1953 three volumes had been published and two more were in press.

To Dr. Evans' support has also been in considerable measure due the progress toward the completion of another project—the identification and description of the books that Thomas Jefferson sold to Congress in 1815, which not only constitute the nucleus around which the present collections of the Library were assembled, but have even greater importance as a reflection of the development of Jefferson's thought and interests over the greater part of his life. Three volumes of the *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, appeared in 1952 and 1953, and the two remaining volumes are awaiting completion.

A unique service that expanded greatly during the years of Dr. Evans' administration is the library service for the blind. In it the Library provides books in Braille and Moon type and "talking books," as well as the machines on which to play the recordings, to the blind residents of the country through 28 regional libraries, of which the Library of Congress is itself one. In fiscal 1945, \$500,000 was available for this program. By fiscal 1953 it had been

doubled, and a change in the law, effective July 3, 1952, permitted service, formerly limited to adults, to be extended to blind children.

Dr. Evans sought also to develop a program for the care and service of motion pictures, of which the Library has notable collections. A Motion Picture Project was launched in 1946 and was established as a division the following fiscal year, but funds were cut off in 1948. Since that time, whatever attention could be given to motion pictures has had to be centered on preservation.

Special Bibliographic Services

A development of recent years has been the rendition by the Library of large-scale bibliographic services to other agencies on a contractual basis. Dr. Evans, as Librarian, welcomed the opportunity to cooperate in such ventures, which were encouraged by the Legislative Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in its report on the Library's budget for fiscal 1952. "Use for research and related purposes of the Library's facilities can be financed by public and private agencies having programs requiring such activities," it said, "rather than by appropriations made to the Library." In fiscal 1953 alone, more than \$2,400,000 was transferred to the Library by other Federal agencies for bibliographic services.

Principal among the activities thus supported are those which are represented by three separate divisions of the Library—the Technical Information Division, consisting of the ASTIA (Armed Services Technical Information Agency) Reference Center and the SIPRE (Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment) Bibliographic Project, and the Air Information and Air Research Divisions. They are entirely financed by transferred funds. Through them the transferring agencies have been able to make productive use of the Library's rich resources, while the Library has been able to derive benefit in im-

provement of its collections and bibliographical controls.

So significant has been the increasing interest in the use of scientific and technical materials that a special chapter of this *Report* is devoted to science in the Library.

The Mid-European Law Project in the Law Library also gives special bibliographic services. Established in 1949 with funds provided by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., the project prepares analytical studies of various aspects of the current laws of the Soviet satellite countries in Europe, such as laws relating to forced labor and to the confiscation of bank deposits. These studies are used by Congress, Government agencies, and others interested in the Sovietization of Mid-Europe.

Catalog Card Distribution

One of the most spectacular improvements effected during Dr. Evans' administration, and one that touched the work of many thousands of libraries throughout the country, was the speeding up and extension of the Library's catalog card service. Today, cards are supplied in less than 3 days. On June 30, 1945, by contrast, the backlog of unfilled card orders was for more than 1,000,000 cards.

This delay has been reduced by a series of improvements throughout the service, as well as by the provision of adequate staff by increases in the appropriation. New production standards have been set, printing schedules have been tightened up, improved accounting measures have been adopted, and better inventory controls have been established over card stock. Techniques have been developed for supplying out-of-print cards cheaply and quickly by photo-offset instead of by printing, and this development has in turn made it possible to reduce inventory.

Two new card services have been inaugurated in recent years. In August 1951 the Library began to print and distribute catalog cards for motion pictures and filmstrips and in fiscal 1953 the distribution of

cards for all kinds of sound recordings—"phonorecords"—was begun. In addition, the regular service was improved through the operation of the "All-the-Books" Plan, developed in connection with the *United States Quarterly Book Review*, which helps to insure that the Library gets advance copies of books for cataloging so that cards are ready to distribute to subscribing libraries by the time the books themselves are available.

This card distribution service is not only self-supporting, it results in a profit to the United States Treasury. In the fiscal year 1953, more than 21,000,000 catalog cards and many technical publications were purchased and \$1,037,362 from their sale was turned over to the Treasury—the largest sum in the history of the service.

The Copyright Office

A second self-sustaining activity of the Library is the Copyright Office. Its healthy functioning is of vital concern to the Library because the works required to be deposited with claims to copyright are the Library's major source of current materials published in the United States. In fiscal 1953, for example, 408,000 works from the copyright deposits of many years were transferred to the collections.

With the end of World War II and the easing of paper shortages, copyright registrations climbed to 178,848 in fiscal 1945, an increase of 26 percent over those of 10 years earlier. To cope with this situation, the organization of the Copyright Office was streamlined, procedures were modernized, and, with support from Congress, additional personnel was obtained. Appropriations rose from \$348,000 in fiscal 1945 to \$1,008,000 in fiscal 1953. The cataloging work of the Office was reorganized so as to make its product useful for the other operations of the Library, thus abolishing a duplication of effort which had previously existed.

Improvements in service more than made up for an increase in registration fees, voted by Congress in the spring of 1948. The

amount of fees earned during fiscal 1953 was the greatest in the history of the Copyright Office: \$865,302 in applied fees was turned over to the Treasury and the value of the 348,000 books and other materials received was easily \$500,000. The pattern of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was changed at the beginning of 1947. Formerly issued in 4 parts, it was reorganized into 12 to make it more useful to those with interests in such special materials as music, maps, and motion pictures, and the content of the entries was expanded.

In addition to publishing its current catalogs, the Copyright Office has issued a comprehensive catalog of *Motion Pictures, 1912-39*, and two other volumes, listing motion-picture films registered for copyright in the years 1894-1912 and 1940-49, were in press at the close of fiscal 1953. These three volumes will constitute an invaluable reference work on more than 76,000 films registered from 1894 through 1949 and on the history of motion pictures.

Dr. Evans played an especially active role in one of the major activities of the Copyright Office—its participation in the development of the Universal Copyright Convention. Five years' effort on the part of experts from many countries was crowned with success when on September 6, 1952, the Convention was signed in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Evans was the head of the United States delegation at that intergovernmental conference (August 14-September 6). He also served as chairman of the Panel on Copyright of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, which held two meetings during fiscal 1953—one in July 1952 on the draft of the convention and another in March 1953 on its approval and implementation in the United States.

International Activities

In the belief that research activities in the United States would be aided by strengthening library resources throughout the world and by encouraging international bibliographic endeavors, Dr. Evans never

lost an opportunity for cooperating with other institutions and governments, whether by exchanging publications, by participating in the bibliographical projects of the United Nations and of UNESCO, or by welcoming the steady stream of visitors, who came to observe, to advise, or to be trained in the Library. Representatives of the Library have, in turn, gone abroad to provide advice or assistance to foreign institutions in Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico, and many other places.

Through assistance received from the American Council on Education and the Department of State, the Library, in fiscal 1953, was able to appoint a representative at the American Memorial Library in Berlin, thus acceding to the request of the mayor of Berlin, Ernst Reuter, for a consultant from the Library of Congress. Edgar Breitenbach, who had been the cultural institutions officer of the U. S. High Commission for Germany since its establishment and had received a library degree from the University of Berlin before he became a United States citizen, was appointed to this liaison position. He is assisting the American Memorial Library in applying to German conditions the experience of the great public libraries in this country. Specifically, Dr. Breitenbach's task is to advise on the acquisition of materials, particularly American materials, on technical processes, on reference and circulation services, and on the coordination of the program of the American Memorial Library with those of other Berlin libraries. In addition, he undertakes liaison assignments between the Library of Congress and scholarly institutions in Western Germany and assists the office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany in its dealings with German libraries, museums, and archival establishments.

A number of international meetings, which Dr. Evans had an important part in planning, were held at the Library. The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, held in 1947, for example, was the first occasion on which librarians of both continents of the Western Hemisphere met to

discuss common problems. The International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies similarly brought Portuguese scholars from all over the world to the Library in 1950, and as fiscal year 1953 ended plans were being made to open in September the Colloquium on Islamic Culture in its Relation to the Contemporary World, sponsored jointly by the Library and Princeton University.

Although Dr. Evans was deeply aware of the Library's responsibility for preserving and making available the basic documentation of the development of other countries, he strongly believed that original source materials belonged in the country of their origin. In 1949 he therefore announced a policy that the Library would not buy or accept as a gift, except under terms that permitted its restitution, any document that appeared to have been removed from another country in violation of its laws governing the protection of cultural resources. In keeping with this policy, on October 12, 1952, the Library presented a letter of Christopher Columbus, written in Seville on December 28, 1504, to the Spanish Ambassador for return to its rightful place in the Real Academia de la Historia in Madrid.

It was through Dr. Evans also that *Alice* found her way home. In 1946, when the manuscript of Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*—which that delightful mathematician wrote out and illustrated as a Christmas present in 1864 for little Alice Liddell and entitled "Alice's Adventures Under Ground"—came on the market, Dr. Evans arranged to buy it at auction on his personal account with the intention of returning it to Great Britain. This he did in November 1948 on behalf of an anonymous group of Americans, who made possible its purchase. It was presented to the British Museum in recognition of Britain's valiant resistance in the first years of World War II.

When Princess Elizabeth visited the Library of Congress in November 1951 she was particularly interested in a letter from her great-great-grandmother, Queen Vic-

toria, to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, expressing deep sympathy on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln. The Library therefore had a facsimile of the letter made for Queen Elizabeth II. Prepared by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company (the Lakeside Press of Chicago) as a contribution to international good will, the facsimile was executed with such skill as to deceive any but the most acute scrutiny. The presentation of the bound volume containing facsimiles of the letter and its envelope and a historical note, "The Queen's Letter," by David C. Mearns, was made by Dr. Evans on November 4, 1952, at Buckingham Palace.

Freedom To Read

"Book-burning"—censorship in one form or another—is an issue that librarians have increasingly had to face. During the past year it became a national and even an international issue. Dr. Evans always took an active part in championing the position taken against censorship in the Library Bill of Rights, adopted by the council of the American Library Association on June 18, 1949. In October 1952, in a widely publicized address at the dedication of a new library building at Northeastern University in Boston, he criticized strongly the effort that had just been made to withdraw or label so-called subversive publications in the Boston Public Library; and in February 1953 he addressed a public and university audience at the Florida State University in Tallahassee on the problem of censorship in libraries.

The whole subject, in all its implications, was given thorough consideration at the Westchester Conference, sponsored by the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council. As chairman, Dr. Evans presided over the 2-day session of the conference, which was held on May 2 and 3, 1953, at the Westchester (N. Y.) Country Club. A small continuation committee, over which Dr. Evans also presided, drafted a pronouncement entitled "Freedom to Read." Widely

hailed as an eloquent statement of the case for the free competition of ideas, it was endorsed by the Council on June 18 and by the Association on June 25; and it was later published by the two organizations.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower had spoken strongly on the subject in his June 14 commencement address at Dartmouth College, and he amplified his statement in a letter of June 24 to the president of the American Library Association, which was read at its annual meeting in Los Angeles. "Our librarians serve the precious liberties of our nation: freedom of inquiry, freedom of the spoken and the written word, freedom of exchange of ideas," he wrote. "The libraries of America are and must ever remain the homes of free, inquiring minds. . . ."

Significant Events

To select from the many important occasions of the last 8 years is difficult. To many the most memorable days were April 5, 1949, when the Library observed the 50th anniversary of Herbert Putnam's taking office as Librarian of Congress, and April 24, 1950, when distinguished guests and devoted friends of the Library joined with the staff in observing the 150th anniversary of the Library of Congress. In the midnight opening of the papers of Abraham Lincoln in 1947 there was suspense, drama, a high moment in history.

The sealing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in helium to insure their permanent preservation and, on September 17, 1951, their installation once again in the Shrine, in which President Truman participated, did not augur their transfer to the National Archives in December 1952. But, however much Dr. Evans regretted to see these foundation documents of American freedom leave the Library, he had the courage to support the move.

The brilliant concerts, which the endowments and gifts provided by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall have continued to make

possible, have, if anything, gained in importance and interest. The audiences for these concerts were multiplied by broadcasting them locally in their entirety, beginning in December 1948, and, for the past 2 years, by making them available over the Continental-FM network. The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation was established in the Library in December 1949 by that great musician and conductor. And the study of folk music and folklore was given impetus by developing the Archive of American Folksong into a Folklore Section of the Music Division.

In 1948, Dr. Evans announced that the Library would issue a series of recordings of authors reading their own works, entitled "Twentieth Century Poetry in English," and today, in consequence, the cadences of such poets as Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Allen Tate, and W. H. Auden may be heard as well as appreciated from reading. In December 1950 a Poetry Room was established in the Library through the generosity of Mrs. Whittall, who also created a fund for a series of literary readings that began in May 1951.

Through a broadened exhibit program the Library has sought to bring to the American people a deeper understanding of their country, past and present, and of other lands. The series of State exhibits, begun by Dr. Evans in 1945, was continued; in fiscal 1953, the 150th anniversary of Ohio's admission to the Union and the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Washington Territory, were commemorated. The National Exhibition of Prints, an annual event, was also continued. And the Library has cooperated with many other organizations in promoting an awareness of America's democratic heritage through exhibits. Dr. Evans personally participated, for example, in the selection of documents to be included on the Freedom Train, to which the Library lent such precious manuscripts as Thomas Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence and Abraham Lincoln's draft of the Gettysburg Address.

Democracy in Administration

When Dr. Evans bade farewell to his staff late in June 1953, he said that the accomplishment in which he took the most pride was the development of staff participation in management. The initial steps for this had been taken during Mr. MacLeish's administration, but Dr. Evans enlarged it and gave it further substance. He firmly believed that sounder decisions, greater unity of purpose and action, and larger achievement would result if the Library's policies were formulated and its administrative decisions were reached in an atmosphere of open discussion in which members of the staff at every level were given an opportunity to participate. Through the Librarian's Conference, the Staff Advisory Committee, the Staff Discussion Groups, the Staff Forum, staff luncheons, the series of General and Special Orders, and the weekly Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*, channels were kept open for a constant flow of information and ideas—up as well as down. His own door was always open to employees.

In line with the act of Congress that vests authority in the Librarian to appoint members of the staff "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties," Dr. Evans sought always to bring persons of outstanding competence to the Library. A special recruitment program was begun in fiscal 1946, in which the Library offers annually a limited number of appointments to leading graduates of library schools in this country. A policy of rotating top administrators in order to provide a corps

well informed about all phases of the Library's program was also put into effect. And many other progressive personnel measures were taken.

"We Must Exercise These Responsibilities With Zeal"

If Luther Evans had a motto—and he had no need of slogans to fire him—it was probably expressed in the address he delivered last fall at Northeastern University in Boston. It was called "The Larger Dedication," and in it he said, in referring to the responsibilities of the American people at this time in history: "we must exercise these responsibilities with zeal or we will not discharge them well."

In this spirit Dr. Evans administered the Library of Congress. He drove hard but nobody harder than himself. If progress was sometimes slow because budgets were limited or world events demanded reshuffling of plans, it was nonetheless sure. Dr. Evans would, of course, have been the first to disclaim that he had accomplished all he hoped, and he would have been the last to claim that what was accomplished was due to his single efforts. Nevertheless, his vigorous leadership, his vision, and his courage brought the Library to new heights. Services were broadened, library techniques were improved, and cooperative efforts on the national and the international scene were intensified. His realistic appraisals of the problems of the modern world were influential far beyond the world of librarianship and furthered the cause of international understanding, to which he will now devote his full time.

CHAPTER I

The Acquisition of Materials

THE RESOURCES of the Library of Congress for the acquisition of materials are unique, both in their magnitude and in their character. It enjoys in particular three peculiar privileges; first, the mandatory deposit of works copyrighted in the United States; second, the use of Federal publications in international exchange; and third, the special facilities of the Government for the acquisition of material from abroad. In addition to these special privileges, its official status and international reputation bring to it as gifts great quantities of material not readily available to other libraries.

Despite these advantages, elaborate and often difficult arrangements for the procurement of materials necessary for the maintenance of a great national research collection have to be made. This is particularly true as regards foreign publications. Exchange agreements in the thousands, reaching all over the world, have to be made and, more important, they have to be kept in working order. The operations of the Copyright Office bring practically all books published in the United States to the Library—specifically, those deposited with claims to copyright registration—but those not worthy of adding to the permanent collections must be sifted out. Much essential foreign material, however, is not available through copyright or exchange and has to be purchased. Gifts, which the Library does not hesitate to solicit, constitute another major source of acquisitions.

The recommendation of policy in regard to the many-faceted acquisitions program is a chief responsibility of the Acquisitions Committee. This committee was reconstituted during the year with redefined functions, a membership made up of the assistant directors of the several departments,

and a schedule of weekly meetings. It has superseded the informal Acquisitions Seminar, which met at infrequent intervals during 1950-52. Among other matters, the committee drafted statements of policy for the acquisition of foreign newspapers, manuscripts, maps, statistical compilations, and the publications of foreign governments.

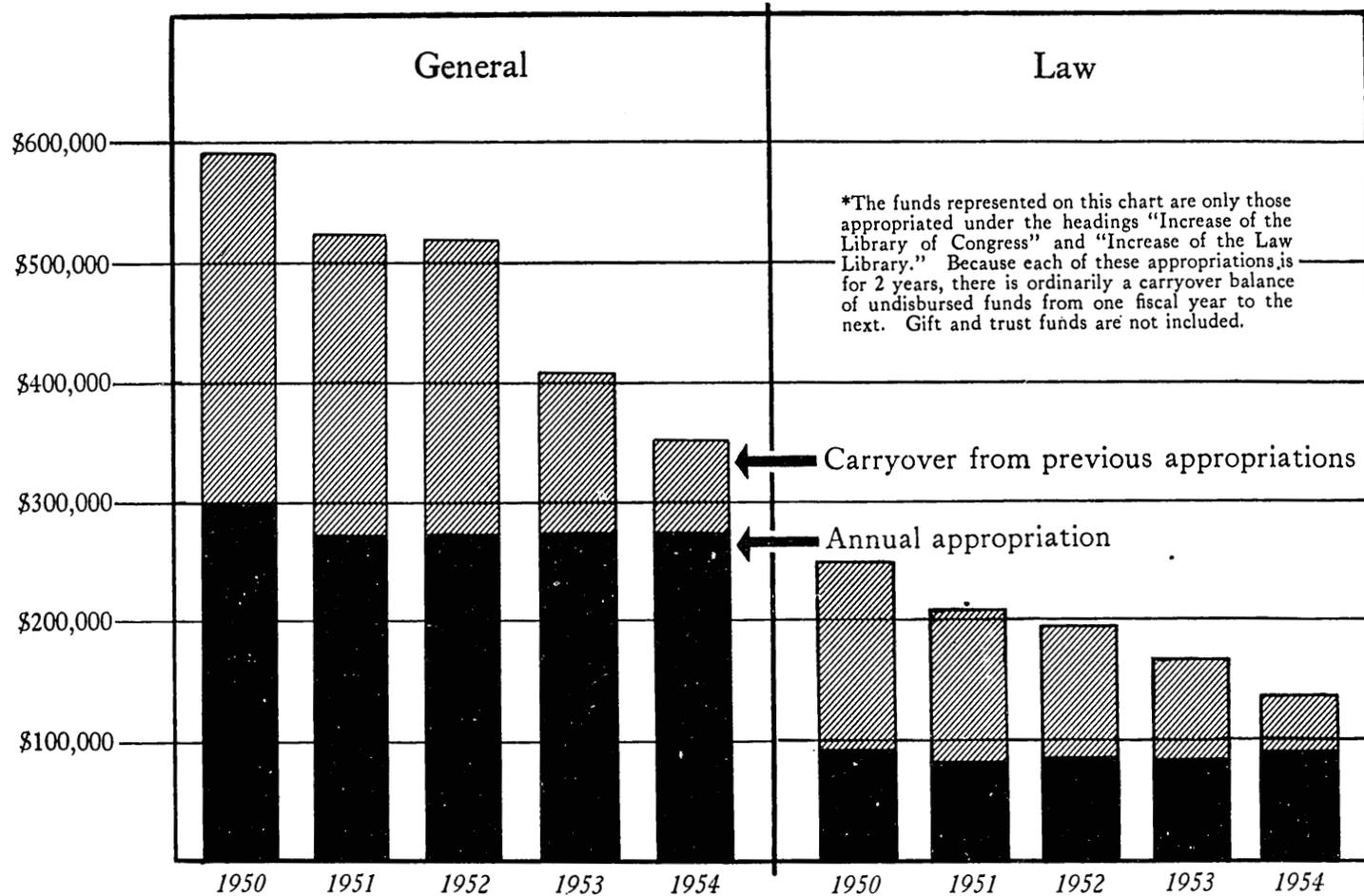
During the year the Library acquired over 4,400,000 pieces as compared with 3,882,000 in fiscal 1952. Gifts totaled 1,022,000 items; purchases, 470,000; transfers from the copyright deposit, 408,000; and exchanges, official deposits, and the like, 2,500,000. Section A of appendix VI gives detailed statistics on these receipts.

Purchases

The Library continued to direct its efforts toward the systematic procurement on a worldwide scale of currently issued publications and toward the acquisition of noncurrent research materials contributing to the knowledge of areas of international concern, such as the U. S. S. R. and its satellites, other European tension areas, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, and the Far East. Most of these have to be purchased. The acquisition of needed current materials left only \$20,000 for noncurrent materials. The inadequacy of this allotment made it impossible for the Library to get many valuable older materials. It was also necessary to curtail the placing of new subscriptions.

In fiscal 1954, there will be \$240,000 less for the increase of the general collections than in fiscal 1950 and nearly \$97,000 less for the collections of the Law Library. This decrease is due not so much to a decline in the annual appropriations for these purposes, which have stayed at about

APPROPRIATED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE INCREASE OF THE COLLECTIONS*



the same level, as to the reduced carry-over, itself accounted for by rising costs and greater continuing obligations. The chart on the opposite page, showing the annual appropriation and the carry-over for the fiscal years 1950-54, illustrates this decline in purchasing potential.

Every effort is being made to expend available funds as economically as possible. For example, two bookdealers responsible for French and German publications, respectively, have been asked as an experiment to indicate in a marked copy of the current national bibliography those publications that bear a copyright notice and not to send these items unless requested. If such publications are not received by copyright after a reasonable length of time, the dealer is asked to supply them. Studies made by the Library have demonstrated that the incidence of foreign copyright registration, particularly on the part of French and German publishers, is sufficiently high to warrant this procedure. This system, when placed in full operation, should effect considerable savings.

Publications of learned societies, academies, and institutes should be acquired by exchange, but they are often received under comprehensive "blanket" orders placed with foreign dealers. To correct this situation, such publications received through dealers are being referred to the Exchange and Gift Division, which checks to see whether an exchange agreement with the issuing body exists. The foreign dealer is then supplied with a list (to be supplemented continuously) of institutions whose publications are being received by exchange and which should not, therefore, be supplied under the blanket order. A systematic review of periodical publications acquired by purchase is also being made with a view to the elimination of nonessential subscriptions, and some economies have been made.

The modified blanket-order system, under which bookdealers in 11 Western European countries and institutions in 3 Near Eastern countries select currently issued publications for the Library on a title-by-

title basis, has been in effect since March 1952. The system has certain advantages, including more rapid delivery and improved acquisition of publications issued in small editions. It has also sharply decreased the problems incidental to inaccurate bibliographical descriptions, because the bookdealers, inspecting the publications themselves, can determine whether they conform to the provisions of the blanket order.

Publications of significance that are not listed in the current national bibliographies are also being acquired. A selection of publications is made for the Library by persons familiar with the literary output of a country and with its language, and manpower in the Library itself formerly used in this work can now be applied to other acquisitions problems.

Thanks to the blanket-order system, the acquisition of current publications from Western Europe is on a reasonably satisfactory basis. The procurement of publications issued in the U. S. S. R. leaves much to be desired, however, and the Library's acquisitions arrangements for that area will be thoroughly overhauled during the coming year. There has been continued improvement in the acquisition of serials from Eastern Europe, although efforts to survey receipts from most East European countries are handicapped by lack of bibliographical information and the vague line of demarcation between official and nonofficial publications.

Procurement of materials in the Middle East also improved but the acquisition of publications from Pakistan is still beset with difficulties. Acquisitions arrangements in the Far East have been generally productive, but export controls have sharply limited the number of subscriptions to Chinese periodicals. Procurement arrangements in Africa, with the exception of Egypt and the Union of South Africa, require development. Receipts from the major countries of South America have been generally satisfactory but acquisitions

arrangements with Central America and the West Indies need strengthening.

As in previous years, the Department of State and especially the Foreign Publications Branch of its Acquisition and Distribution Division, under Mrs. Marie W. Cannon, provided indispensable assistance to the Library's acquisitions program, particularly in those areas of the world without a well-organized book trade. Visits of several members of the Library's staff also improved acquisitions arrangements. Cecil Hobbs, the Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia, visited Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Sarawak, North Borneo, and the Philippines in the course of a 6-month trip. He was exceptionally successful in locating new bookdealers, arranging for resident advisers to assist in the selection of publications, and obtaining large numbers of publications needed for the collections of the Library.

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division of Orientalia, visited Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, and Macao to purchase publications for the Library; and publications issued in Korea were acquired in substantial numbers by Mrs. Evelyn McCune, former Chief of the Korean Unit, during her visits to Seoul, Pusan, and other Korean centers, July through September 1952. Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, visited Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico, and Francisco Aguilera, the Assistant Director, visited Spain and Portugal with benefit to the Hispanic collections.

Under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, the Order Division purchased and shipped to the National Diet Library and the Hokkaido University Library in Japan basic collections for the study of the Soviet Union. The selection of titles was made by the Library's Slavic and East European Division.

Altogether more than 470,000 items were obtained by purchase during the year, a 23 percent increase over last year. But the continued use of photostated order forms and the operation during an entire year of the revised system of blanket orders

made it possible for the Order Division to reduce the number of individual purchase requisitions that had to be prepared to less than 24,000, a 62 percent decrease as compared with last year. The number of invoices awaiting payment was virtually halved and the adoption of a form report made it possible to reduce by 35 percent the number of dictated letters.

Exchanges

The exchange sections of the Exchange and Gift Division received and handled approximately 3,000,000 pieces during the year as compared with 2,150,000 in fiscal 1952. The chief sources, as usual, were international exchange, transfers from other Government agencies, the Public Printer, and the Copyright Office. From the last-named source more than 408,000 pieces were received, a 13 percent increase over last year. In addition, an accumulation of 750,000 pieces received by transfer from other Federal agencies during the past 10 years was handled, thus reducing the arrearage of materials awaiting handling from an estimated 1,000,000 pieces to 250,000 pieces. Also, arrearages of correspondence were almost entirely eliminated.

A formal executive agreement for the reciprocal exchange of official publications is being negotiated with the German Federal Republic; and while in Southeast Asia Mr. Hobbs conducted negotiations looking toward the conclusion of several such agreements. During the past two and a half years the number of informal exchange arrangements with institutions in Oriental countries has grown from 400 to about 1,900. Approximately 250 new exchange arrangements were initiated with institutions in the United Kingdom during the past year, nearly 600 with institutions on the continent of Europe outside the Iberian Peninsula, and 200 with Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries. Many of the arrangements concluded in earlier years are known to have become inactive, however, and there is urgent need for additional

staff to review and reactivate arrangements now dormant. This is particularly important in view of the insufficiency of the Library's budget for the purchase of publications.

The Department of State made possible the continuance of the special program for the exchange of publications with institutions in countries of particular interest to the United States. Standard works reflecting American contributions to literature, history, government, the fine arts, and the sciences were purchased and placed in areas where it was felt their distribution would be most useful; and the Library benefited greatly through the enlargement of its existing exchanges and the establishment of new ones.

More than 800,000 surplus duplicates were disposed of by exchange, by transfer to other Government agencies, by sale under surplus property regulations (from which more than \$8,000 was realized), by donation to educational institutions, and by pulping when no other disposition was possible. A number of the Library's rare surplus duplicates were exchanged with other libraries and with bookdealers for other rarities hitherto lacking in the Library's collections.

From its surplus duplicates collection the Library was able to provide the Bureau of Public Libraries in Manila with 1,850 pre-World War II Philippine Government publications, which the ravages of the war had made either scarce or nonexistent in the Philippines. Some 3,000 surplus duplicates were sent to the library of the Free University of Berlin and the American Memorial Library in Berlin. Two libraries destroyed during the war received shipments that will assist in rebuilding their collections: the Biblioteca di Monte Cassino in Italy and the Pierce College Library in Ellleniko, Greece.

In the United States, the Library of Congress completed, in effect, the restoration of a library destroyed many years ago. During the Civil War, in 1862 to be exact, officers of the Union Army removed numerous books from the Beaufort Township

Library of Beaufort, S. C. These books were transported to Washington and were stored for safekeeping in the Smithsonian Institution pending the termination of the war, but they were destroyed in a fire that swept the Institution's building in 1864. The value of the books destroyed was subsequently set at \$4,300 on the basis of a surviving list.

In 1940 Congress passed an act (54 Stat. 705) providing that "the Librarian of the Library of Congress is authorized and directed to transfer to the Beaufort Library of Beaufort, South Carolina, books of the same value as those which were . . . taken and destroyed. The books transferred under the provisions of this Act shall be from duplicates owned by the Library of Congress." Numerous difficulties in the way of locating suitable duplicates impeded the execution of this directive but in October 1952 this long-standing indebtedness was liquidated and the Library fulfilled its obligation under the statute.

Gifts

More than twice as many gifts, exclusive of manuscripts, were received in fiscal 1953 as in fiscal 1952—a year that had marked an all-time high—332,000 items as compared with 152,000. Manuscripts, some 680,000 of which were given to the Library in 1953, and such materials as unbound newspapers received as gifts from publishers are not included in these figures.

With the decline in funds for purchasing and the decline in the purchasing power of the funds that are available, gifts have become an increasingly important source of materials. The Library has many benefactors who, unsolicited, present manuscripts, rare books, and other items that the Library could otherwise not hope to obtain in these lean years. It also, quite unabashedly, asks for bodies of personal papers and other collections whenever opportunity offers or can be made. Consequently, in the decade since 1943, gifts of all kinds to the Library have risen from 47,000 to more than 1,000,000 items.

The collections of the Rare Books Division, for example, have about doubled in the last decade, and much of the real enrichment of its resources stems from the generosity of such donors as Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, who continued during the past year to add to the Rosenwald Collection in the Library. Mr. Alfred Whital Stern also augmented his collection of Lincolniana in the Library and Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt presented the last segment of their collection of first editions and other materials relating to Hans Christian Andersen.

Practically all the materials acquired by the Manuscripts Division are received as gifts. The division is "still achieving, still pursuing" to good effect, for it accessioned 25 percent more in fiscal 1953 than in the previous year. The roll of those whose papers were given to the Library reads like a *Who's Who* of these and other years. Among them were Calvin Coolidge, Newton D. Baker, Cordell Hull, "Hap" Arnold, Ira Eaker, John J. Pershing, Gutzon Borglum, Owen Wister, Harvey W. Wiley, Jacob A. Riis, Jo Davidson, Tom Connally, Breckinridge Long, and Zane Grey. Notable additions were also made to the Library's collections of the papers of George Washington, James Monroe, Ulysses S. Grant, Dolley Madison, Charles Evans Hughes, and Edwin Markham. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, presented on behalf of the German people three school composition-books of Carl Schurz for the Library's collection of Schurz manuscripts. These and other acquisitions relate to every period of our national life, even to our roots abroad, and help to keep the holdings of the division what they have been for many years—the most significant and comprehensive collection of manuscripts, exclusive of Government archives, for the study of American history.

Gifts received by the Music Division made fiscal 1953 a high point in the development of its important collections. Great names in American music were added to those already associated with the Library. Among them were George Gershwin, whose

major symphonic and operatic works were transferred by the estate of his mother, Mrs. Rose Gershwin; John Philip Sousa, the "march king," whose daughters, Mrs. Helen Sousa Abert and Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa, presented a significant group of his papers; and Deems Taylor, who gave the Library many of his musical manuscripts, including the opera "Peter Ibbetson." Mrs. Arnold Schoenberg added to the collection of her late husband's manuscripts in the Library; and Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall continued to contribute materials within their fields of interest.

Many other collections benefited from the generosity of donors. Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz, for example, presented the original photographic negative of the best known and most valuable of the many depictions of Abraham Lincoln, that which appears on the \$5 bill. These gifts and other acquisitions are described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, which supplements this report, in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*, and in the Library's press releases.

Statistics on additions to the collections during the fiscal year 1953 and on the total contents of the Library at the end of the year are in section B of appendix VI.

The Microfilm Program

Ever since the successful conclusion of the extensive programs for microfilming the Biblical and other manuscripts in the libraries of the Greek Orthodox and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem and in St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai in 1950 and 1951, many have hoped that a similar program might be conducted in the ancient monasteries on the rugged promontory of Mt. Athos. Here, it is known, are preserved, in monastic institutions going back to the earliest centuries of the Christian era, many manuscripts and fragments of great importance to textual studies of the Greek New Testament and to other Biblical research. The obstacles to such a program are formidable, however, and

estimates for carrying it out have exceeded \$100,000.

One possible source of assistance was through the Fulbright Fellowships. During the year, Ernest W. Saunders of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., who is connected with the work of the American Committee of the International Greek New Testament Manuscripts Project, was named a Fulbright Fellow for Greece. On his way to Greece he stopped in Washington at the Library's invitation to explore the possibilities for even a one-man microfilming project on Mt. Athos. As a result of this conference the Library undertook, under certain conditions of logistic and other support to be derived from other sources, to furnish him with microfilming equipment and a small amount of film.

After his arrival in Greece in September 1952, Dr. Saunders was able to film a number of manuscripts in a short time. He used as a basis of selection a list of desiderata, which was provided by Merrill M. Parvis of the Federated Theological Faculty at the University of Chicago on behalf of the American Committee of the International Greek New Testament Manuscripts Project and which Dr. Saunders revised in the light of his own studies on the spot. The negatives produced by this pilot project will become the property of the Library.

Checklists of the manuscripts filmed for the Library in Jerusalem and on Mt. Sinai were published during the year. A list was issued of the official gazettes of Mexican States microfilmed between 1948 and 1951 by a branch laboratory of the Library's Photoduplication Service at the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City. The Library also published *Negro Newspapers on Microfilm, a Selected List*. This compilation lists the newspapers microfilmed for the American Council of Learned Societies during 1950-51 and deposited in the Library of Congress. The checklist of records filmed for the Library in the archives of the Japanese Foreign Office was ready for the printer as the year ended. Lester K. Born's *Unpublished Bibliographical Tools in Cer-*

tain Archives and Libraries of Europe: A Partial List appeared in print and was widely distributed.

The Library continued its cooperative arrangements with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico City for the copying of provincial archives, with the University of Chile for the filming of Chilean newspapers, and with the National Diet Library for the microfilming of Chinese gazetteers preserved in Japan. Arrangements were made to have Miss Dorothy M. Schullian of the Armed Forces Medical Library and a Fulbright Fellow for 1953-54 film for the Library of Congress a number of unpublished finding aids to manuscript collections in Italian libraries and archives. David L. Dowd, Assistant Professor of History, University of Florida, copied for the Library selected inventories of the departmental archives of France while in that country on a Fulbright Fellowship. Arrangements were worked out for the microfilming of the author catalog of the library and archives of the Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO in New York.

A General Order, No. 1506, defining the scope of the Library's microreproduction program and providing for coordinated planning, review, and administration of projects undertaken, was issued during the year. The position of Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects was established in the office of the Director of the Processing Department and Dr. Born was appointed to the post. Miss Ruth Anna Fisher returned from London, where she had been engaged for several years in promoting the microfilming of manuscript sources for the study of American history, and she is preparing, under Dr. Born's general supervision, calendars of some of the more important series of papers that were copied.

Cooperative Activities in Microfilming

The Library continued to work closely with the American Historical Association's Committee on Documentary Reproduc-

tion, and John W. Cronin presided over the session on microfilming at the December meeting of the Association. He also continued to serve as the Library's representative on the interorganizational Microcard Committee and on the American Library Association's Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects. The last-named committee prepared and published in *College and Research Libraries* a statement of principles to guide large-scale acquisition and preservation of library materials on microfilm. This statement follows closely a memorandum drafted by the Library and presented to the committee in July 1951.

The Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects, however, has concentrated on a program to preserve American newspapers of the woodpulp period (since 1870). During the year a list of the most important papers in each State not already filmed was compiled, and it will be published for the committee by the Library during the summer of 1953. Copies will be distributed to State library associations, historical societies, and other State agencies, with an appeal that they cooperate in filming and in stimulating the filming of the papers in their States that are listed.

The Association of Research Libraries set up a new Committee on Cooperative Access to Newspapers and Other Serials, and Mr. Cronin was designated as the representative of the Library of Congress. The committee has in preparation a selected list of foreign newspapers that should be microfilmed and it is exploring the possibility of cooperative purchase arrangements on a pooled basis with deposit in a central repository. The Library's Microfilming Clearing House compiled for the Association a second edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm*. This union list, covering the present holdings of many American libraries, will be issued by the Library in the fall of 1953.

Late in the fiscal year the Ford Foundation granted \$12,500 for microfilming the catalog of the Russian holdings of the

Helsinki University and National Library. An additional \$10,000 was allocated for a visit to Europe during the summer of 1953 by the Chief of the Slavic and East European Division and for microfilming the catalogs of basic Slavic collections in other parts of Europe. Although not obtained through the Ford Foundation grant, a microfilm copy of the periodicals section of the catalog of the Westdeutsche Bibliothek in Marburg (formerly the Prussian State Library in Berlin) has been acquired.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted the issuance of a *Preliminary Checklist of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers Published since January 1, 1917, Within the Present Boundaries of the USSR and Preserved in United States Libraries*. It was compiled by the Library with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation as the basis for a proposed cooperative microfilming program. Since it listed only a part of the pertinent newspaper files available outside the Library of Congress, it was distributed to 47 cooperating libraries with the request that each library provide a record of its holdings and the approximate number of issues held. The returns are now being coordinated and embodied in a union list scheduled for publication in the latter part of the calendar year 1953. Estimates on the cost of microfilming seven of the more important newspapers, designated by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council on Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, are being prepared by the Library's Photoduplication Service. Libraries in this country and abroad will be canvassed as to their interest in the purchase of microfilms of these files.

The Pan American Union issued toward the end of the fiscal year, as No. 39 of its Bibliographical Series, a *Union List of Latin American Newspapers in Libraries in the United States*. This list is expected to serve as a basis for the cooperative planning of microfilm programs involving current and older Latin American newspapers.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions

Now in its 44th year, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is an accessions list of the official publications, both serial and monographic, received in the Library of Congress from agencies of the 48 States, Territories, and Insular Possessions of the United States. It is the only comprehensive current list of these documents and it also includes the publications of associations of State officials and regional organizations. The *Checklist* is the chief means through which publications of the States are obtained for the collections of the Library and it serves as a guide for other institutions desiring to acquire State documents in general or in a specific subject field.

In accordance with recommendations made by the Library's Bibliography and Publications Committee, several changes in the *Checklist* were effected during the year. Monographs in series have since January 1953 been listed as contents under a series note rather than under the main entry for each monographic title. This facilitates the checking of series for completeness and is consistent with the practice followed for Federal Government serials listed in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. Indicating which publications are reproduced by methods other than letterpress was discontinued since the method of reproduction no longer has much significance. The committee also recommended that an index to the contents of each monthly issue be prepared, with an annual cumulation. This is recognized as desirable but the adoption of the recommendation must await the availability of additional manpower.

In an effort to extend the coverage of the *Checklist*, Alton H. Keller, during the early summer of 1953, visited the State Libraries of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa. He sought the cooperation of these libraries and of State officials in sending copies of their State publications to the Library for inclu-

sion in its collections and for listing in the *Checklist*.

The Librarian of the University of Utah has offered to forward to the Library of Congress a copy of all Utah documents obtained for the University. The Oklahoma State Library has agreed to supply cooperative cataloging copy for Oklahoma documents and has been asked to provide the Library of Congress with a copy of each document cataloged. In July 1952, at the annual conference of the American Library Association, Miss Evelyn Crown, editor of the *Checklist*, made arrangements with six State librarians whereby requests for missing numbers could be sent directly to each State Library rather than to the many individual State publishing agencies.

The Library's monthly accessions list, *Serial Titles Newly Received*, was converted into a union list during the year. Late last fiscal year the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials met with representatives of the Library of Congress and recommended that, beginning on January 1, 1953, the Library expand *Serial Titles Newly Received* to include reports of new serial titles acquired by other cooperating libraries. These would be listed currently and the enlarged publication would thus serve as a current supplement to the *Union List of Serials*. This change was discussed with and approved by the H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of the *Union List of Serials* since its beginning.

The Library after careful consideration decided to expand *Serial Titles Newly Received* as recommended, and it was renamed *New Serial Titles*. At the present time 11 libraries are contributing reports on the serial publications issued since January 1, 1950, that are new to their collections. The largest of them are the New York Public Library, the Armed Forces Medical Library, the Department of Agriculture Library, and the University of California Library. Over 80 other libraries have indicated a desire to contribute and the number may be expected to grow during the coming year. Already, the interest in the publication has resulted in doubling the

number of subscriptions there were to *Serial Titles Newly Received* at the end of fiscal 1952.

Of the Library's three accessions lists dealing with special areas, the oldest, the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, was greatly expanded—doubling its size in the course of the year—and numerous improvements were made in its arrangement. Monographs received are now listed under detailed subject headings rather than under very general categories, as hitherto, and additional translations are supplied. The March 1953 issue contained a union list of Russian newspapers received by American libraries from 1947 through 1952; other issues provided indexes to all monographs and periodicals listed in volume 5. A cumulative index to the first three volumes was published and an index to volume 4 was compiled.

During its second year, the *East European Accessions List* was also expanded and improved. Its coverage was extended to include Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and, with the January 1953 issue, a subject index was added. Each of the subsequent issues has contained more than 1,500 subject headings and the publication has more than doubled in size. Monographs issued after 1944 and periodicals issued after 1950 in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, or issued elsewhere in the languages of these countries, are included. With the introduction of the subject index, the *List* now consists of two parts. Part A lists monographic and serial publications grouped within each country under 17 general subjects, with monographs and periodicals in separate alphabets. Part B is a detailed subject guide to both the monographic and periodical publications listed in Part A. A cumulative list of the periodicals recorded in the current volume is given in each issue. During the fiscal year 1953 approximately 4,500 monographs and 9,000 periodical issues were listed.

It is planned to expand the *East European Accessions List* during the coming

year to include the East European publications received by other libraries. Several major libraries have already been approached in this regard and have evidenced a willingness to cooperate. The National Committee for a Free Europe continued the financial support that makes it possible to issue this publication.

Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, A Quarterly Accessions List, first published in January 1952, is issued with the aid of a current grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The surveying of pertinent periodicals for inclusion in the *List* was accelerated and its coverage was expanded. It is proving a very useful source of information for research on South and Southeast Asia.

The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, which supplements this *Annual Report*, contains special articles and summary annual reports on outstanding materials received in various fields. The Giant Bible of Mainz, the H. H. Arnold Collection, the papers of Baron Howard of Effingham, the Woodrow Wilson-Robert Bridges correspondence, and Abraham Lincoln's scrapbook of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas were among the materials described in articles published during the fiscal year.

Although the *Journal* is in its tenth year, it was never possible to index it until fiscal 1953, when volume 9 was indexed and an index to volume 10, to be published in the final issue of that volume, for August 1953, was in preparation. Hereafter, an index will be included in the final issue each year, and an effort will be made to publish a cumulative index to volumes 1-10.

Cooperative Acquisitions Projects

Documents Expediting Project.—Although this project is housed in the Library of Congress and it operates under the general administrative supervision of the Chief of the Library's Exchange and Gift Division, its policies are determined by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Li-

braries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. Late in the fiscal year James T. Babb, Librarian of the Yale University Library, became the chairman of the committee, succeeding Homer Halvorson, then Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library.

The project continued to procure for 74 subscribing libraries, including the Library of Congress, processed and field publications of the Federal Government. During the past 2 years the project has included among its services the acquisition and distribution of Congressional Committee prints. Although efforts were made to obtain as many copies of the prints as possible, in numerous instances only a few could be had. Consequently, the project was glad to cooperate with University Microfilms, Inc., in the preparation of a microfilm edition of all Committee prints issued during the 82d Congress.

The project also helped to make possible the current microprint edition of nondepository documents, which is being published by the Readex Microprint Corporation, by supplying the Superintendent of Documents Library with items suitable for inclusion in the edition. In January 1953 the Library's Photoduplication Service began the filming of the Voice of America's basic scripts, from which programs in over 40 languages are prepared. These scripts are obtained on a current basis by the Documents Expediting Project. A second supplement to the project's *Classified Checklist of United States Government Processed Publications* was issued and publication of the project's information *Bulletin* continued.

United States Book Exchange.—This nongovernmental organization is operated by a corporation consisting of representatives of 19 sponsoring agencies, of which the Library of Congress is one. The president of the corporation for 1952-53 is Sidney B. Hill, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The immediate affairs of the organization are conducted by a board of directors, of which

the chairman for 1952-53 is James S. Thompson, retired president of the McGraw-Hill Book Company and representative of the Engineers' Joint Council. The staff of 19 is headed by Miss Alice Dulany Ball as Executive Director and Mrs. Austin Bledsoe as Assistant Executive Director.

The USBE, which is housed in the Library of Congress, completed its fifth year of service to libraries throughout the world. During the fiscal year, 43 institutions joined the program for the first time, new services were introduced, and existing services were more widely utilized. By June 30, 1953, paying members included 352 libraries in the United States and 108 libraries abroad. More than 175,000 books, periodicals, and miscellaneous items were shipped to these libraries during the year. In addition to the exchange program, the USBE sent 75,000 items as gifts to libraries abroad that were unable to engage in exchanges. This gift program was financed through contracts with the Department of State. The first USBE Open House was held in June 1953. It was attended by 42 librarians from 33 institutions in the United States and by one librarian from New Zealand.

Russian Duplicates Exchange Project.—This project, undertaken initially with the aid of a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, is designed to place the Library's surplus copies of Russian publications in other American libraries where they will serve the most useful purpose. In exchange the Library receives microfilm copies of material needed for its collections. During the year the libraries of Ohio State University, Fordham University, and the University of Southern California joined the project, bringing the total number of participants to 34. Approximately 1,400 monographs and 2,900 serial issues were distributed. At the end of the year some 2,100 cards listing publications available were circulating among the cooperating libraries, and an estimated 2,000 monographs and 10,000 serial issues were awaiting listing. A large number of duplicate Russian newspapers were sorted by title and sent to 5 libraries that had expressed particular in-

terest in receiving them. More than 1,500 duplicates have been rejected by all of the member libraries and these will be offered on an exchange basis to European libraries known to possess duplicate copies of Russian publications that are not in the collections of the Library of Congress.

The Farmington Plan.—Many of the scholarly libraries of the country are associated in the Farmington Plan, so called because it was originated at Farmington, Conn. This plan is a program in which more than 50 American libraries, including the Library of Congress, cooperate in the acquisition of foreign publications. Each library agrees to acquire every currently published book of genuine research value in specified geographic areas or subject fields. The plan endeavors to guarantee the existence in the United States of at least one copy of every scholarly publication. It distributes the cost over some 50 library budgets and makes the material thus acquired available to all through interlibrary loan.

During the year the plan was extended to cover publications issued in Southeast Asia, Korea, and most of Africa. Arrangements for bringing Sweden, Finland, New Zealand, South America, and Japan within its operations are being made. A comprehensive *Farmington Plan Handbook* will be published during the summer of 1953. It will contain a record of allocations under the plan, arranged both by subject and by institution, and will give an account of the plan's history and development. Robert B. Downs, Librarian of the University of Illinois Library, became the Chairman of the Association of Research Libraries' Farmington Plan Committee. He suc-

ceeded Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Libraries, who had directed the plan since its inception.

The Library of Congress, which has responsibility for several of the larger fields of interest and for a number of minor subject categories not covered by other libraries, continued to file in the National Union Catalog reports of acquisitions under the plan and it provided information to other libraries regarding foreign dealers. Mr. Hobbs during his visit to the countries of Southeast Asia, procured a substantial quantity of publications for two Farmington Plan libraries and made arrangements for their continued receipt.

Unesco Coupons.—The Library of Congress is presently making payment in UNESCO coupons to bookdealers in five foreign countries: India, South Africa, France, Indonesia, and Thailand. UNESCO supplies the Library of Congress with coupons in various denominations. Instead of paying its foreign dealers by draft or dollar check, the Library pays in coupons to the dollar value of the dealers' bills, sending checks for the used coupons to UNESCO's account in a New York bank. Each dealer redeems the coupons in his local currency, while UNESCO plows back the dollar credits into "soft currency" countries in the form of new coupons, most of which come eventually for redemption to the United States. The Library of Congress accepts UNESCO coupons in payment for its own publications and it encourages their use by other libraries in this country because this increases the dollar resources available to foreign institutions for the acquisition of American books.

The Organization of the Collections

THE ENORMOUS JOB of organizing the additions to the Library's collections, which have recently amounted to nearly a million items each year, is the over-all responsibility of the Processing Department. Other departments share in this responsibility, however, particularly the Reference Department, the Copyright Office, and the Law Library. This work includes the selection, cataloging, classifying, and, when necessary, the binding of materials acquired, the recording of serial issues received, the maintenance of the Library's catalogs, including the National Union Catalog, and the publication of accessions lists and catalog cards, which are made available to other libraries.

"All-the-Books" Plan

It was in improving its card service to the Nation's libraries that a particularly significant advance was made during the year. Early in February, the Library, with the cooperation of book publishers throughout the country and especially of the American Book Publishers Council, initiated a procedure designed to make printed catalog cards for new books available by the time the books themselves are released. To accomplish this, publishers were asked to send to the Library a copy of each book they publish as soon as bound copies are available. This enables the Library to catalog the book and to print catalog cards before the book's publication date. The books received under this plan also provide material for the comprehensive survey of publishing on which the Library's *United States Quarterly Book Review* is based.

This project is a second step in a program in which publishers and the Library

of Congress are cooperating. In 1951, with the encouragement of the American Book Publishers Council, the Library began assigning catalog card numbers for forthcoming books when publishers requested such numbers. These numbers become a part of the printer's copy and are printed in the book on the page containing the copyright statement. The card number printed in the book—and listed after publication in the Weekly Record of *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Cumulative Book Index*, the *Library Journal*, the American Library Association's *Booklist*, and the *United States Quarterly Book Review*—enables the 9,000 libraries that subscribe to the Library of Congress catalog card service to order and to obtain printed cards quickly and economically.

When the "All-the-Books" Plan, as it came to be called, was inaugurated in February 1953, only 100 publishers were printing preassigned card numbers in their books. By the end of the fiscal year, some 315 were printing card numbers and about 100 more had stated their intention of beginning this practice in the fall of 1953.

A more comprehensive coverage of important books in the *United States Quarterly Book Review* has been made possible by this program. The June issue of the *Review*, for example, contained 283 reviews—30 more than any previous issue—of books published in the April-June quarter. By the end of the fiscal year, more than 600 publishers had promised to send the *Review* a copy of every new book published. This includes over 90 percent of the American publishers that issue 10 or more books per year. To fill other gaps in the Library's acquisitions of current American publications, a cooperative program with

the H. W. Wilson Company is under development. This contemplates the exchange of either books or bibliographical information for those titles that the Library has been unable to acquire from other sources.

Publishers have been quick to appreciate how these contributions to the economy of library operations have beneficial effects of a more general character. Books may be promoted—exhibited, reviewed, and circulated—through libraries while the publishers' own promotional activities are most intense. Publishers' catalogs become more useful library tools. Libraries may buy more books with the money they save by being able to purchase catalog cards by number instead of by the more costly method of ordering by author and title. And the *United States Quarterly Book Review* can provide more thorough and timely coverage of significant American publications.

To the library profession and to scholarship these developments are significant because of the more complete and current representation of American works in the Library's book catalogs. They also enable the Library to fulfill its obligations better as a national bibliographical center and the principal agency of a centralized cataloging system.

Much of the groundwork for the program was laid by the Library's representative in New York, Alan L. Heyneman. During the first half of the fiscal year, he made contacts with publishing houses, publishers' associations, and trade journals, and, with their advice, developed the procedures under which the plan would operate. After the formal announcement of the program, he devoted himself principally to calling on individual publishers in the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia areas to make specific arrangements for their participation. With their cooperation assured, the Library was making plans as the year ended to close the New York office, which occupied quarters generously provided by the New York Public Library in its central building.

Special Services

A major step in bringing under control another large body of materials found in many libraries today was taken when the Library of Congress in January 1953 began to print and sell catalog cards for sound recordings of all kinds. This service, long sought not only by librarians but by manufacturers of recordings, teachers, and individuals with large record collections, was made possible by the development and publication of rules for the descriptive cataloging of such materials (see the section on descriptive cataloging in this chapter). It is similar to the card service the Library has been rendering on books and pamphlets since 1901 and on motion pictures and filmstrips since September 1951.

To make this new service as effective as possible, the possibility of obtaining cooperative cataloging copy from other libraries with large record collections is being explored and several offers of assistance have been received. Efforts are also being made to obtain the output of all producing companies not now depositing their recordings in the Library of Congress.

Although the project for printing and distributing cards for films has been in operation only a short while, it has grown to considerable size. By the end of the fiscal year the Library's film catalog contained more than 8,800 titles. Of them 3,200 are Government films, which were cataloged for the Library by the Visual Education Service of the Office of Education; 1,900 are copyrighted films, cataloged by the Copyright Office; and 3,700 are other classes, about which information is supplied by the producers or other cooperating agencies. Data about medical films, for example, are supplied by the Medical Audio-Visual Institute of the Association of American Medical Colleges and information about Canadian films by the Canadian Library Association. During the fiscal year more than 3,100 data sheets were supplied by 55 producers; the Office of Education sent copy for 1,250 films, and the Copy-

right Office cataloged 1,550 motion pictures and filmstrips.

The need for the development of internationally acceptable standards for catalog descriptions, appraisals, and statements of availability of educational films and filmstrips led to a Conference on International Standards for Film Cataloging, held in the Library on May 11-12, 1953. Attended by 52 specialists from the fields of film production, evaluation, and cataloging, the conference was held under the sponsorship of the Subcommittee on Catalog of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. A series of meetings with a similar purpose was held in Great Britain in February under the sponsorship of the British Film Institute, evaluation, and cataloging, the commission for UNESCO.

The UNESCO Secretariat will receive the recommendations of both meetings and the comments of other film-producing member states and from these comments and recommendations it will attempt to develop standards that will be generally acceptable. The UNESCO draft will be circulated to member states for comment before it is submitted to the UNESCO General Conference.

In advance of the conference at the Library, preliminary studies had been undertaken by three committees, as follows: Work Group A, on Standardization of Descriptive Catalog Entries, chairman, Miss Lucile M. Morsch, then Chief of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division; Work Group B, on Standardization of Appraisal Entries, chairman, Edgar Dale of the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University; Work Group C, on Standardization of Availability Entries, chairman, Roger Albright, Director of Educational Services, Motion Picture Association of America.

The conference agreed on the following principles: (1) That it is practicable to establish international standards for cataloging (descriptions, appraisal, and availability) of films and filmstrips; (2) that cataloging should be based upon a three-card system (one card for the descriptive entry, the second for an evaluation, and the third for availability data); (3) that the

rules for descriptive cataloging used in the Library of Congress and in the British Film Institute should form the basis for the descriptive catalog entries; (4) that the status of appraisal and evaluation is such that an internationally acceptable manual is needed to establish the desired standards and that a suggested draft should be prepared to accompany the report of the conference; and (5) that a new form for availability entries should be studied by UNESCO with a view to inclusion in the standard three-card system.

A plan to make catalog cards of United Nations publications systematically available was worked out during the year. The United Nations Library arranged to send to the Library of Congress a daily selection of UN printed and processed documents and publications, in all language versions, that are believed to be of substantial and lasting interest. They include yearbooks, directories, handbooks, monographs, significant reports of commissions and committees, bibliographies, and other works of reference value. It is estimated that about 500 items a year of the several thousand published annually in each of the various language editions will be selected.

The Library of Congress catalogs these publications promptly and sells the printed cards at the usual card prices. This service, which takes advantage of the expert selection of the United Nations staff and of immediate cataloging by the Library, will provide many libraries with an economical solution to the problem of cataloging essential UN documents.

The Library's Consultant on Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy, Seymour Lubetzky, continued his study and evaluation of the American Library Association's cataloging rules for author and title entries. Opinions on his preliminary report, which was distributed for comment toward the close of fiscal year 1952, were received, assembled, reproduced, and distributed to the members and consultants of the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification. In November 1952, Mr. Lubetzky appeared

before the board to discuss these comments and to describe the proposed final report. His recommendations were accepted and he prepared a second draft, which, after further review and some editorial revision, was published by the Library in May 1953 under the title *Cataloging Rules and Principles: A Critique of the A. L. A. Rules for Entry and a Proposed Design for Their Revision*.

This report was the subject of a meeting of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification held in Los Angeles in June 1953 in conjunction with the ALA annual conference. It will next be referred to regional cataloging groups throughout the country for discussion and recommendations and then to a planning committee to be appointed by the Executive Board of the Division of Cataloging and Classification. When this committee has presented its recommendations, it is expected that a special committee will be appointed to undertake the revision of the rules themselves.

David J. Haykin, Consultant on Classification and Subject Cataloging, provided a consultant service both within and outside the Library on the organization and subject control of library materials. He prepared a list of projects in the fields of classification and subject cataloging that should be undertaken to round out the Library's organization of its collections and to provide necessary technical guides in this field; and he has in preparation a manual on the application of subject headings to library materials.

The Library of Congress was asked by the Bureau of Aeronautics to assist it, on a reimbursable basis, in the recataloging of its library, and this project was carried to a successful conclusion. The library was reorganized and rearranged and more than 6,000 volumes were cataloged.

Committees

The Processing Committee considered, among other major problems, a much-needed project for the editing of the Li-

brary's card catalogs, the handling of American and foreign doctoral dissertations, and the treatment of city and business directories. Other questions of policy and procedure discussed were the simplification of subject cataloging, the processing of atlases and of microfilms, the classification of phonorecords, the servicing of filmstrips, the cataloging of copyrighted works on agriculture, the format of the Library's printed cards, and numerous questions relating to cataloging rules.

The Library's interdepartmental committees, with advice and assistance from outside specialists, made further progress in developing rules for cataloging special materials. Consideration by the Committee on Film Cataloging of problems that arose in the application of the rules for the cataloging of motion pictures and filmstrips led to the publication in May of a revised edition of the rules for cataloging films. The Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs defined the scope of a proposed code and developed rules of entry and transcription for individual pictures. The rules prepared by the Committee on Cataloging Books in Raised Characters (books for the blind) were published.

The Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging completed a draft of rules for the descriptive cataloging of manuscripts, having distributed parts of it for comment to some 70 specialists, as well as to the Processing Committee. As a test, these rules are being applied to the Library's several Walt Whitman collections.

The meetings of the Music Processing Committee were largely devoted to two topics: the cataloging of phonorecords and rules for the limited cataloging of music. Other matters considered were special filing rules for music entries and the reorganization of the libretto catalog.

A Law Processing Committee was established in August 1952 to study both descriptive and subject cataloging problems and policies relating to legal publications. Topics discussed during the year included the routing of law materials, limited cata-

logging, and the entry of legislative bills and of annotated laws.

In February 1953 an Orientalia Processing Committee was appointed to consider and report on all matters relating to the processing of Oriental materials in the Library. The committee agreed at the outset that one of its first duties should be to study the problems of the cataloging of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean publications with a view to making present cooperative cataloging arrangements more effective. In the spring of 1952 the Library had reported the need for standardization in this field to the Association of Research Libraries, which in turn referred the problem to the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification for study. The Division's committee has not yet been appointed, but the Library's Orientalia Processing Committee decided to take the initiative in studying the problems to be solved in order to be ready to make recommendations to the new committee.

The committee is investigating the Library's own practices in the cataloging of Oriental publications and is comparing them with the procedures followed by other institutions in an attempt to develop standardized rules and a standard catalog card. It addressed letters to 13 libraries with collections of Iranian, Turkish, and other publications in Near Eastern languages inquiring about their practice in the use of transliteration schemes, and it is exploring systems used for transliterating Armenian and the languages of Southeast Asia. It is hoped that, in time, all Oriental works may be cataloged in a manner which will permit the cards for these works, if desired, to be interfiled with cards for works in Western languages. Arrangements have already been made with the University of Pennsylvania for the cooperative cataloging of publications in the vernacular languages of South Asia and it is expected that other libraries will be included in this program.

The Special Committee on the Library's General Catalogs continued its study of the use of books at the Library, which will serve

as a basis for a possible recommendation on the chronological division of the catalog. Readers' call slips, from which the information is to be obtained, have been collected and are being edited for card punching. Copies of a progress report have been distributed to a number of librarians whom the committee consulted.

A Committee on Centralized Cataloging was established in January 1953 to explore the possibility of developing a centralized cataloging program in the United States. The committee was asked to include in the report of its findings, if possible, a plan for putting such a program into effect, together with estimates of the workload and costs involved.

Reference was made in the *Annual Report for 1949* to the study made by Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director of Libraries at the State University of Iowa, which had as its objective the finding of a means of deploying the present cataloging resources of the country in such a way that more cataloging could be done. Dr. Ellsworth proposed as a goal complete cataloging coverage of current publications—U. S. and foreign, trade and nontrade publications, and nonbook materials (maps, music, etc.). In considering the problem on this basis, the Committee on Centralized Cataloging has assumed that any scheme would have to be oriented to the Library of Congress, whether as an extension of its present services or through some other arrangements: that cooperative cataloging would have a place in the scheme, especially for unique materials; that the need for catalogers on the local library level would continue to exist; and that cooperative acquisitions arrangements would facilitate the program.

The committee to date has devoted a major part of its deliberations to methods of obtaining statistics on the possible workload involved in any centralized cataloging program. Also under consideration are ways and means of determining the amount of duplicate cataloging that is presently being done—information that is necessary in order to estimate the total saving that centralized cataloging would make possible.

Cooperative Cataloging

In the 52 years that other libraries have been cooperating with the Library of Congress by supplying printer's copy for catalog cards, which the Library edits and prints, copy for about 385,000 titles has been furnished, thus making that many more cards available to subscribers to the card service. During the past year printer's copy was received for more than 11,000 titles, including books, microfilms, microcards, motion pictures, and filmstrips. In addition 2,500 cataloging data sheets were supplied by film-producing agencies, making a total of nearly 14,000 titles cooperatively cataloged. The libraries of the University of Illinois, Harvard University, the Catholic University of America, and the University of Minnesota, the Office of Education, and Teaching Film Custodians each supplied copy for more than 500 titles. The remaining titles were supplied by 87 libraries and 47 film agencies.

The amount of copy received is notable in view of the fact that the New York Public Library did not make its usual contribution. Early in 1952 that library, which had often ranked highest in the number of titles supplied, discontinued the furnishing of cooperative cataloging copy, with the exception of titles in Hebrew and Yiddish. This change in policy was the result of differences in cataloging practices followed by the two institutions. In March 1953 catalogers from the New York Public Library visited the Library of Congress to discuss revisions of the New York Public Library rules that would bring them into closer conformity with Library of Congress rules. The revised rules are now being applied and the Library of Congress is studying the possibility of using the resultant cards as printer's copy in the cooperative cataloging program.

During the year two new libraries (the University of Florida Library and the Oklahoma State Library) were added to the list of institutions automatically supplying cooperative cataloging copy for all the official publications of their own States. The

following list shows the States whose publications are now covered by these arrangements and the institutions supplying copy:

Florida-----	University of Florida Library
Illinois-----	University of Illinois Library
Maryland-----	Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
Minnesota-----	University of Minnesota Library
New York-----	New York State Library
Oklahoma-----	Oklahoma State Library
Pennsylvania---	Pennsylvania State College Li- brary
Virginia-----	Virginia State Library
Washington----	University of Washington Li- brary
West Virginia--	Kanawha County Public Li- brary, Charleston

Descriptive Cataloging

A supplement to the Library's *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* was published in November 1952. It contains additions and changes since the issuance of the original *Rules* in 1949, notices of modifications made by the Library that affect provisions or examples in the American Library Association's *Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*, and several documents issued by the Library on cataloging policy and procedure.

A Spanish translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*, made by Fermín Peraza y Sarausa, Director of the Municipal Library of Havana, Cuba, was in page proof at the end of the fiscal year. The translation of the additions and changes portion of the supplement was made by Mrs. Anne V. Gard of the Descriptive Cataloging Division and this was also in page proof. Mrs. Maria Luisa Monteiro da Cunha, Head Librarian of the Central Library of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, has completed several chapters of a Portuguese translation of the *Rules*, which is also to be published by the Library of Congress.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Phonorecords, which includes rules for cataloging all types of sound recordings—phonograph disks and cylinders, wire and tape recordings, player-piano rolls, and the like—was published in

January 1953 in a preliminary edition. The systematic cataloging of sound recordings began about 15 years ago in the music divisions of some of the larger public and university libraries. The first codification of their practices was published in 1942 as a chapter of the Music Library Association's *Code for Cataloging Music*. Many of the rules developed at that time have been retained, but the technical changes in the field of sound recordings and the growing importance of nonmusical recordings in recent years have necessitated the expansion and modification of these rules.

A second preliminary edition of the rules for the descriptive cataloging of motion pictures and filmstrips was published in April 1953. This edition is being translated into Spanish by Demetrio Cabarga of the Pan American Union and into French by Mrs. Colette R. Coulter of the Library. A preliminary edition of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Books in Raised Characters* was published in June 1953.

In recent years, with an increase in accessions far exceeding the Library's normal processing capacities, certain materials of least importance have been cataloged only as groups, others have been cataloged individually but more briefly than is considered standard practice. During the fiscal year 1953, an arrearage of materials in the Descriptive Cataloging Division that were received before these cataloging categories were established was reexamined. Two large lots were surveyed. The first group consisted of Spanish pamphlets. From it some 1,800 items were removed as not deserving individual cataloging. With the cooperation of the Hispanic Foundation, these pieces were segregated for form-card cataloging. The remainder were designated for full or limited cataloging. The second group, consisting of 18,500 German titles, received similar treatment. A beginning was also made on the French-language arrearage and it is hoped that by the end of fiscal 1954 all the descriptive cataloging arrearage will have been reexamined.

Last year the results of an experiment to

measure the time saved by limited cataloging were reported. A similar experiment conducted this year to obtain comparable statistics with regard to full cataloging demonstrated the necessity for very careful planning and precise control (from the point of view of comparability of the materials cataloged) if the results of such experiments are to have validity.

The effect of the "All-the-Books" Plan was especially felt in the Copyright Cataloging Division, which has the responsibility for the preparation of card copy for all new titles containing a copyright notice. Heavy but irregular receipts of books as the program developed made it necessary for the division to adjust its procedures in order to provide rapid and effective service on the 13,369 copyrighted books cataloged for the Library. The division also prepared entries for printed cards for 3,595 copyrighted maps, motion pictures, and musical works and provided the Reference Department with copies of multilithed cards for 20,013 additional works, chiefly music and maps.

Titles received for searching by the Descriptive Cataloging Division declined slightly from 85,900 to 84,000 but the number of titles actually searched increased from 64,200 to 69,200. The total number of titles cataloged by the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Copyright Cataloging Division was 72,200 as compared with 77,800 last year. On the other hand, the number of items in the arrearage in the Descriptive Cataloging Division that were searched and provided with preliminary cards but were not yet fully cataloged was reduced from 77,500 to 65,700. Complete statistics on descriptive cataloging are contained in section A of appendix VII.

Subject Cataloging

The need for a coordinated effort to obtain standardization and improvement of lists of subject headings in the various fields of knowledge, especially in science and technology, has long been evident to those in charge of our larger libraries. The case

for such an effort was one of the considerations of the Institute on the Subject Analysis of Library Materials, which was held at Columbia University in June 1952, and has been the subject of several informal conferences on the part of Library officials and other librarians. Both the Association of Research Libraries and the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification have shown a keen interest in the problem.

It seems obvious that a committee should be created to supervise and coordinate the work of the research libraries cooperating in a special subject heading project. Such a committee might be composed of library administrators with technical deputies to act for them on appropriate occasions. The assignment of subject headings for study might well follow the pattern for the distribution of publications set by the Farmington Plan. Many excellent lists are now available but there is need for a greater degree of coordination among them in order that transition from a general list to a special one in a given field may be simple and inexpensive. Whether one standard list of subject headings could satisfactorily serve both the small public library and the large research library is a basic problem that the committee would have to investigate. Richard S. Angell is drafting proposals for submission to the Association of Research Libraries and the Board on Cataloging Policy and Research.

Coordination of the subject headings used within the Library has already been undertaken by the Subject Cataloging and Technical Information Divisions. Weekly conferences are held, attended by subject specialists from the two divisions, at which subject headings in science and technology are discussed and decisions satisfactory to both divisions are worked out.

During the year revised editions of the classification schedules for Medicine (Class R) and Military Science (Class U) came off the press. The schedule for Geography (Class G) was in page proof. Class V (Naval Science) was edited and was in

press at the end of the fiscal year. Eight schedules were reprinted without change. A ninth schedule was supplied with supplementary pages listing all additions and changes since the last edition of the schedule was printed. This plan will be followed in all future reprintings.

Special mention should be made of the help given in this field by Joseph A. Dagher, then of the National Library in Beirut, Lebanon, while he was at the Library of Congress from April to October 1952. He assisted in the revision and expansion of those portions of the classification schedules dealing with the Arab states, Islamic religion, and Arabic literature.

Work on the development of a classification for law (Class K) is progressing. Werner B. Ellinger of the Subject Cataloging Division prepared a tentative outline for the classification of German law, which it is hoped may serve, with required modifications, for other jurisdictions based on civil law jurisprudence. This outline was distributed in March 1953 to 40 law librarians and subject specialists for comment and criticism. A second outline, for Roman law, was distributed in June 1953.

Leo E. LaMontagne of the same division made substantial progress on his history of classification. This is a pioneering work and has involved the examination of a great deal of material that has never before been analyzed in professional literature. It should be ready for the printer before January 1954.

The Decimal Classification, 14th and 15th Editions: Annotations on Their Concurrent Use by the Decimal Classification Section appeared as a 36-page pamphlet in April 1953 and was distributed to all subscribers to the Library's printed catalog cards. It has proved valuable to libraries using the Dewey Decimal System and has made an important contribution to the library profession's study of the editorial problems of the 16th edition of the *Decimal Classification*.

About 130,000 volumes were shelved during the year, approximately the same number as in fiscal 1952, and about 215,000

volumes were labeled as compared with 245,000 last year. Complete statistics on the various subject cataloging operations are in section B of appendix VII.

Serials

Last year's *Annual Report* devoted a special chapter to the problem of handling serial publications, the efforts of the Library of Congress to cope with this problem, the initiation of a project to edit the Library's records of its serial holdings, the launching of a serials accessions list, *Serial Titles Newly Received*, and the laying of plans, in cooperation with other libraries, for a national union catalog of serials on punched cards.

In March 1953 the Serial Record Section, attached since April 1949 to the Order Division, again became an independent division. This was a logical development in view of the highly specialized nature of the function of recording serials, the considerable size of the operation and of the staff necessary to perform it, the evolution of *Serial Titles Newly Received* into a current union list of serial publications entitled *New Serial Titles* and the prospective development of a comprehensive union catalog of serials. It made available administrative staff that could concentrate on the complex problems involved in planning, developing, and directing these operations.

More than 1,300,000 serial pieces were recorded during the year and an arrearage of about 175,000 items awaiting processing was slightly reduced. The editing of the Serial Record was well under way by June 30, 1953, more than 40,000 entries having been reviewed and revised as necessary. Gaps in the Library's holdings are being noted as the work proceeds and some claiming of missing issues has been undertaken. Over 13,000 new entries were made; the possibility of reducing the workload in the Serial Record Division through utilization of the preliminary entries prepared in the Descriptive Cataloging Division is being explored. Reference questions from other divisions of the Library and from readers

as to the Library's serial holdings increased slightly (33,728 in fiscal 1953 as compared with 32,839 in 1952) and the service given was greatly improved through the adoption of time- and labor-saving devices.

Of particular significance, because serials form a very important part of any research library, was the development of *New Serial Titles* from a Library of Congress accessions list into a union list of serials. It marks a step forward in the national plan for serial control. All the libraries that contributed to the *Union List of Serials* and its supplements (covering titles through 1950 but not to be continued) have been invited to report their holdings of new serials for publication in *New Serial Titles*. Since the new publication is produced by the use of punched cards, as advocated for a proposed union catalog of serials, it constitutes the current portion of this catalog in advance of the preparation of the main work, as well as a current union list. The increased usefulness of the publication is amply demonstrated by the fact that subscriptions to it doubled in the last year.

Revised estimates of the cost of compiling a union catalog of serials were prepared by the Library; these estimates were considered and approved by the Joint Committee on a Union List of Serials (representing nine library associations, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the National Research Council), and a special committee was appointed to explore possibilities of financing the project. The Library is continuing to work out detailed procedures for the operation.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

The number of cards prepared for the catalogs during the year established a record—more than 1,945,000, an increase of 8.3 percent over the previous year—and more than 1,400,000 cards were filed. Additional statistics are included in section C of appendix VII. The Library's principal catalogs are estimated to contain the following numbers of cards: Official Catalog,

9,032,000: Main Catalog, 8,770,000; Annex Catalog, 3,100,000; National Union Catalog, 12,400,000; and Music Division Catalogs, 1,258,000 cards. The continuing growth of these catalogs has created problems of space and several solutions are being considered.

The new procedure for the simultaneous overprinting of call numbers and headings on small-platen presses has proved economical and very satisfactory. Methods of marking copy for the linotype operators were so simplified that the time spent on this work was reduced from 1½ man-hours to ¼ man-hour per work day. Separate card catalogs for serial publications were set up as adjuncts to the Main and Annex Catalogs, additional guide cards were prepared, new signs instructing readers in the use of the Library's catalogs were posted, and a detailed plan for editing the Main and Official Catalogs was worked out.

The Catalogs in Book Form

A Herculean task was successfully performed during the year with the completion of the 24-volume quinquennial cumulation of the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*. More than 600,000 cards printed during the years 1948-52 were organized and mounted on cardboard for photo-offset reproduction. Weighing a ton and a half, this copy was sent to the publisher, J. W. Edwards, Inc., of Ann Arbor, Mich., late in May 1953.

The volumes, which will record more than half a million books, pamphlets, maps, music scores, periodicals, and films cataloged by the Library and cooperating institutions during the 5-year period, will begin coming off the press late in 1953. The 24-volume set will sell for \$157—about a penny a page—but volume 24, containing reproductions of cards for motion pictures and filmstrips, may be purchased separately for \$6.

The publication of the Library's printed cards in book form began in 1942. With the cooperation of the Association of Research Libraries, the Edwards firm issued

the 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*. A 42-volume *Supplement* to this *Catalog*, published in 1948, listed works for which the Library had printed catalog cards between August 1, 1942, and December 31, 1947. The Library itself published its first catalog in book form in 1948 under the title *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*. With the annual volume for 1949 the title of the publication was changed to the *Library of Congress Author Catalog* to distinguish it from the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog*, which was started in 1950.

In order to accommodate the increasing quantities and varieties of publications coming into libraries as well as the differing needs of the users of these materials, the Library in January 1953 altered the pattern of its book catalogs and changed the over-all title to *Library of Congress Catalog*. Cards for specialized materials are not now included in the main author and subject listings but are issued in three separate catalogs, each with its own subject approach. The three new catalogs are entitled *Films, Maps and Atlases*, and *Music and Phonorecords*. *Films* lists both commercial and noncommercial motion pictures and filmstrips and appears in three quarterly issues with an annual cumulation. *Music and Phonorecords* lists music and all types of sound recordings and is issued semi-annually. *Maps and Atlases* is arranged by specific locality with author and subject indexes and it also appears semiannually.

Toward the end of the fiscal year the Library published the third (1952) annual cumulation of its *Subject Catalog*. It contains approximately 68,000 titles, most of them with 1945 or later imprint dates, for which the Library printed catalog cards during 1952.

The annual *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog* for 1952 was issued as a supplement to the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*. It contains reproductions of the catalog cards prepared by the Armed Forces Medical Library staff during the calendar year 1952 and reproduced by the

Library of Congress. The 1952 volume, like that for 1951, contains complete author and subject sections. The scope of the 1952 volume has been enlarged in comparison with previous volumes, however, to include all titles of medical interest regardless of classification. The History of Medicine Division of the Armed Forces Medical Library contributed to the *Catalog*, for the first time, cards for European titles printed before 1801 and for Americana published before 1820.

Two supplements to the *Library of Congress Catalog* were published during the year. They were a *Checklist of Philippine Government Documents, 1950*, compiled by a committee of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines and edited and prepared for publication by Joseph S. Allen of the Catalog Maintenance Division, and *United States Atlases: A Union Catalog of National, State, County, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress and Co-operating Libraries*, compiled and edited by the Map Division.

The Catalog Maintenance Division continued its efforts to improve the procedures used in the preparation of the book catalogs. Toward the end of the year experiments were conducted with the Keysort system for alphabetizing to the first letter of cross references in these catalogs. Preliminary tests indicate that cards can be sorted to the first letter by this system at the rate of 12,000 per hour as compared with 800 per hour by manual methods. For the 3 new catalogs, subject indexes were developed in lieu of a rearrangement of the complete cards in subject-heading sequence. This reduced the number of pages required by two-thirds.

An *ad hoc* Committee on the Expansion of the *Library of Congress Catalog* studied the problems that would be involved in making this publication a national catalog through the inclusion of entries submitted by other American libraries. The committee completed its work in May and submitted a report, which was presented by C. Sumner Spalding at the annual meeting of the American Library Association in

June 1953. In his report, Mr. Spalding suggested that the post-1951 imprints that are reported to the National Union Catalog might be used as the basis for the proposed expansion. These entries would be edited, retyped, and intercalated with the Library of Congress printed card entries. All entries would show library holdings by means of National Union Catalog symbols. The resultant catalog would be issued quarterly, annually, and quinquennially.

It is estimated that the expanded catalog would contain twice the number of entries and three times the number of locations of the present *Catalog*. Such a catalog would be remarkably comprehensive and as a key to the current resources of American libraries would constitute a major research tool.

Union Catalogs

During the year the Union Catalog Division received for filing into the National Union Catalog nearly 650,000 cards as compared with about 700,000 last year. This total includes Library of Congress printed cards, contributions from other North American libraries, titles clipped from book catalogs and pasted onto cards, and cards obtained by microfilming entries from regional union catalogs. Nearly 80,000 cards were copied from the Cleveland, Philadelphia, and North Carolina regional catalogs, from the John Carter Brown Library, and from the library of the College of William and Mary. At the last-named institution the complete shelflist of its outstanding collection of Virginia and early Americana was copied.

The Detroit Public Library continued to check its catalogs against the *Library of Congress Catalog* and provided cards for more than 6,000 entries not represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Vassar College Library and the University of Washington Library contributed 875 and 1,725 cards, respectively. Contributing cards for the first time were the libraries of the University of Utah and of Brandeis University, the Buckham Memorial Li-

brary of Faribault, Minn., and St. Columban's Seminary Library of Silver Creek, N. Y.

The importance of incorporating into the National Union Catalog the full record of the holdings of the University of California Library and of other libraries on the West Coast has long been recognized. In an effort to determine the most practicable method of obtaining the desired entries, a sample of 500 consecutive entries from the main author catalog of the University of California Library was analyzed; and in the fall of 1952 George A. Schwegmann, Jr., visited that library. It was decided that the card shelflist, totaling about 900,000 entries, would be the best catalog to copy and arrangements were made for the priority microfilming of approximately 400,000 cards in subject areas of major interest.

All cards received during the year were filed into the National Union Catalog or its supplements. Nearly 400,000 cards were filed from the main supplement into the National Union Catalog proper. More than 32,000 cards representing titles not cataloged by the Library of Congress but supplied by other American libraries were added to the file of 1952 imprints. This file is being maintained in connection with proposals for the expansion of the *Library of Congress Catalog* and a 1953 file has been set up for the same purpose. A total of 33,500 cards was added to the separate catalog for motion pictures.

The division received requests for the location of about 18,000 titles, of which 79 percent were located either in the National Union Catalog itself or through circularizing 64 of the larger North American libraries. Other statistics on the work of the Union Catalog Division are in section D of appendix VII.

The fifth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog* was published and distributed to cooperating libraries, and the project to develop on contract for the Department of State a union catalog of the book holdings of its Information Center

libraries throughout the world was substantially completed.

Further analysis of the problems and costs incident to the publication of the National Union Catalog was undertaken during the first half of the year, principally at the request of the American Library Association's Board on Resources of American Libraries. A prospectus, based on a series of pilot projects designed to ascertain the scope of such an undertaking, was drawn up and was considered at a meeting in New York in January 1953 by the Board's Subcommittee on the Reproduction of the National Union Catalog. The Library was represented by Messrs. Cronin and Schwegmann. The Subcommittee concluded that the publication of the catalog would be highly desirable but that the cost seems to be prohibitive at this time.

Edward Finlayson completed the drafting of plans for the development of a national register of manuscript collections as an adjunct to the National Union Catalog. When the rules for cataloging manuscripts have been adopted, the Library will begin the cataloging of its own manuscript collections as the nucleus of such a register and will seek to obtain cooperative cataloging copy from other libraries.

Microfilming Clearing House.—Early in 1952 agreement was reached between the Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries that a new edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm* would be compiled by the Microfilming Clearing House and published by the Library of Congress. It was planned to issue a preliminary edition for checking purposes but the excellent cooperation of libraries throughout the country provided sufficient data to make possible a definitive second edition, which will be off the press in the fall of 1953. Additional reports of microfilmed newspapers will appear in the *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin* and these reports will be cumulated annually. It was further agreed that reports of serials, other than newspapers, on microfilm would appear in the *Union List of Microfilms*, issued by the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center.

The Clearing House edited a *Selected List of United States Newspapers Recommended for Preservation by the A. L. A. Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects*, which was published by the Library in the summer of 1953. This checklist was compiled by Benjamin E. Powell, chairman of the ALA committee, from data obtained through committees in the States. It is intended for use by libraries in planning long-range microfilming programs to preserve basic records of our country.

The Clearing House received reports on 1,650 newspapers that were filmed in extensive runs, on 220 microfilmed serials, which were forwarded to the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center, and on a scattering of microfilmed manuscript collections. Several hundred inquirers were supplied with information, and the Microfilm Clearing House *Bulletin*, published as an occasional appendix to the Library's *Information Bulletin*, reached a wide audience.

Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog.—The Cyrillic Union Catalog Section was established, with funds transferred to the Library from other Government agencies, to develop from the existing and incomplete Slavic Union Catalog a full subject catalog of all publications in languages using the Cyrillic alphabet (Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Ukrainian, and White Russian) reported by the major libraries of the United States as being in their collections. The catalog was to provide a subject approach to its contents and to give an English translation of the titles listed. Because of limited funds, priority was to be given to books printed after 1917, i. e., during the Soviet regime, and this work was to be completed by July 1, 1953.

Except for the work of reproducing the finished cards, this operation was completed on schedule. More than 105,000 titles published after 1917 have been translated into English, have been given subject headings, and are ready for reproduction. In addition, nearly 42,000 titles that were published before 1917 or that fell into the

category of belles-lettres and therefore were considered not to require translation were provided with subject headings and made ready for reproduction.

The great majority of the completed titles are publications fully cataloged by the Library of Congress and other American libraries. But the staff cataloged all the hitherto unclassified monographs in the Library (nearly 20,000 titles) and classified them in broad classes as a special collection. At the same time more than 4,000 books that had been classified but not cataloged by subject were given subject cataloging treatment.

The work of typing and reproducing the cards should be finished by July 1, 1954. It is hoped that funds can be obtained to complete the cataloging of all pre-1917 publications and of publications in the field of belles-lettres, thereby providing a comprehensive approach to all Cyrillic publications to be found in this country.

American Imprints Inventory.—Two checklists were published in 1953 for which the American Imprints Inventory, developed by the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration, served as a basis: *Maryland Imprints, 1801-1810*, by Roger Pattrell Bristol and *A Preliminary Checklist of Tennessee Imprints, 1861-1866*, by Eleanor Drake Mitchell. Both were published by the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia.

Data for Illinois imprints through 1860 (exclusive of Chicago imprints) prepared by the American Imprints Inventory staff provided the basis for a publication now in progress; it is sponsored by the Newberry Library and the Illinois State Library and its editor is Albert H. Allen, who prepared the Arkansas and Dakota imprint lists published in 1947 by the Bibliographical Society of America. John Gott prepared a *Checklist of Winchester, Virginia, Imprints* in cooperation with John Cook Wylie of the University of Virginia for publication in the Virginia Imprints Series. Miss Hazel Johnson, Librarian of Connecticut College, is preparing a list of the New

London County, Conn., imprints for publication in the near future; and 25 graduate students of the Library Science Department of the Catholic University of America continued to make extensive use of the files in compiling checklists as part of their requirements for graduation.

Binding and Repair of Materials

The Library's present rate of binding is not keeping pace with current accretions of unbound materials, to say nothing of reducing the very large arrearage of materials in need of rebinding or repair. An interdepartmental Binding Committee, appointed in April 1952 to seek solutions to this serious problem, continued throughout the year to study it. Working papers dealing with the question of what materials should be bound, microfilmed, or serviced in unbound form, the relative costs of binding versus microreproduction, and priorities in the binding of the various categories of material were considered and the committee reached some tentative conclusions.

It plans to recommend the large-scale use of "quarter-binding," experimentation with binding by commercial binderies on a contract basis, the increased use of microfilm, and further standardization and simplification and elimination of nonessentials to achieve maximum economies in the utilization of binding funds. One of the committee's recommendations has already been put into effect with the establishment of a repair station in which books in the early stages of disrepair are given treatment with a liquid plastic adhesive supplied by the Government Printing Office. It is hoped that this kind of treatment will be effective in postponing for a long period the need for more expensive repair and rebinding. The Chief of the Binding Division, who is chairman of the Binding Committee, George E. Smith, also made field trips in April 1953 to binderies in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Cleveland to observe and report on new materials, methods, and techniques of binding and preservation.

Some 61,000 volumes were forwarded for

binding during the year, about the same number as in fiscal 1952. Over 33,000 pamphlets were placed in photomount binders, and more than 35,000 maps were laminated. Repairs were effected on 60,000 manuscripts, 27,000 prints and photographs, 1,450 newspaper volumes, and 1,900 rare books. Comparative statistics on binding and repair work done in the fiscal years 1951-53 are contained in appendix VIII.

Card Distribution

Every division of the Library of Congress is in some way, directly or indirectly, a servant of the Congress, the Government, and the people of the United States. But the varied services of the Card Division are literally at the fingertips of the people of this country. In the libraries of thousands of towns and cities, millions of Americans each year thumb through Library of Congress catalog cards to locate the books they want.

The most important advances in these card services were reported at the beginning of this chapter. That they meet a real need is attested by the fact that during the fiscal year 1953 over 21,000,000 cards were sold to nearly 9,000 subscribers. The net revenue realized from the sale of these cards was \$865,000 as compared with \$853,000 last year, and the total net receipts from the sale of cards, book catalogs, and technical publications was \$1,020,683 as compared with \$962,000 in fiscal 1952. Complete statistics on card sales and distribution are contained in appendix IX.

Card orders continued to be filled within 2 to 3 days of their receipt and new procedures for the handling of subscriptions to the book catalogs were set up, which eliminated past difficulties. An eighth, completely revised, edition of the *Handbook of Card Distribution* was prepared and sent to the printer. It should be ready for distribution in the fall of 1953. Subscriptions to the proofsheets service increased despite the rise in the price of this service necessitated by increased costs. The reduction

of surplus card stock in the noncurrent series continued as scheduled, with the result that much valuable space and many thousands of card trays were reclaimed for the storage of currently produced cards; this project should be completed in 1954.

Organization of Special Materials

Although the chief responsibility for the organization of the collections rests with the divisions of the Processing Department, other divisions of the Library share the responsibility for organizing the special types of material in their custody. There follows a brief summary of the work accomplished by the Reference Department divisions during the year; such work done by the Law Library is described in the chapter devoted to its activities.

The catalogs of the Rare Books Division were enlarged by the addition of 20,000 cards. The checking of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* was completed through volume 11 and the Library was found to possess slightly more than 38 percent of the entries listed, in addition to over 2,000 titles not listed by Evans. A final report will be made next year regarding the Library's impressive holdings of the books, pamphlets, newspapers, documents, and broadsides printed in this country before 1801. Revision of the shelflist and dictionary catalog of the Joseph Meredith Toner Collection continued and should be completed next year. The Frederic William Goudy Collection was rearranged, its card catalog checked, and numbers added to indicate locations. The Bitting Collection of literature on gastronomy and nutrition was similarly rearranged. Such bibliographical work as the preparation of a catalog of the Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana, which has the two-fold purpose of establishing control over the collection and of making it known to scholars and other potential users of the material, is described in the chapter on the reference services.

The Microfilm Reading Room prepared preliminary cards for approximately 3,000

texts, a 76 percent increase over last year. Its catalogs were enlarged by the addition of 9,000 cards, bringing their total number to over 150,000. Work continued on the preparation of a master file listing all the Library's holdings of microcopies.

In the Map Division, nine graduate students, including representatives of four cooperating libraries, in the course of a summer project similar to one conducted last year, sorted nearly 120,000 maps from a backlog transferred to the Library of Congress in recent years by other Government agencies. They accessioned, indexed, and filed more than 50,000 sheet maps in the active reference collections and prepared nearly 68,000 surplus maps and 1,300 atlases for distribution under the exchange program. Institutions whose graduate students participated in this project were recompensed through receiving priority in the distribution of the surplus duplicates. Such distribution helps to build up decentralized collections of maps, which would be strategically valuable in the event of damage to the collections in Washington, and encourages the development of cartographic research and of training centers throughout the United States.

In the course of moving the Map Division from the Main Building to the Annex, procedures were worked out for reorganizing the map collections, which now amount to more than 2,000,000 items. About two-thirds of the set maps were refiled according to Class G of the Library of Congress classification and about 20 percent of the atlases, which total 19,000, were shelflisted, labeled, and reshelfed according to LC classification. More than 1,000 atlases were cataloged and some 8,000 cards were filed into the atlas catalogs. Approximately 66,000 sheets in map sets newly received were indexed and 27,000 additions were made to the shelflists of these sets. Over 7,000 individual maps were titled and filed; new procedures increased the production rate by some 20 percent. More than 1,700 copyrighted maps were subject cataloged and classified.

The Orientalia Division gave as much

time as possible, although it was far from sufficient, to organizing its collections. The Chinese Section sorted and recorded virtually all issues of important Chinese newspapers received during the past several years. It cataloged nearly all the Chinese monographs acquired by the Library during fiscal 1953 and prepared over 2,000 cards for reproduction in the cooperative project for cataloging works in Chinese and Japanese. In the past, cards contained in the public catalog of the Chinese Section have been filed according to the number of brush strokes in the Chinese characters. A beginning was made in the conversion of this system to one arranged by the roman alphabet, and the work was one-fourth completed at the end of the year.

The Near East Section gave temporary cataloging treatment to 620 Arabic titles. The South Asia Section collected and bound all the Library's newspapers and other serials in the languages of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Tibet, and Nepal through 1952. All books in the languages of these countries that required binding were sent to the bindery. The Thai collections were partially rearranged and a beginning was made in the preparation of temporary catalog cards. An accumulation of newspapers from the countries of Southeast Asia was sorted and arranged.

The Hebraic Section devoted considerable time to an appraisal of the several catalogs in its custody. Additional data was added to more than 25,000 preliminary cards in these catalogs, a backlog of printed cards was arranged and filed, and a study is in progress of the possibility of combining the main Hebraic Section catalog with the Hebraic Union Catalog.

In the Prints and Photographs Division, 75 percent of an estimated 400,000 photographs, lithographs, engravings, and reproductions, contained in an old arrearage, were sorted and arranged by broad subject categories. From this collection a number of groups were assembled for immediate processing and 4,750 single items were forwarded for mounting. Altogether, 885 groups, new and old and including many

thousands of individual items, were described. Catalog cards for these groups are being prepared for multilith reproduction and filing in the division's catalogs. More than 2,200 cards were added to these catalogs and the system of subject headings employed was revised.

During the year the Manuscripts Division organized for use over 857,000 manuscript items, twice as many as it received. With funds provided by his widow, the collection of clippings (some 61,000) in the Judge Ben B. Lindsey papers was chronologically arranged for laminating and post-binding. Among the groups of papers that, in whole or in part, were arranged, boxed, labeled, shelved, and registered were those of John Purroy Mitchel, Owen Wister, Margaret Sanger, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Leonard Wood, Newton D. Baker, Albert J. Beveridge, John P. Frey, Charles Evans Hughes, Harold L. Ickes, John J. Pershing, and Harvey W. Wiley.

Several finding aids were also in preparation in the Manuscripts Division during the year. Miss Lilliam Pérez of Havana, Cuba, a Latin American trainee, began to calendar the correspondence of José Ignacio Rodríguez and Miss Stella R. Clemence continued to work gratuitously on the catalog of Mexican papers in the Harkness Collection. It is anticipated that the latter monumental undertaking will be completed next year. The calendaring of the Josephus Daniels-Franklin D. Roosevelt correspondence, which was a condition of the gift of the Josephus Daniels papers, was completed in draft. Satisfactory progress was made in the preparation of the Cordell Hull index-inventory, which was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation; this work should be completed in the autumn of 1953. The project for indexing the John B. Stetson, Jr., Collection of Spanish Transcripts will also be completed in 1953 with funds transferred for the purpose by the University of Florida.

A significant report on the methods of organizing and describing manuscript material was made by Miss Katharine E. Brand to the American University class on

archival administration in January 1953 and later to the Staff Forum. In revised form, it was published as an article in the *American Archivist* for April 1953 under the title "Developments in the Handling of Recent Manuscripts in the Library of Congress."

The Music Division experimented with the most suitable methods of boxing sheet music; an inexpensive, light but durable container is needed. It also prepared about 8,000 items for binding. The cataloging of the recordings made by the Marine Corps in cooperation with the Library during World War II was begun by a staff sergeant assigned to the work by the Corps.

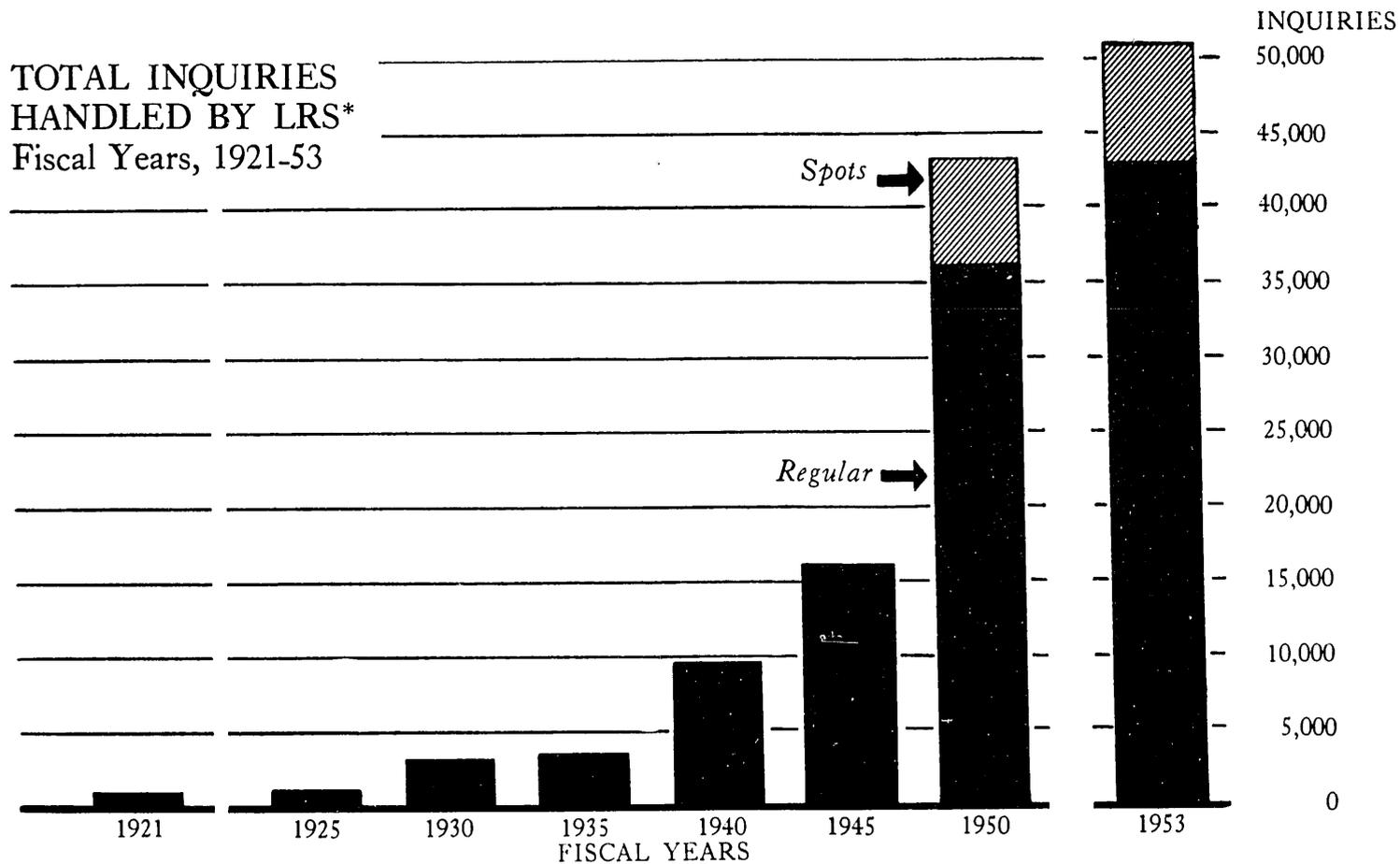
Despite interruptions occasioned by the installation, by the General Services Administration, of necessary air-conditioning equipment in the film vaults at Suitland, Md., cataloging of seized German films stored there progressed. In the past three and a half years 28,000,000 feet of these films have been cataloged for the Library by a licensee of the Office of Alien Property of the Justice Department, John G. Stratford and his staff. This work made it possible for the Department of Justice to publish, in December 1952, a list of *Motion Pictures of German Origin Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Office of Alien Property*.

Volunteers contributed 2,000 man-hours during the year to the organization of materials in the Division for the Blind. One of the most indispensable services rendered is the processing of book labels in Braille and the affixing of them to each new item received as well as the lettering of call numbers by hand on the talking book containers. Without this aid the blind employees could not locate materials to be lent.

Regular printed catalog cards are used in the Division for the Blind, but certain adaptations are made and any data peculiar to the reproductions are added to the cards in typescript. During the year, members of the division's staff processed for the collection 1,158 volumes of Braille, 19 volumes of Moon books, and 1,614 containers of talking books. Call numbers representing the basic class subdivisions were printed on the spine of the bound volumes by the Government Printing Office Branch Bindery in the Library and the books were shelved in the conventional order.

The Archive of Hispanic and Latin American Poets and their Poetry is being systematically organized by the Hispanic Foundation, and a beginning was made in transferring recordings now on various materials to permanent plastic tape. In the process of organization some forgotten treasures were rediscovered. One is the tape record of the so-called "Archivo de la Palabra," in which the leading writers of Spain in the mid-twenties attempted to place on records their important works and thoughts. Some 90 minutes of this material was copied in 1949, through the generosity of Juan Ramón Jiménez, a contributor to the "Archivo" and possessor of one of the few surviving sets of the records. Even more important was a recording by Jiménez himself, in 1942, which includes verse and prose especially selected by him for the schoolchildren of Puerto Rico. With additions made during the year, all the principal instruments of literary expression in the Hispanic and Latin American areas are now represented in the Archive—Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Catalan.

TOTAL INQUIRIES
HANDLED BY LRS*
Fiscal Years, 1921-53



*Until 1950, "spot inquiries," that is, those requiring less than 30 minutes to answer, were not separately recorded.

CHAPTER III

Special Services to Congress

ALTHOUGH the Legislative Reference Service is the department of the Library chiefly responsible for providing informational and research assistance to Congress, the other departments share in the work. The effectiveness of this work, in turn, rests upon the soundness of the structure of the Library as a whole. It is dependent upon efficiency in the acquisition of materials. It rests upon the skills in cataloging and the speed with which the books and other items reach the shelves. It is sustained by the Photoduplication Service and by such basic house-keeping operations as those relating to personnel, supply, and budget accounts.

Legislative Reference Service

Every Member of the Senate and the House of Representatives used the services of the Legislative Reference Service during fiscal 1953. A total of 49,363 Congressional inquiries were handled; 33,426 involved reference and research work and the rest, 15,937, were "spot inquiries"—requests for information that could be answered almost immediately, usually over the telephone. Not including the spot inquiries, Senators used the Service on the average of 115 times during the year while Members of the House averaged 34 inquiries. About 1,300 simple inquiries from the Judiciary, the Executive Branch, and other agencies were also handled.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of Congressional inquiries as compared with the previous fiscal year, 49,363 as against 51,076 in fiscal 1952. This was attributable to the fact that Congress was in recess more than 5 months during the first half of fiscal 1953 as compared with only 2 months in the previous year. Inquiries

from January to July 1953, however, when the new 83d Congress was in continuous session, showed an increase of about 1,000 inquiries over the corresponding months in 1952, when the 2d Session of the 82d Congress was in session. This is all the more remarkable because the second session of a Congress usually makes about 10 percent more demands on LRS than the first session. Actually, there has been a continuous increase for more than a decade in the workload of LRS during the time when Congress is in session.

An all-time high was registered in March 1953, when 6,550 inquiries were received. This is the first time in the history of the Legislative Reference Service that more than 6,000 inquiries have been handled in any one month. Twenty years ago only about a third of this number would have been handled in a year; and 15 years ago such a figure would have represented a year's work. The chart opposite shows the dramatic rise in the total number of inquiries since 1921.

Statistics, however, cannot measure the contributions LRS makes to the legislative process. Questions raised by constituents and referred to LRS for reply now account for about 35 percent of the inquiries received, but the amount of time spent on them is only about 12 percent of the total and the cost a mere 5 percent of the total cost of the Service. The significant aspect of the work of the Service lies in the extensive and intensive research and analysis it does on practically every major question before Congress and the resulting reports it prepares for those who make our national laws.

The Foreign Affairs Division, for example, prepared studies on the Korean

conflict and problems connected with a truce, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, policies and procedures in American foreign relations, Communist activities in Eastern Europe and the Far East, and the United Nations and other international organizations. A series of studies was made on church-state relations in foreign countries.

The American Law Division compiled a detailed history of the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. It also dealt with such subjects as Federal laws relating to Indian tribes and reservations, State proposals for amendments to the U. S. Constitution, and the adequacy of U. S. laws with respect to offenses against national security.

A deluge of queries on election issues and on inaugurations descended upon the Government Division. Requests for information also covered such subjects as civil rights and race relations, health and welfare, and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

Tideland oil, foreign aid, and the budget were some of the problems that occupied the Economics Division. Nearly 180 graphs and charts were prepared in the History and General Research Division to illustrate reports and for other use, and studies made ranged from a history of seals used by the Senate to a compilation of material relating to the Indians of the United States and Alaska.

In addition to giving expert consultant service on many occasions, the senior specialists prepared a number of reports. Among them were studies of the physical and economic foundations of natural resources, the emergency settlement of labor-management disputes, Federal tax changes, and the Soviet propaganda program.

A number of these reports were considered sufficiently important to be published by Congress in a variety of forms. A list of them is contained in section B of appendix II of this *Report*.

All Committees of both Houses, including the Joint Committees, made use of the Service. Some of this work was reimbursable. For example, the Chief of the

Foreign Affairs Division, Francis R. Valco, was assigned for 9 months to the Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other members of that division served for shorter periods. Several of the staff studies of this Subcommittee were done by LRS employees, including the basic "Background Study."

This device of lending specialists on a reimbursable basis is an economical one for Congress because it enables Committees to obtain expert assistance for short periods without the troublesome task of recruiting and the distressing necessity of releasing employees who have no job to which to return. Slightly more than \$30,000 was received by LRS for such services during the year. Because reimbursement sometimes depends upon a Committee's ability to pay, a conference was held with the Committee on House Administration looking toward a definite statement of policy in regard to services to House Committees for which LRS shall be reimbursed.

In addition to supplying 2,634 formal reports, thousands of other inquiries were handled. Some 840 translations from foreign languages into English were made and nearly 3,000 orders for photographic copies of materials were filled. Speeches drafted or outlined averaged 50 or 60 a month, about double the number prepared last year. More than 3,300 readers, including 114 Members of Congress, were served in the Congressional Reading Room in the Main Library Building. And the Library Services Division, in addition to maintaining extensive informational files for the use of the entire Service, prepared some bibliographic indexes for Congressional Committees.

A major publication with which the Legislative Reference Service has been concerned for some time is a new edition of the *Constitution of the United States, Annotated*, prepared under the editorship of Prof. Edward F. Corwin (retired) of Princeton University. During the year Dr. Corwin added an introduction surveying the high points of American Constitutional

law and the entire manuscript went to press. It will be published in the fall of 1953. The *Digest of Public General Bills* was, as usual, issued monthly while Congress was in session.

The only major administrative change in LRS was the conversion of its sections into divisions. This was simply a change in terminology designed to apply to the subdivisions of the Service the nomenclature used for the main subdivisions in most of the other Library departments.

There was fortunately little turnover in staff during the year. The Director, Ernest S. Griffith, who had been abroad on a Fulbright Fellowship a large part of the previous fiscal year, returned on September 15, 1952. Tribute is due to Wilfred C. Gilbert, who was Acting Director, and Hugh Elsbree, who served as Acting Assistant Director, during Dr. Griffith's absence.

Services by Other Departments

Every Congressman's office made use of the Library's loan service during the past year. A total of 29,553 items were supplied in response to requests for 30,649. In other words, all but about 3 percent of the requests were filled. Some 25,200 were furnished immediately from the shelves and the rest were sent by the Loan Division as soon as possible. Maps, manuscripts, prints, and photographs as well as books and pamphlets were lent.

Study facilities, which are administered by the Stack and Reader Division, were furnished for 28 Members of Congress and 9 Committees, including such House Committees as those on Appropriations, Government Operations, Small Business, and Ways

and Means and such Senate Committees as those on Appropriations and Atomic Energy.

The Law Library at the Capitol served more than 2,700 readers, who used over 6,000 books there. (See also the chapter in this *Report* on the Law Library.) Language facilities in the Foreign Law Section of the Law Library and in the Reference and Processing Departments enabled the Library to supply Congress with more than 310 translations from the Russian, Czech, Chinese, Japanese, and Finnish languages, among others, in addition to the translations provided by LRS. On many occasions interpreters were also provided for Congressional hearings.

Altogether about 5,000 reference requests from Congress were handled in the Library by employees outside LRS. Several were called by Congressional Committees to serve as experts. The Hispanic Foundation worked on bibliographies of Spanish publications. The Rare Books, Prints and Photographs, and Manuscripts Divisions identified and evaluated materials in their fields. The Serials Division responded to a running fire of questions about names of editors and identifications of articles. These examples could be multiplied many times.

The Library's surplus duplicates were made available to Members of Congress for libraries in their respective districts; representatives of 92 Congressional offices, including 11 Members who came in person, selected 25,000 books from this group. Among other services, hundreds of guided tours of the Library were arranged for Members, their families, and their constituents.

The Reference Services

IDEALLY, perhaps, a library should be so arranged and organized that any reader could obtain the answer to his inquiry merely by consulting its catalog and sending for a book. But inquiries do not always lend themselves to this simple procedure and the ideal is therefore impossible. Those who use libraries need additional assistance beyond that which catalogs or even books can give—instruction in the use of the catalog, advice on useful reference books, bibliographic aids, authorities, and the location of sources of information, the extraction of pertinent references, the compilation of bibliographies, guides, and other publications, translations, and even other services. All these forms of assistance, which are essential if the collections are to render their potential value to research rather than to remain inanimate masses of “material,” are comprehended within the meaning of the term “reference services.”

Statistics of reader and reference service are contained in appendix I of this *Report*.

Use of the Collections

The reference services involved the use in the Library of more than 2,000,000 volumes and other units of the collections, plus 353,277 items (including books for the blind and material circulated by the Technical Information Division) that were lent for use outside the Library. This represented a one percent increase in use as compared to fiscal year 1952. Although there was a decrease in the use of bound volumes, it was offset by an increase in that of other materials, such as manuscripts, prints and photographs, Orientalia, and unbound periodicals.

Almost 85 percent of the Library's readers were served by the Stack and Reader and the Serials Divisions. In addition to

delivering books and unbound periodicals to readers in the general reading rooms and the special study facilities, they furnished material for interlibrary loan, for photoduplication, and for other internal operations, between them accounting for 80 percent of the materials circulated.

Previous reports have mentioned the reduction, in recent years, in the number of shelves “read” to insure that books are in the right places. The *Annual Report* for 1950 noted that “the staff was able to read only 56,952 shelves to insure accurate arrangements in the stacks; a number far below what would be required to attain maximum efficiency in the use of the collections.” In fiscal year 1953 only 19,956 shelves were read, far too few for satisfactory housekeeping. This situation is largely responsible for the fact that during the year nearly 200,000 volumes were not found on the shelves when sent for. About a sixth, or 33,000, of them were located, however, through the Central Charge File, which contains records of books removed from the general collections for more than 24 hours. Provision of additional personnel for the present fiscal year will, it is expected, markedly improve this situation.

Use of material in the special study facilities was considerable. Study rooms or private desks were furnished to 928 investigators, who came from every State in the Union, and to 59 persons from 36 foreign countries. These investigators represented 242 American universities and colleges and 84 foreign academic institutions. There were 269 researchers from Federal agencies; 21 who were working for foreign governments; and 392 who held fellowships, grants, and scholarships from learned societies, foundations, institutions of higher education, and business organizations.

The Manuscripts Division supplied 51,082 "units" (volumes, boxes, or pieces) to 869 readers, some 60 percent of whom were university teachers or students and nearly 65 percent of whom were engaged in research on particular historic periods. The division's collections furnished basic material for definitive biographies of George Washington, James Madison, Edmund Pendleton, Abraham Lincoln, and Woodrow Wilson; for Princeton University's 50-volume edition of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, the Abraham Lincoln Association's 9-volume publication of Lincoln's *Collected Works*, and projected editions of the writings of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun; and for a great many other studies, major and minor, of the American past.

There was an increase in the use of materials from the Prints and Photographs Division. More than 14,500 items from its collections, for example, were made available to the public through the reproduction facilities of the Photoduplication Service. Numerous credit lines to the Library appeared in pictorial and illustrated works published during the year, and the increased television use of still pictures from the division's collections was marked. Among the pictures supplied for this medium were historical prints used in a program dealing with early inaugurations, which was televised between the time President Eisenhower took the oath of office and the start of the inaugural parade.

Material in the Manuscripts, Prints and Photographs, and Rare Books Divisions furnished much of the content of the *Guide to Captured Documents*, published in December 1952 as War Documentation Project Study No. 1 by the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. Early maps of the United States' offshore boundaries were consulted to support arguments presented in court by both Federal and State attorneys in the tidelands oil controversy. A remarkable deposition by Orville Wright, describing the early experiments that led to the first successful airplane flight, was abstracted and edited by

his authorized biographer for magazine publication. The military aeronautical collections were combed for data to be used in a forthcoming volume of the official history of the United States Navy during the last war and in a biography of Gen. William ("Billy") Mitchell. A census of manuscript scores by European composers in American libraries drew extensively upon the Music Division's autograph collections. These examples can, of course, be multiplied a thousandfold.

Total loans, including those to almost every Member of Congress, amounted to nearly 200,000 items. As already mentioned, about 30,000 books and periodicals were lent to Congress. Through interlibrary loans, materials from the Library's collections were supplied to the libraries of the other Federal agencies and to 1,540 other libraries in 47 States of the Union, as well as to 111 libraries in 26 foreign countries.

Nearly 95 percent of all items requested in fiscal 1953 were in the Library and were supplied. And through the National Union Catalog, the Library was able to tell inquirers where they could find an additional 4,600 books that the Library did not have to lend.

More than a third of the libraries that requested interlibrary loans were attached to colleges and universities; public libraries constituted about a fourth; and special and technical libraries about a fifth of the borrowers. The largest numbers of borrowing libraries were in New York State, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio, in that order. As in previous years, the chief subject fields of the materials requested were history and language and literature, but the demand for materials on science and technology is increasing, especially for publications emanating from Eastern Europe.

Many noted writers made effective use of the interlibrary loan service. Two who are well remembered are Douglas Southall Freeman, who at the time of his death was well past the halfway mark in his monu-

mental biography of George Washington, and Ben Ames Williams, whose historical novels were based on systematic reading of background material.

Efforts have been made on several fronts to increase efficiency in the loan services and to explore new ways of conducting operations. Continued study is being given to the system of charging Government library accounts by means of the International Business Machine (IBM) punched cards in order to develop an improved recall system for overdue loans. The use of various standardized forms to facilitate uniform and more rapid handling of loan requests has increased. Unfortunately, lack of funds has delayed the laying of the coaxial cable required to continue the experiment with the facsimile transmitter developed by the Radio Corporation of America for the Atomic Energy Commission, which was to be installed in the Loan Division.

Reference Service to the Public

Over half of the nearly 710,000 readers who came to the Library last year needed special assistance from the reference staff. The range of their interests is suggested by this list of subjects of research, excerpted from one division's records for the month of June: American decorative arts; American art criticism; morality in art; Army regulations; military education; prisoners of war; beverages; the Blair House; the Lee Mansion; early Virginia buildings; the history of funeral processions; eschatological teachings of John Wesley; surgeons' instruments; slavery; pack peddlers; street cries of London; the "sweet type" of women in Shakespeare's plays; the cattle industry; sarsaparilla; railways; civil service in the Confederacy; early children's books; the frontier in American history; Russian clothing in the 17th century; the Maya Indians; and the Lyceum Movement.

To help readers to find more speedily what they sought, an information desk was established at the entrance to the Main

Reading Room. The Telephone Inquiry Unit of the General Reference and Bibliography Division was at the same time transferred to the information desk.

More than 54,000 replies to written inquiries were sent out during the year. Over half of them were especially prepared by the reference staff and required search of some length for information; the remainder were answered by form letters. The Library's information services are freely open to all the citizens of the United States, but it cannot undertake to answer all the questions they ask: its obligations to Congress and to agencies of the Government must take priority. It declines to perform genealogical research, to supply answers for contests, to authenticate handwriting in manuscripts sent in for examination, to give an opinion on the genuineness of supposed "Stradivari" violins, to prepare briefs for lawyers, to help students compile bibliographies for theses, or to render other types of service that would interfere with the discharge of more pressing obligations. For most such inquiries, form letters are employed to suggest other sources of information.

A sample study of the reference correspondence answered by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, which handled 9,486 of the year's inquiries, revealed that they came from all 48 States and 49 foreign areas. This study also confirmed observations made in previous years, that service outside the Washington area is most heavily concentrated in urban centers with relatively well-developed library resources. For example, 48.5 percent of the letters sampled originated in the 9 States that represent 50.5 percent of the national population.

Although the statistics of reference services present a picture of slow change, the actual facts of day-to-day activities reflect continual adaptation to new patterns of demand. The reference staff must necessarily possess a range of competence and specialized skills sufficient to understand the unexplored potentialities of the collections, which in many cases are not only the

largest but the finest in the world. It must be capable of meeting the needs of the inquirer and at times of clarifying those needs in terms of the substance of his problem as well as the resources of the collections.

Bibliographies

The direct services to readers mentioned above were augmented by the indirect contributions of bibliographies and other publications. They were as varied in character as in content.

The Library's three accessions lists relating to geographic areas—the *East European Accessions List*, the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, and *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages*—were improved and expanded during the year, as described in the chapter on acquisitions. The *Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East*, which since 1946 has been published in cooperation with the Middle East Institute in its *Middle East Journal*, was also continued, as was the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, which is edited in the Library and published by the University of Florida Press. Volume 15 of the *Handbook* (covering writings of 1949) was issued during the year and Volume 16 was completed for early publication.

Surveys of recent aeronautical literature made by the Aeronautics Division furnished the basis for three bibliographies compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom. His list entitled "Aviation Books Published in the United States in 1952" was published in *The Aircraft Yearbook, 1952*, and his two surveys called "Current Literature in Aviation" appeared in the summer and autumn 1952 and the winter and spring 1953 issues of the *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*. In addition, Mr. Renstrom's research in connection with the editing of the papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright (more fully described in the chapter on science) required him to prepare a bibliography on the Wright brothers, which will be partially included in that publication and will be made

available in its entirety to researchers coming to the Library.

Another continuing project is the compilation, by Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, of the *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, two volumes of which appeared during the fiscal year and the third volume of which was delivered just after the year ended. This is a description, with full bibliographical details and with extensive citations of pertinent letters written by and to Jefferson, of the nearly 7,000 books he sold to the Nation in 1815. It is particularly fitting that the President who, among his many accomplishments, was a pioneer American librarian and bibliographer, should be so honored.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division during the year compiled a number of lists to meet repetitive inquiries. Among them are *The White House: A Bibliographical List*, published shortly after the renovation of the Executive Mansion had been completed, and *Presidential Inaugurations: A Supplementary List of References, 1949-52*, which was issued just prior to the elections in 1952 and which supplemented the previously published *Presidential Inaugurations: A Selected List of References (1949)*. In addition to furnishing students with guides to subjects of continuing interests, lists such as these serve the practical purpose of eliminating duplicative research on the part of reference assistants. *Safeguarding Our Cultural Heritage: A Bibliography on the Protection of Museums, Works of Art, Monuments, Archives and Libraries in Time of War* was issued primarily to enable librarians to answer recurrent requests for sources of information on how to combat damage from such hazards as fire and water.

A number of shorter lists also were prepared by the division to meet specific requests. Donald H. Mugridge, Fellow in American History, did extensive research to develop a bibliography of fundamental books for the understanding of American civilization, which will probably be published in 1954. This helped considerably

in the compilation of lists of books describing the United States and its history for inclusion in CARE packages, furnished the basis of a list on American economic life for a university library assembling a collection in this field, and was useful in revising the bibliographic sections dealing with the United States for the 1953 issue of the *Statesman's Yearbook*. Other bibliographies included lists of references about the Leeward Islands; about the Ryukyu Islands, for the Air Force Base librarian on Okinawa; about Egypt, for a member of the History Faculty of the Fouad el Awal University in Cairo; and about business and vocational education with particular emphasis on publications in the Spanish language, for the use of delegates to the Inter-American Seminar on Vocational Education, held at the University of Maryland in August 1952.

Work is continuing in the General Reference and Bibliography Division on a comprehensive list of foreign-language dictionaries that give English equivalents. The division's Census Library Project kept current the bibliography on official censuses and vital statistics that comprises a chapter in each volume of the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*. In addition, its bibliography of general statistical bulletins, which will serve as a companion volume to its list of *General Statistical Yearbooks*, was completed and was ready for publication at the end of the fiscal year.

Much of the work done in the Manuscripts Division in preparing finding aids for its materials has been discussed in the chapter on the organization of the collections. There was substantial progress in indexing or calendaring such important groups as the Cordell Hull papers, the Josephus Daniels-Franklin D. Roosevelt correspondence, and the John B. Stetson, Jr., collection of Spanish transcripts. Miss Stella R. Clemence, who declined to allow her retirement from the division's staff last year to put an end to her labors on behalf of scholarship, brought toward completion the third and final volume of her calendar

of the Harkness Collection. It will deal with the Spanish manuscripts concerning Mexico dating from the period 1525-1612.

A revised and enlarged edition of *Marketing Maps of the United States* was published in response to the heavy demand indicated by the sale of the first edition of this bibliography. The Map Division also issued a second volume of *United States Atlases*, which supplements the volume published in 1950 and lists atlases acquired by the Library since 1949 and a great many more that have been reported by 132 cooperating libraries. The division is also preparing bibliographies on relief representation and on historical cartography.

With the cooperation of members of the Orientalia Division's staff, Lau-King Quan, who was the Library's Consultant on International Aspects of Far Eastern Problems in the fiscal year 1952, compiled *Introduction to Asia*, which is scheduled for publication next year. This bibliography is designed as a guide for the layman who is seeking a general understanding of the countries of Asia and the Near and Middle East. This division's staff also compiled *Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources* and the bibliography on the Near and Middle East mentioned earlier in this section. It is currently compiling lists of serials issued in the vernaculars of Southern Asia and of writings on modern Indian history.

The bibliographic activities of the European Affairs Division included the publication of *Freedom of Information: A Revised Supplementary Survey of Recent Writings* as well as *The United States and Europe: A Bibliographic Survey of Thought Expressed in American and British Writings of 1951-1952*. Its active bibliographic coverage of Africa and of relations between the United States and Europe was continued. *War and Postwar Greece*, prepared by Floyd A. Spencer in his capacity as a special consultant to the division, presented an analysis of the contemporary Greek political scene based on Greek writings.

Catalogs of both the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection and the Jean Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana were completed by the Rare Books Division and are scheduled for publication during the coming year.

An important bibliography, *Foreign Newspapers: A Union List*, was prepared and published by the Serials Division at the request of the Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries. In addition to indicating the foreign newspapers available in American libraries, the list offers a basis for developing the Nation's resources through such projects as cooperative microfilming of foreign newspaper files.

Other bibliographies compiled in the Reference Department were *Cold Weather Operations of Diesel Engines*, prepared by James E. Shea and Maurice W. Ayton; *Electric Power Industry of the U. S. S. R.*, prepared by J. D. Philippoff with the assistance of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Dorosh and N. R. Rodionoff; and *Visibility, A Bibliography*, prepared by Jack Weiner and Morris C. Leikind and edited by Jack R. Gibson. All three were published during the first half of fiscal year 1953. A fourth, *Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the U. S. S. R.*, by Mrs. Gisella R. Lachman, was scheduled for publication in October 1953.

Bibliographic contributions of the Library's consultants, other than those already mentioned, are described later in this chapter.

Other Publications

A number of the Library's other publications issued during the fiscal year deserve mention. *Music into Words* contains the text of the thought-kindling lecture that Jacques Barzun of Columbia University delivered on October 23, 1951, under the Louis C. Elson Fund. The European Affairs Division issued five reports made by the Library's Foreign Consultants in Austria and Germany, who are appointed under grants of private funds. They are:

The Economic Reconstruction of Austria, 1945-1952: A Report on Postwar Developments, by Franz Heissenberger; *Education in Western Germany: A Postwar Survey*, by Hans Wenke; *Political Science in Western Germany: Thoughts and Writings, 1950-1952*, by A. R. L. Gurland; *Sociology and Economics in Austria: A Report on Postwar Developments*, by Ferdinand A. Westphalen; and *Survey of the Social Sciences in Western Germany: A Report on Recent Developments*, by Max Horkheimer. A sixth, which was completed and is scheduled for publication in fiscal year 1954, is a symposium under the direction of Dietrich Schmidt-Ott entitled *Physics and the Chemical Sciences in Western Germany*, surveying research during 1950 and 1951.

Two more volumes in the Library of Congress Series in American Civilization were issued during the year. *Religion in 20th Century America*, by Herbert Wallace Schneider, professor of philosophy and religion at Columbia University, and *The News in America*, by Frank Luther Mott, dean emeritus of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, were published in the fall of 1952. Two other studies, *The American Family in the Twentieth Century*, by John Sirjamaki, assistant professor of sociology at Yale University, and *American Scholarship in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Merle Curti, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, were scheduled for publication in the fall of 1953. This series, which is published for the Library by the Harvard University Press, has been made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Hispanic scholars welcomed the appearance of *Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies—Atas do Colóquio Internacional de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros*. This long-awaited volume, edited by Alexander Marchant of Vanderbilt University, records the highlights of the meetings held at the Library from October 15 to 20, 1950. It was published by the Vanderbilt University Press

just before the close of the fiscal year. All but 30 of the 335 pages of text are devoted to 15 "principal papers," each of which was written by a leading authority and restricted to a specific topic. There are also summaries of 59 voluntary contributions covering additional aspects of the subjects chosen for the sessions, namely, cultural anthropology, fine arts, history, language and literature, and bibliography.

Other publications, including technical issuances, are mentioned elsewhere in this *Report*. A complete list of publications issued during fiscal year 1953 is given in section A of appendix II.

Poetry and Folksong Recordings

Two albums from the "Folk Music of the United States and Latin America" series and two from "Twentieth Century Poetry in English," previously available only on 78-r. p. m. disks, were reissued on unbreakable, long-playing 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -r. p. m. recordings during fiscal year 1953. The Library also issued five entirely new albums of folksongs on long-playing records. The folksong albums reissued were one containing Negro religious songs and services and one that includes such Anglo-American songs and ballads as "Lord Bate-man," "Froggie Went A-Courting," and "Sourwood Mountain." The poetry albums reissued in the long-playing form were T. S. Eliot's reading of "The Waste Land," "Ash Wednesday," and "Sweeney Among the Nightingales," and Robert Frost's recital of "The Witch of Coos," "The Mountain," "The Gift Outright," "The Runaway," and a number of shorter poems. In the *Saturday Review* for April 25, 1953, Mr. Irwin Edman commented as follows:

The Library of Congress has made available (now to the general public) records of contemporary poets, and the interest, esthetic and psychological, of records of poets reading their own works could hardly be better illustrated than by the recordings of T. S. Eliot and Robert Frost. Each, in the first place, reads extremely well, is master of his own resources of sound, pitch, and

rhythm, and each has a superb sense of pause and timing. Each is—or sounds—remarkably himself and convincingly authentic. The voice in each case is the voice of a virtuoso, and of one who could not conceivably be mistaken for anyone else, as the poems they read could not be confused with those of any other living poet once they had been heard or read (perhaps particularly when heard). . . .

These discs are beautifully recorded. The poets, in their unmistakable poetic persons, are in the room speaking, and they evoke the poet in any listener. One feels one has never quite felt before the exact quality of the lines

For I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

until one hears Frost read them. One realizes as one listens how much of poetry is in the spoken word and in the manner of speaking.

Aspects of traditional American folksong not previously represented in the recordings for sale by the Library were included in the five new albums issued during the year. New materials for research were thus made available in convenient form. The first two recordings contain 23 American sea songs and shanties; the third consists of cowboy songs, ballads, and cattle calls from Texas; the fourth has songs and ballads of American history on one side and songs and ballads of the assassination of Presidents on the other side; the fifth album is also divided into two complementary groups, songs of the Mormons and songs and ballads of the West.

A List of American Folksongs Currently Available on Records was prepared during the year by the Folklore Section with the cooperation of the Record Industry Association of America. It is scheduled for publication early in fiscal year 1954.

The Library's folksong and poetry recordings can be purchased only from the Recording Laboratory, which plans to transfer all albums thus far issued to long-playing disks as demand and interest may require. Details in regard to the production, sales, and financial standing of the Recording Laboratory, which operates as a self-sustaining activity, are given in appendix V.

Reference Services by Contract

The Library has continued to supplement its regular reference services by providing special services to Government agencies and others through contractual agreements and the transfer of special funds, as described more fully elsewhere in this *Report*.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division completed a bibliography on social science research in progress in the United States, which was compiled for UNESCO, and the Census Library Project prepared on contract the bibliography for the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, mentioned in the section of this chapter on bibliographies. The Air Information Division, operating on funds transferred by the Department of the Air Force, prepared 41,000 abstracts of various types and compiled a number of bibliographies—some destined for publication, others prepared only to meet specific assignments. The Air Research Division completed 21 studies.

The integration of the Technical Information Division's Navy Research Section (NRS) with the Central Air Documents Office (CADO) at Dayton, Ohio, accomplished after 3 years of effort, increased the division's capacity to serve the entire Department of Defense in bibliographical work connected with the reports of research resulting from the Department's research and development program. The resulting Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) now coordinates the work of the ASTIA Reference Center (ARC) in the Technical Information Division with that of the former CADO, now the Document Service Center (DSC). Printing and distribution of catalog cards, formerly functions performed by both NRS and CADO, are now done by the Document Service Center at Dayton, and cataloging of research reports received by ASTIA has become the responsibility of ARC.

A major change resulting from the integration was the replacement of the *Tech-*

nical Information Pilot with the *Title Announcement Bulletin*. Whereas the former carried informative abstracts, the new publication contains citations only, and the emphasis is upon getting information out promptly. Results of the integration were also reflected in a rise of 24 percent in the number of reports made available to authorized users. A 99 percent increase in the number of microcards requested in place of the reports themselves attests to the growing acceptance of this medium by scientists and engineers. Bibliographic service rendered increased by more than 50 percent, and increases were also noted in the number of requests for "unclassified" catalog cards.

The Technical Information Division also carried on a bibliographic research program for the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment. The SIPRE Bibliographic Project prepared more than 3,000 abstracts, which were published in card form and in a semiannual bibliography, *SIPRE Report*, No. 12, the third volume of which was issued in January and the fourth sent to the printer in mid-June.

Contractual projects administered by the Science Division and the Law Library are described in separate chapters of this report.

Services by the Consultants

The expert knowledge of the consultants, who form a kind of senior faculty of advisers, contributes much to the Library's yearly record of accomplishment. It is not possible to maintain a permanent staff possessing all the skills and experience required to interpret and do justice to the collections. The practice of engaging consultants for relatively short periods of time has added an extra dimension of service. Of the many distinguished scholars who lent the Library their special knowledge and competencies, only a few can be mentioned in addition to those already noted.

The Consultant in Philosophy, David Baumgardt, whose *Philosophical Periodi-*

cals: An Annotated World List was published during the year, also contributed a report on philosophy and religion to the February 1953 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. He is now at work on a new bibliographic project concerned with theories of the state in their historical and philosophical settings.

The Consultant in Iconography, Paul Vanderbilt, completed a survey and prepared a catalog of the Library's collections of still pictures. He also gave advice on acquisitions; in particular, he surveyed purchases the Library has made of art books published in Europe and made recommendations for improving the acquisition of these materials. In a nonofficial capacity Mr. Vanderbilt was active in organizing the new Graphic History Society of America.

The Consultant in Hungarian Literature, Bela T. Kardos, has been conducting a bibliographic survey of the Hungarian collections and he is also preparing a bibliography of representative writings on Hungary in Hungarian and West European languages issued from 1918 to the present time.

A report on "Children's Books and the Library of Congress," which was prepared by Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, Consultant on Children's Literature at the Library during fiscal 1952, was considered by the American Library Association's Division of Libraries for Children and Young People at one session of its annual meeting in Los Angeles in June 1953.

Three librarians who came to the United States on Fulbright Fellowships were called upon for counsel. Arne Kildal, National Librarian of Norway, who earlier in the century had been a member of our staff, spent several weeks surveying the Scandinavian collections and acquisitions procedures in connection with them; S. S. Saith, Librarian of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India, examined the Hindi and Urdu collections and gave advice both on acquisitions and on organizing these holdings; and Murari Lal Nagar,

Librarian of the University of Delhi, compiled comprehensive lists of books in the Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi languages and greatly assisted the operations of the South Asia Section.

Four cartographic specialists who attended the Seventeenth International Geographical Congress gave valuable aid. Mlle. Myriem Foncin, Curator of the Département of Maps and Charts at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and coeditor of the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale*, identified and dated a large number of historical maps and atlases and assisted the Map Division in a variety of other ways. Ernst Weigt of the University of Cologne, a renowned scholar in the field of relief representation, and Walter R. Petrowitz, expert Austrian geographer, served for a few days as cartographic consultants. Borivoje Z. Milojević of the University of Belgrade stayed for some weeks as Consultant on Yugoslav Geography. He cataloged the Library's maps of Yugoslavia, gave advice on procuring publications from his country, and prepared a list of Yugoslav maps lacking in the Library's collections as well as a selective bibliography on the geographic and geological problems of Yugoslavia.

Miss Kirsti Jaantila of Helsinki, Finland, as Consultant on Postwar Finnish Writings, prepared a study that was processed in August 1952 as a working paper under the title "Political, Economic and Social Writings in Postwar Finland." Floyd A. Spencer, who served at the beginning of the fiscal year as Consultant in Postwar Greek Problems and whose chronological analysis of events in Greece based on Greek literature has already been mentioned, also prepared an analysis of Greek newspapers and periodicals and performed useful work in connection with acquiring Greek publications.

Miss Violeta Angulo of Lima, Peru, was engaged for approximately 4 months, on funds transferred by the University of Florida, to work on the index to the John B. Stetson, Jr., collection of Spanish tran-

scripts. J. A. Hawgood, Professor of History at the University of Birmingham, England, gave advice on revising the section on the United Kingdom in the Library's publication *European Press Today* (1949), and K. Howard Drake, Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of London, surveyed the British Commonwealth legal collection and drew up plans for filling out the Library's holdings in this important field.

Most of the Chinese scholars working in the Library under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program of the Department of State have been engaged in bibliographic and processing activities in the Orientalia and Science Divisions and in the Law Library, but a number of other divisions have also had their services. Ko-Tsan Wang, for example, who completed 21 months in the Map Division on December 21, 1952, not only arranged, cataloged, indexed, and filed Chinese-language maps and atlases but also rendered reference and translation service in connection with oriental maps.

Services to the Blind

The number of blind readers throughout the United States, its Territories, and Insular Possessions who use books in Braille and Moon type and "talking books" has been growing larger year by year. The total circulation of these materials has also increased markedly—from slightly more than a million units in 1947 to nearly one and a half million in the calendar year 1952. The potential number of users was further increased by Public Law 446 (82d Cong., 2d Sess.), which became effective on July 3, 1952. This law authorized the Library to provide books for blind children as well as for adults.

A total of 388 new titles were furnished during the calendar year 1952 for distribution by the 28 regional libraries, bringing the total stock provided through the Library's program since 1931 to the following figures:

	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Volumes or Containers</i>
Braille-----	4,055	962,450
Moon-----	383	58,063
Talking books-----	2,388	¹ 281,160
Total-----	6,826	1,301,673

¹ Containing 4,195,869 separate records.

The Library's collection at present numbers 57,325 volumes of Braille, 3,899 volumes in Moon type, and 16,639 containers of talking-book records. In organizing the collection, valuable help was received last year from volunteers, who contributed more than 2,000 hours of service in processing book labels in Braille, affixing the labels to new items, and lettering call-numbers on talking-book containers.

The Division for the Blind is constantly seeking closer contacts with groups and services functioning in its field. Its participation in the first National Conference on Library Service for the Blind was reported last year. On December 1 and 2, 1952, the Library was host to the first National Conference on Volunteer Activities in Recording and Transcribing Books for the Blind. At this meeting there were 125 delegates from 12 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

On January 28, 1953, the Library sponsored the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Program of Books for the Blind. This Committee, composed of persons with considerable experience in work for the blind, was appointed by the Librarian to counsel him on various aspects of such work. The membership consists of Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, State Librarian of California; Mrs. Maybelle K. Price, President of the Volunteers Service for the Blind, Inc.; Maurice I. Tynan, Chief of the Services for the Blind in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Francis J. Cummings, Executive Secretary of the Delaware Commission for the Blind; Finis E. Davis, Superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind; and Edward J. Waterhouse, Director of the Perkins Institution and Manager of

the Howe Press. Two basic problems considered at the Advisory Committee's January meeting were the use of talking books by children and book-selection for children. The committee opposed lending talking-book machines and records to children of preschool age. Its recognition of the importance of confidence acquired through play and its desire not to destroy young people's incentive to learn Braille determined this decision.

The committee recommended appointing a specialist in children's literature to handle book-selection for blind children, but after careful consideration the Library decided to take advantage of a generous offer of assistance from the American Library Association's Division of Libraries for Children and Young People. An advisory committee was chosen from the Division's membership to provide professional assistance. The members of this committee, appointed by Miss Eleanor Kidder, the Division's President, are: Miss Esther Helfand, Assistant Superintendent of Work with Young People at the Brooklyn Public Library; Mrs. Lois R. Markey, Supervisor of Work with Children and Young People at the Concord (N. H.) Public Library; Miss Mildred L. Methven, Librarian of the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School, Faribault, Minn.; Miss Eulalie Steinmetz, Acting Superintendent of Work with Children at the New York Public Library; and Miss Ann Willson, First Assistant in the Main Children's Room at the Seattle Public Library. Miss Willson is chairman of the committee. In addition, Miss Helen Kinsey and Miss Irene Gullette of the staff of *The Booklist* are providing the committee with titles for consideration. The committee had begun operations by May 1953 and by June 15 had provided an excellent list of titles. It will henceforth furnish lists on a quarterly basis.

Much remains to be done to increase the range and quality of library service to the blind. Improvements can still be made in equipment and techniques of sound reproduction, and arrangements are being concluded with the American Foundation for the Blind to carry research forward, using the facilities of its newly organized Department of Technical Research and Development. The Library is also trying to draw the entire field closer together through publishing progress reports and conference proceedings and distributing the *Braille Book Review* and *Talking Book Topics* edited by the American Foundation for the Blind. *

Few of the Library's activities carry with them so deep and constant a feeling of aiding human well-being as the services to the blind. Letters like the following, received during the year, furnish a spur to further effort:

Just a line to say the word "thank you" isn't enough for the records you sent me. It is the first time I have celebrated Christmas in October. I have never been so happy. I have never had anything I enjoyed so much. The reading is beautiful . . . To be blind is a sad life, but to have a reading machine is full of happiness.

* * *

The "Talking Book" which you secured for my mother . . . has certainly been a joy and pleasure to her, and I assure you we are most grateful to you for securing this means of many pleasant hours of entertainment. It is rather odd that for so many years Mother spent a great deal of her time reading in the Library of Congress while my father was in the House of Representatives, and now even though she is handicapped she can still enjoy the books through this means.

* * *

I cannot thank you enough for the use of the Talking Book. . . . Since receiving it I have enjoyed many wonderful hours of pleasure and have educated myself considerably. Your generosity has given me knowledge that I probably never could have acquired in the outside world.

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

Concerts

THANKS to its two generous patronesses, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, the Library continued during the year its contributions to the musical life of the Nation by presenting public concerts in Washington and elsewhere.

The Coolidge Foundation sponsored 9 concerts in the Library and 33 at educational institutions throughout the country. One of the former, given on December 5, was devoted entirely to compositions by the late John Alden Carpenter, whose musical manuscripts were received by the Library last year. His piano quintet, composed in 1934 and dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge, was featured in the program, together with several works of which the composer's autograph scores are owned by the Library. Other noteworthy concerts included one presented on Founder's Day, an annual event celebrated on Mrs. Coolidge's birthday, October 30, when the Juilliard String Quartet gave the first performance of Gian Francesco Malipiero's Seventh String Quartet, inscribed to Mrs. Coolidge.

Through the 33 extension concerts it presented, the Coolidge Foundation continued to exert strong influence in the field of chamber music. In 1952, in its letters granting subsidies for these concerts, the Library suggested, though it did not make it an actual condition of the grants, that at least one contemporary composition be in each program. This suggestion was well received, and virtually every concert that resulted included at least one work by a 20th-century composer. So far as can be determined, audience response was favorable.

Four chamber music concerts were presented by the Coolidge Foundation at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., continuing a series of many years' standing. Of special interest also were concerts given at three institutions by the University of Alabama String Quartet, which, though made up of professional musicians, offers its services for a smaller than usual fee in order to bring chamber music to places where it has seldom or never been presented. All three programs included modern music, and, inasmuch as the inexperienced but unprejudiced audiences received them enthusiastically, the Coolidge Foundation will continue to subsidize the experiment.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation continued its successful series of concerts, presenting 27 in the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library during the year. Many of them featured the Budapest String Quartet, which has been associated with the Foundation for 15 years and is entrusted with the pleasant task of performing on the Library's beautiful Stradivari instruments. In the absence of the first violinist, Joseph Roisman, who was incapacitated for several months by an accident to his wrist, the three other members of the Quartet carried on the performances, assisted occasionally by guest artists. Mr. Roisman was back with the Quartet for the last 14 concerts of the season.

As in previous years, nearly all the programs presented in the Library were broadcast in their entirety over Station WGMS in Washington and were made available to stations of the Continental-FM network. There is every indication that audiences for them have continued to grow and that they play a recognized part in the musical life of the Nation. A complete list of the

year's concerts is given in section A of appendix III.

Intermission programs consisting of discussions of books, documents, men, ideas, and events that have contributed to our civilization were presented during the concert broadcasts. Several of them dealt with scientific advances and others with such subjects as Melville's *Moby Dick* and the genius of Leonardo da Vinci.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress continued to commission new works by eminent composers. Paul Ben-Haim, Carlos Chávez, Raymond Chevreuille, Vincent Persichetti, Wallingford Riegger, and Bernard Rogers were the artists who accepted assignments during the year. In addition, several compositions that had been commissioned previously were completed and the manuscripts were delivered to the Foundation. These are "David," an opera by Darius Milhaud; the libretto for the same work, written by Armand Lunel; a string quartet by Irving Fine; and a symphony (his first) by P. Racine Fricker. A string trio by Bernard Rogers and a concerto for woodwinds and piano by Wallingford Riegger will probably be introduced to the public during the coming season.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation joined with the older Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc., to mark the latter's 10th anniversary. The main event of this celebration was a concert given at Town Hall in New York on March 29. An orchestra led by the eminent composer-conductor, Leonard Bernstein, performed a prelude for orchestra by Edward Burlingame Hill, which was composed for the occasion, the "Tartiniana" by Luigi Dallapiccola, a symphony by Harold Shapero, and a concertino for orchestra by Nicolas Lopatnikoff. In addition, many of the country's leading orchestras commemorated the anniversary by playing works that had originally been commissioned for Mr. Koussevitzky.

Exhibits

In presenting a program of exhibits the Library discharges an obligation to the general public. Visitors come from all over the country expecting to see something striking and important—some of the books, the historical manuscripts, and the other treasures that are a part of their national collections. In addition to these exhibits, which experience has shown to have never-failing interest, the Library offers special displays to celebrate important anniversaries and to observe events of current significance. During the fiscal year 1953 the more than 875,000 visitors to the Library building could see many such exhibits, some of the most important of which are described in the paragraphs that follow.

Declaration of Independence Documents.—The transfer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to the National Archives left the Library with the problem of what to place in the "safe, permanent repository" that had been constructed to house those documents, which, since 1924, had been viewed by millions. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, it was decided for the present to display a group of original documents relating to the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson's "rough draught" of the Declaration, perhaps the Library's most important single manuscript, was placed in the upright frame. Below, in the console, were installed a fragment of his earliest known draft of the document: the manuscript of his "first ideas on the Virginia Constitution" (June 1776), upon which he drew when composing the text: his "Notes on Proceedings in the Continental Congress," furnishing his eyewitness account of the debates of June and July 1776; and the first printing of the Declaration, a broadside executed by John Dunlap of Philadelphia during the night of July 4-5, 1776. In the nearby case formerly occupied by the engrossed original of the Articles of Confederation, which was transferred to the National Archives with the papers of

the Continental Congress, was placed the manuscript of George Mason's draft of the Virginia Bill of Rights (June 1776).

State Exhibits.—Ohio and Washington were honored in the 15th and 16th of the Library's series of exhibits honoring important anniversaries in the history of the various States.

The Ohio exhibit, which was opened on January 8, presented a picture of the Buckeye State's progress from the 18th century to recent times, documented with books, maps, manuscripts, prints, and music selected from the Library's collections or borrowed from other institutions. A separate section portrayed present-day Ohio—its cities, schools, industries, farmlands, and scenery—in striking photographs.

More than 300 persons attended the ceremony opening the exhibit, at which the late Senator Robert A. Taft presided. Carl F. Wittke, Dean of the Graduate School at Western Reserve University, gave the main address, taking "These Ohioans" as his subject. After tracing the history of the migration of national groups into Ohio and their individual contributions to its culture, government, industries, and agriculture, Dr. Wittke concluded:

"From these many strains, old and new, the Ohioan of the middle of the twentieth century is descended. Among his ancestors he may find men and women of half a dozen immigrant groups and as many religions; descendants of the *Mayflower*; and more who missed the first boat. We have built a political unity in Ohio and in America which is based on diversity. We do not test men's patriotism by their accents, their birthplace, or the color of their skin.

"Through the slow, effective workings of democracy, which draws vitality from the invigorating effects of diversity, men of many origins in many lands are participating, as equals, in the building of our great commonwealth. What we are doing in Ohio has also, happily, been going on elsewhere. It is part of the American way, and the average Ohioan is also the average American."

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The centennial of the organization of the Territory of Washington was observed with an exhibit which drew not only upon the Library's collections but also upon material from the National Archives, the National Museum, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Washington State Historical Society, the Washington State Advertising Commission, and other agencies. The period of exploration was illustrated with published accounts of voyages along the Washington coast from 1775 to 1792 by Bruno Hazeta, Francisco Antonio Mourelle, James Cook, John Meares, José Espinosa y Tello, and George Vancouver. The early American naval expeditions were traced in the logbook of Captain Robert Gray's ship *Columbia*, Captain Joseph Ingraham's journal of the brigantine *Hope*, and the journal of Joseph C. Clark, a mariner on Captain Wilkes' flagship *Vincennes*. The Lewis and Clark expedition and the trail-blazing journeys of Isaac I. Stevens and his fellow-pioneers, who laid the groundwork for the railroad route to Puget Sound, were recalled with contemporary books, maps, and manuscripts. Other subjects treated in some detail were early settlements and surveys, lumbering activities and irrigation projects, changes caused by the Alaska gold rush, and official enactments relating to the Territory and to Statehood.

The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson, Senator from Washington, presided at the opening of the exhibit on May 14. The Honorable William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was the principal speaker, sketched in vivid detail Washington's Territorial period, its efforts to achieve Statehood, and its political, social, and cultural achievements. His address, which was entitled "Washington and Manifest Destiny," will be published by the Library in the fall of 1953.

Bible Exhibit.—Far and away the most popular single exhibit of the year was a display of significant Bibles, which was opened on September 4. Arranged to

mark the 500th anniversary of the Gutenberg Bible, it illustrated certain aspects of the evolution, production, and printing of Bibles, presented Bibles that belonged to eight Presidents of the United States, and featured other important Biblical material lent especially for the occasion. In addition to the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz, which formed the centerpieces of the exhibit, it included a fourth-century fragment on papyrus of the Book of Isaiah in Greek; the Néksei-Lipócz Bible, an outstanding 14th-century Latin manuscript; a block-book, the *Biblia Pauperum* (Poor Man's Bible), from the Lesing J. Rosenwald Collection; the Douai Bible of 1609, the first edition in English of the Roman Catholic version of the New Testament; the first edition (London, 1611) of the King James Bible; famous American editions of the Scriptures, such as the Eliot Indian Bible (Cambridge, Mass., 1663), the Saur Bible (Germantown, Pa., 1743), and the Aitken Bible (Philadelphia, 1781-82); and copies or texts that were used by Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Abraham Lincoln, Chester A. Arthur, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman.

A special ceremony was held in the Coolidge Auditorium on September 30 for the quincentenary of the Gutenberg Bible. It was planned by an interdenominational committee consisting of the Reverend Louis F. Hartman, General Secretary of the Catholic Biblical Association of America, chairman; the Right Reverend Angus Dun, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean Emeritus of the Yale Divinity School; the Reverend Edward P. Arbez, Professor Emeritus of the Catholic University of America; and Dr. Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. A 3-cent Gutenberg Bible commemorative stamp was issued by the Post Office Department on the day of the celebration, and the Honorable Jesse W. Donaldson, then Postmaster General of the United States, presented albums to the Library

and to the several church organizations represented at the ceremony.

The principal speakers at the exercises were Dr. William A. Jackson of the Houghton Library at Harvard University, who discussed "The Place of the Gutenberg Bible in the History of Printing"; the Reverend Edward F. Siegman of the Catholic University of America, whose subject was "The Text of the Gutenberg Bible"; and the Reverend Eric M. North, secretary of the American Bible Society, who spoke on "English Versions of the Bible."

The Old Turkey and the New.—The land, people, and institutions of Turkey were the subject of an exhibit that was formally opened on September 19 by His Excellency Feridun C. Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to the United States. Among the volumes on display were a number of classics that were presented to the Library in 1884 by Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. Accounts of Turkey by early travelers and descriptions of its cities, schools, and public buildings of a century ago were juxtaposed with photographs of present-day scenes to illustrate changes in the life of the nation. Much of the material on modern Turkey was lent for the exhibit by the Turkish Information Office.

Sagas of the Kings of Norway.—An unusual exhibit, sponsored by the Library and the Embassy of Norway, featured original ink and water-color illustrations for the Norwegian edition (1899) of Snorri Sturluson's *Heimskringla* and *Edda* (Sagas of the Kings of Norway) and the Gustav E. Raabe Collection of Snorri's works. The illustrations were drawn by three Norwegian artists—Erik Werenskiold, Gerhard Munthe, and Halfdan Egedius—and have been reproduced in many editions of these sagas. They were lent by the National Gallery of Art in Oslo and the Art Museum in Bergen. The Raabe Collection, lent by the collector's widow, consists of 135 editions of Snorri's writings, beginning with one issued at Copenhagen in 1594, and it is believed to be the most comprehensive in existence. The exhibit was opened on November 10 with a special

ceremony, at which His Excellency Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Ambassador of Norway, spoke and introduced Einar Haugen, Thompson professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Wisconsin, who delivered a lecture on "Snorri Sturluson and Norway."

Eisenhower and the Free World.—Under this title a special exhibit marking the inauguration of the President of the United States opened on January 19. In addition to material from the Library's collections that related to General Eisenhower's contributions to the cause of freedom, the display contained photographs, paintings, manuscripts, and documents lent by other institutions. Orders of the Day, proclamations, victory messages, reports about campaigns, and similar materials prepared by General Eisenhower during World War II were furnished by the Department of the Army; the Historical Properties Section of the Office of the Chief of Military History in the same Department lent a group of water colors made by combat artists during World War II; and the Army Signal Corps, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe, and Columbia University provided photographs showing General Eisenhower with military leaders and officials of various Governments. Featured in the exhibit was the original manuscript of General Eisenhower's book, *Crusade in Europe*, lent by Columbia University Library.

Drawings from Punch.—The venerable but lively English magazine of humor, *Punch*, was featured in a display from February 12 through March 13, which was opened by the British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins. About 200 of the best drawings that had appeared in the course of the journal's long and vigorous life were sent from England for the event. Most of the drawings were originals, some of them inscribed by the artists to prominent British collectors and lent to the editors of *Punch* for display in the United States. The Library supplemented the exhibit by displaying copies of the first issue, published on July 17, 1841, and of others of special

interest, such as the issue eulogizing President Lincoln after his death.

News Photo Exhibit.—The Library once again served as host for the White House News Photographers Association's annual exhibit of pictures taken by its members. Opened by the Vice President of the United States on March 21, it gave the public an opportunity to see nearly 500 outstanding prints made during 1952, showing the then President and his family, Washington scenes, soldiers in Korea, and "spot news" events of local, national, and world importance. Attractively displayed on brilliantly illuminated panels, they constituted a popular show that drew many visitors.

George Gershwin Manuscripts.—The musical manuscripts of the late George Gershwin, which were left to the Library by his mother, Mrs. Rose Gershwin, were placed on exhibition on March 25. Included were such important works as "Porgy and Bess," the "Rhapsody in Blue," and "An American in Paris." At the opening ceremony, John Tasker Howard, composer, author, and a member of the board of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, spoke on Gershwin's contributions to music.

Eleventh National Exhibition of Prints.—The National Exhibition of Prints, held in memory of Joseph Pennell, whose bequest made it possible, is an important annual event that offers a comprehensive show of the best graphic work of the year. The 1953 exhibit, the 11th in the series, was particularly noteworthy because it drew a number of contributions from outside the United States, presenting more of an international show than any previous display. The 1,148 entries were contributed by 524 artists from 37 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. From them, 201 prints were chosen for exhibit by a Jury of Admission composed of Mrs. Grace A. Albee, wood engraver, Mrs. Victoria Hutson Huntley, lithographer, and John E. Costigan, etcher. They selected 70 block prints (wood engravings, woodcuts, and linoleum cuts), 60 intaglio prints (etchings, engravings,

and prints produced by other metal-plate processes), 55 lithographs, 15 serigraphs, and 1 monotype. As in previous years, a catalog of the exhibit, which opened on May 1, was published; and plans were made to seek sponsorship for the showing of the exhibit in several American cities.

The Library purchased 40 of the prints for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robbins Pennell Collection. In accordance with the terms of the Pennell bequest, that the committee to select them consist of "the Chief of the Division of Prints, an etcher, and a lithographer of artistic eminence," the panel was composed of Miss Alice Lee Parker, Acting Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, John Taylor Arms, etcher, and Stow Wengenroth, lithographer. A description of the prints added to the collections will appear in the November 1953 *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Fifty Books of the Year 1952.—For the past 31 years the American Institute of Graphic Arts in New York City has selected 50 books from the year's publishing output as outstanding for excellence of typography and design. Sets of the books, sent for display to libraries throughout the country, have increased popular interest in and knowledge of fine bookmaking. The Library of Congress' exhibit of the 50 books chosen and lent by the Institute was held from April 15 through May 4. Of the volumes chosen, 17 were designed by university presses, 10 were issued by trade publishers, 7 were limited editions, 6 were textbooks, 5 were children's books, 5 were picture books, and 2 were Government publications. The character of the selections for 1952 showed some divergences from other years; according to one of the judges, the exhibition was "significant because it marks certain definite breaks with the past which have, of course, been coming for a long time but which now have reached some maturity and some stature. The early exhibitions were printers' shows. This is a designer's show. This exhibition is the first positive evidence that what we

call 'modern' design has reached maturity in the contemporary book."

Exhibits of the Month.—Twelve small exhibits, one each month, commemorated timely anniversaries or pointed attention to important new acquisitions. Among the latter were the first editions of two works each by Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart, which were presented last year by Franz Jonas, Mayor of Vienna, and a copy of the first draft of the Constitution of India, given by the Parliamentary Library of India. Significant anniversaries observed by the display of appropriate material from the collections were the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the 200th anniversary of the birth of David Humphreys, the 100th anniversary of the publication of Roger's *Thesaurus*, and the 275th anniversary of the issuance of the first volume of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Exhibits Outside the Library.—Several exhibits of publications, photographs, and other material illustrating various phases of the work of the Library were presented at professional meetings; and, under careful safeguards, valuable material from the Library's collections was lent to other institutions for special exhibits. The number of such loans showed a considerable increase as compared with fiscal year 1952.

Music manuscripts were sent to the Toledo Museum of Art and to the State University of Iowa for display at a meeting of the Midwest chapters of the American Musicological Society and the Music Library Association, and the Library's copy of the manuscript of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was written out by Francis Scott Key in 1840, was lent to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters for showing at Los Angeles. A number of prints and photographs were borrowed for exhibits presented by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Naval Historical Foundation, the Society of Washington Printmakers, and the Yale University Art Gallery. A group of rare maps, atlases, and globes from the Rosenwald and other collections formed part of the Walters Art Gallery's notable display on the history of

cartography, "The World Encompassed," held at the Baltimore Museum of Art in October and November 1952; other cartographic materials from the library were exhibited at the International Geographical Congress, at the Pan American Union, and at the International Photogrammetry Society's convention. A volume of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* in the Dakotan Indian language was sent to the County of Bedford, England; photographs pertaining to parliamentary government were lent to the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia; and graphic material was dispatched to the National Diet Library of Japan for a display on prominent world libraries.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society borrowed the entire Ohio State Exhibit for presentation at the Ohio State Museum, providing a special courier to guard the material while it was in transit. In addition, the photographic portion of the Colorado State Exhibit was lent to the Denver Public Library and that of the Delaware Exhibit to the Department of State for display overseas, and the Tenth National Exhibition of Prints was lent to the Rochester (N. Y.) Memorial Art Gallery.

At the State Department's request and through the use of funds transferred from it, the Hispanic Foundation and the Exhibits Office prepared an exhibit that was installed in each of the posts in South America visited by Milton Eisenhower as special emissary of the President of the United States during June and July 1953. It consisted of 15 panels picturing the United States' interest in Latin America, reproduced 14 times with Spanish captions and twice with Portuguese. Dr. Eisenhower fitted a number of his speeches to sentiments expressed on the exhibit panels, which bore the overall title "Good Will and Good Neighborhood," taken from a declaration of Latin American policy by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862.

Readings and Lectures.—Under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry Fund, four readings were given

during the year. On December 15 Oliver St. John Gogarty, Irish poet, lecturer, and physician, read from A. E. Housman's *A Shropshire Lad* and *Last Poems*, and give his individual interpretation to excerpts from the works of Ralph Hodgson, Robert Bridges, and Sir William Watson. Dr. Merrill Moore, Boston poet and psychiatrist, read a number of English sonnets on February 2 and presented a discussion of the sonnet form. On February 23 Fredric March and Florence Eldridge, noted actors, gave their interpretations of selections from Edwin Arlington Robinson's *Tristram*, the poems of Robert Frost, and the works of Walt Whitman. And on March 23 Edward Davison, acting director of the School of General Studies at Hunter College, presented a program called "An Evening's Anthology of Poetry." Mr. Davison read selections from the works of Marlowe, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Whitman, Swinburne, and Blackmore, and he particularly pleased his audience by reading two of his own poems, "The Ugly Duckling," and "Something Forgotten."

The annual Louis C. Elson Memorial Lecture was presented on December 17 by Gustave Reese, eminent music historian. Dr. Reese read a paper entitled "The Renaissance Attitude Toward Music," giving some of the highlights from his important book on the music of that period, then in press. His address will be published by the Library.

The readings and lectures presented during the year are listed in sections B and C of appendix III.

Other Special Events

Visitors from Abroad.—The Library was honored during the year by the visits of many foreign notables. Among them were King Faisal II of Iraq, the Prime Minister of Norway, Oscar Torp, and the ambassadors of several countries. Directors of national libraries who were visitors included Joseph A. Dagher, then of the National Library of Lebanon in Beirut,

Arne Kildal of Norway, Manuel Santos Estevens of Portugal, and Dionisio Trillo Pays of Uruguay.

Medina Centennial Celebration.—The centenary of the birth of the great Chilean bibliographer and historian, José Toribio Medina (1852–1930), was the occasion for special exhibits and celebrations throughout the scholarly world. Under the auspices of the Pan American Union, and with the cooperation of the Embassy of Chile and the Library of Congress, a 3-day commemoration was held in Washington, November 6–8. Representatives of all the principal learned societies and institutions having an interest in the Americanist studies Medina had promoted joined in the observance.

At the first session, held at the Pan American Union, Guillermo Feliú Cruz, curator of the Sala Medina at the Chilean National Library in Santiago, presented his recollections of Medina; this was followed by the opening of a large exhibit devoted to Medina's some 350 contributions in such fields as the bibliography, history, sociology, geography, anthropology, and numismatics of the Western hemisphere. The next day, November 7, two sessions of a symposium devoted to considering Medina's contributions to various branches of learning were held in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library, and a concert of chamber music was provided that night through the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The final sessions, held at the Pan American Union on November 8, were brought to a close with a summing-up by Maury A. Bromsen, executive secretary of the organizing committee for the celebration, upon whom was bestowed the Chilean Order of O'Higgins.

Another tribute to the Chilean scholar was paid by the Hispanic Foundation, which dedicated No. 15 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* to his memory "in recognition of his great contribution to the development of bibliography in the Americas."

Return of Columbus Letter to Spain.—On Columbus Day, October 12, the Library

held a special ceremony for the presentation to the Ambassador of Spain, for transmittal to the Real Academia de la Historia in Madrid, of a letter recently identified as having been written in 1504 by Christopher Columbus. The letter, dated at Seville on December 28, 1504, had been purchased by the Library in 1945. Experts in this country who studied it supported the belief expressed in 1949 by the late Spanish scholar, Antonio Ballesteros y Beretta, that it is probably the genuine autograph letter known to have disappeared from the Real Academia de la Historia during the Spanish Civil War. Written on a single folio sheet on unwatermarked laid paper of the period, it is burned across the top and bears a seal with the words, "Academia de la Historia de Madrid." It was addressed to Micer Juan Luis de Mayo (whose identity is unknown) and contains a discussion of Columbus' tangled business affairs, especially with the Bank of St. George in Genoa, to which he had assigned a tenth of his income.

The Library had purchased the letter for \$60 after a preliminary examination indicated its unusual interest either as a copy or an original. Since the intention had been to withdraw the letter from the market and call it to the attention of the Spanish Academy, it had never been incorporated into the Library's collections. Upon receipt of a formal request from the Real Academia, the Library replied that the return of the letter would be entirely in keeping with its announced policy of restoring, whenever possible, documents that have been improperly removed from other institutions.

More than a hundred persons attended the ceremony at which the document was formally handed over to the Spanish Government. In accepting it, the Spanish Ambassador, His Excellency Don José Félix de Lequerica, expressed the gratitude of the Real Academia de la Historia and his people for the Library's act of "respect to justice." In gracious response to the return of the Columbus letter, the Academy presented the Library with a copy of José de

Veitia Linaje's *Norte de la contratacion de las Indias Occidentales*, published in Seville in 1672.

Stephen Foster Memorial.—On January 12 a memorial bust of Stephen Collins Foster, favorite American composer, was unveiled in the South Gallery on the first floor of the Main Building. Acceptance of the bust, which was executed by Walker Hancock and presented to the Nation by Stephen Wigmore of Washington, D. C., was made possible by the provisions of Public Law 782, 81st Congress, which authorized the Government to receive a memorial to the composer. Handsomely wrought from white Carrara marble, it bears the inscription: STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER, 1826-1864, HE MADE THE SWANEE RIVER AND MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME IMPERISHABLE SYMBOLS OF OUR NATION. Another inscription at the base of the pedestal acknowledges the cooperation of the University of Pittsburgh in obtaining the gift for the Nation.

At the ceremony, which was held on the eve of National Stephen Foster Day, the bust was unveiled by Mr. Wigmore and by Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morneweck of Detroit, niece of the composer. John Tasker Howard, author of the definitive biography of Foster, gave the principal address, discussing the composer's musical genius and describing some of the difficulties he encountered during his brief career. Fletcher Hodges, Jr., curator of the Foster Hall Collection at the University of Pittsburgh, paid tribute to Mr. Wigmore for providing the memorial; Miss Rose Bampton, soprano, sang five of the composer's best-known songs; and the United States Marine Band-Orchestra, under the direction of Lt. Col. William F. Santelmann, played medleys of Foster's compositions. A message from the President of the United States, read at the dedication, pointed to Foster's songs as "a voice telling our fellowmen throughout the world of our ideals and of our love for our homes and our friends and neighbors."

Science in the Library of Congress

A new discovery or a deeper insight into the truths of nature leads—in ever-widening circles of influence—to more power over the environment, more resources for economic development, to their organized exploitation by technology, agriculture, or medicine, then to new social conditions that demand social adaptations, and thus to changes in economics, finance, domestic politics and international relations. Ultimately, the individual adapts himself too, not only in the manner in which he spends his earnings and his time, but in his relations with other persons and even in his philosophy of life.

[Editorial, *Impact*, volume III, number 1, spring 1952.]

Science in the Collections

One of the greatest collections of sources of scientific information in the world is that of the Library of Congress. The highly developed industrial technology in the United States today and the intensive research programs now being conducted have resulted in ever-increasing demands on this wealth of information from legislators and Government administrators as well as scientists and engineers.

About one-fifth of the total loans made by the Library of Congress are in the classes of science, technology, agriculture, and medicine. In fiscal 1953 the loans of materials in pure science were almost double those of the previous year. This is attributable to the growing amount of research in these fields that is being done by the Government and in colleges and universities, much of which is on contract for the Government.

When one contemplates the tremendous number of scientific discoveries that are included in the hundreds of thousands of monographs, periodicals, reports, and manuscript materials in the Library, one realizes the truth of the statement made by

W. J. Humphrey that many scientific investigations are lost for years, if not forever, in the jungle of journals and the tangle of tongues. To rediscover scientific facts that have been found and lost again has been a profitable occupation for many individuals over many years, and some of the lost investigations have derived new meaning when viewed in relation to more recent contributions to science.

The research scientist with a literature problem usually turns to the Library of Congress only for the hard-to-find item, often foreign or old material of limited availability. The vastness of the Library's resources in science is not generally appreciated, possibly because of the eminence of the collections in so many other fields and also because materials of interest and importance to the scientist are not always together either on the shelves or in the catalogs.

It is difficult even for the Library to realize the extent of its holdings in science and technology. If one were to read three books a day for a thousand years, one would not have exhausted these resources, which amount to more than a million cataloged items (monographs and bound journals) in the classified collections alone.

These volumes are chiefly in four subject categories, composed entirely of scientific material, as follows:

Science (Class Q) 363,000 volumes
 Medicine (Class R) 157,000 volumes
 Agriculture (Class S) 173,000 volumes
 Technology (Class T) 386,000 volumes

Three other classes that contain some thousands of volumes of a technical nature, mixed in with many nonscientific works, are Geography-Anthropology (G), Military Science (U), and Naval Science (V). By

intention, Library holdings in medicine and agriculture—although reasonably extensive, particularly in basic publications—are considerably less complete than are the holdings in other scientific disciplines. This is because the Armed Forces Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library are by mutual agreement considered the “national libraries” for their respective fields.

For the scientist looking for reports on advances in his field, the most important publications are the current serials. In the Library current nongovernmental periodicals are maintained by the Serials Division and may be consulted in the Periodicals Reading Room. It has been estimated that there are more than 40,000 serial publications in science and technology currently issued, of which more than 25,000 are received by the Library.

In addition to current serials and the scientific publications in the general collections, a great many scientific materials are to be found as part of the numerous special collections, segregated by virtue of their language, format, or special storage requirements. It is not easy to identify items of interest to science in these collections, however, because the catalogs and other controls vary with the problems of the respective custodial divisions.

The avid pursuer of scientific literature, however, can find extensive material in many unexpected places. Herbals and other very early Chinese treatises are in the Orientalia Division, along with numerous recent and current science publications in the Far and Near Eastern languages. The Rare Books Division contains early editions of many outstanding classics of science; in the Vollbehr Collection of incunabula, for example, there is a wealth of material for the study of the history of scientific thought.

In the vast number of private papers in the Manuscripts Division, the scientist would have to delve for much of his information, but he would be rewarded by such discoveries as first-hand accounts of early botanical and zoological explorations, geo-

logical expeditions, and early ventures in engineering. Trends and comments on scientific progress in this country and abroad are revealed in many letters and journals. Although these collections are not particularly strong in science, they include the papers of such scientists as Benjamin Franklin, Matthew Fontaine Maury, and Samuel F. B. Morse.

From time to time individuals interested in a particular field of learning have left outstanding collections of material on their specialties to the Library, with specific instructions for custody and use. Notable among them are the Toner Collection in the Rare Books Division—dealing particularly with the history and biography of early American medicine, with emphasis on the area around the District of Columbia—and the Dayton C. Miller Collection in the Music Division, which includes a great deal of published and manuscript material on the physics of sound in addition to Professor Miller's unique collection of flutes.

Those unfamiliar with the Library might never think of finding photographs, blueprints, punched cards, maps and charts, and microfilms. In the Microfilm Reading Room, for example, are microcopies of recent Ph. D. theses in the fields of science and technology. Microfilms in the custody of the Photoduplication Service and maps are described later in this chapter.

A very special category of scientific material developed during and since World War II is that of the research reports produced under Government contract by research laboratories in universities, private institutions, and Government installations. More than 125,000 of these reports have already been cataloged and abstracted and form a special collection in the Technical Information Division. These technical reports, some of which are classified for reasons of national security and are therefore not generally available, are increasing by more than 25,000 a year.

The collections of books and periodicals are also far from static. A recent analysis of the Library publication, *New Serial*

Titles, showed that in 1951 and again in 1952 there were more than 600 new titles in basic science with 3 times that many pertaining to agriculture, medicine, engineering, and industrial technology being received by the Library. It requires Herculean efforts to organize and control the constant stream of new material received through copyright, purchase, gift, and exchange so that it can be used. For this reason the science activities in the Library of Congress are of necessity not confined to any one division or department and the service to scientists and science librarians requires the coordinated efforts of many divisions.

Background for Science in the Library

Although we know little of the original collection of 1800, it is probable that it did not contain much of scientific interest. It was a parliamentary library in the narrow sense of the term. After its destruction in 1814 and its replacement in 1815 by the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library, the Library of Congress included a large number of the contributions of eminent scientists. The *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, three volumes of which have recently been published, reveals close to 500 items in such fields as natural philosophy, agriculture, chemistry, zoology, and technical arts.

In writing of his collections, Jefferson mentions "putting by . . . whatever was rare and valuable in science." Later, describing his library, Jefferson wrote that the collection included "what is chiefly valuable in science and literature generally" and, again, "I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection. . . ." The character of Jefferson's library, its universality, broadened the concept of what the collections of the Library of Congress should be and forever after influenced their development.

Between 1815 and 1866 the natural growth of the collections included much

scientific material, but there was apparently no special effort to distinguish it from the other acquisitions. Important new sources of foreign scientific material became available when direct international exchange by the Library was authorized by Congress in 1840. At first 50, and more recently 125, copies of all Federal publications were supplied for international exchange. This enabled the United States to obtain material reporting a wealth of scientific discoveries being made in Germany, France, England, and other European countries.

During this period the publications of the growing Federal Government also became a part of the Library's collections. As notable contributions in the physical and earth sciences, astronomy, navigation, agriculture, medicine, and engineering were made and published by the National Bureau of Standards, the U. S. Geological Survey, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the War and Navy Departments, and other agencies, they, along with other official publications, were added to the Library's holdings.

With the deposit of the greater part of the library of the Smithsonian Institution in the Library of Congress in 1866, the position of science in the collections became firmly established. Although the bequest for the Smithsonian Institution for "An Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" did not further specify the nature of its work, the activities of the Institution, and consequently its library and its publications, have been predominantly scientific. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the organization's aggressive first secretary was the eminent physicist, Joseph Henry. His foresight and planning were largely responsible for the Smithsonian Exchange agreements with foreign academies and universities.

The initial purpose of the Smithsonian library was to procure "a complete collection of the memoirs and transactions of learned societies throughout the world and an entire series of the most important scientific and literary periodicals." It was

quite successful and in time the collection outgrew its quarters and was also subject to fire hazards. It was therefore transferred by act of Congress to the Library's fireproof quarters in the Capitol. This brought about 40,000 volumes of scientific works, since known as the Smithsonian Deposit, to the Library of Congress, not only to insure its preservation but also to increase its availability to scholars.

As Professor Henry wrote in the *Annual Report of the Board of Regents* of the Smithsonian Institution for 1865: "The object of the transfer is not of course to separate this unique and highly prized collection of books from its relations to the Smithsonian Institution, for it must still bear its name and be subject to its control, but merely to deposit it where its preservation will be more certain and its usefulness more extended." Following the transfer, in the *Regents' 1873 Report*, he said, "The union of the library of the Institution with that of the Congress still continued to be productive of important results. The Smithsonian fund is relieved by this arrangement from the maintenance of a separate library, while at the same time the Institution has not only the free use of its own books, but also those of the Library of Congress. On the other hand the collection of books owned by the Congress would not be worthy of the name of a national library were it not for the Smithsonian deposit. The books which it receives from this source are eminently those which exhibit the progress of the world in civilization, and are emphatically those essential to the contemporaneous advance of our country in the higher science of the day."

At the time of the transfer, Congress made provision for the care of the Deposit by authorizing two new positions in the Library. Provision was also made to preserve the identity of this collection and its special availability to the Smithsonian Institution. The monographs and journals transferred were distinctively marked and for the most part were kept separate from the general collections. When the Library of Congress moved to its splendid new

building in 1897, the Smithsonian Deposit was shelved on the northeast side of the second floor.

The Smithsonian Division, with custodial, acquisition, and reference responsibilities for the Deposit, was formed in 1900. About this time, serious shortcomings in the science holdings of the Library were recognized. The *Annual Report* of the Librarian for 1901 indicates that the Library was deficient in modern advanced science reference works, except for those received through copyright and in the Smithsonian Deposit. Remedial steps were taken and the 1904 *Report* includes a select list of recent purchases of standard works in mathematics, physics, astronomy, and chemistry and a statement that classes devoted to geological and biological sciences were still to be developed. Francis H. Parsons, active in the guidance of the Smithsonian Division from 1900 to 1925, was succeeded by Frederick E. Brasch, who served for 20 years with the Division and, from 1944 to 1946, as Consultant in the History of Science.

During this period practically a library within a library existed. The Deposit, all the unbound current material received through the Smithsonian Exchange, including learned society, association, and university publications in all fields, was the responsibility of the division. The staff of the Smithsonian Division worked closely with the librarians at the Institution and maintained separate charge and binding files for Deposit material. The annual reports of the division reflect its earnest efforts to complete sets in the collections, its stimulation of the acquisition of scientific publications, and its extensive reference work involving close cooperation with Government agencies and research scholars.

It is interesting to note that collections of the Smithsonian Division were used both for specialized technical research and for information about the more cultural facets of the history and philosophy of science. Special research studies were made and bibliographies prepared, and during the 1930's the reports show a steady

increase in the reference questions of specific and professional importance that were answered. As a result, in 1936 Mr. Brasch reported that this service required more highly trained assistants, particularly students trained in science.

With the completion of the Annex in 1939, the Smithsonian Deposit was moved to the south side of Deck 12, while the rest of the science materials in Class Q were shelved on the north side. The scientific spirit and activity of Thomas Jefferson were commemorated in one of the two magnificent reading rooms in the new building—in design, content, and use. Despite the fact that the Thomas Jefferson Room, at first intended for specialized use as a Science-Technology Room, has since been changed to a general reading room, the reference collections here in science, medicine, agriculture, and technology are still quite extensive, and one of its alcoves is now called the Science Room.

In the reorganization of the Reference Department that took place during fiscal 1944, the Smithsonian Division was discontinued. Its custodial functions were transferred to the Stack and Reader Division and its reference functions were taken over by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, in which a consultantship in the history of science was established. The importance of science to the Library program, however, was recognized. "As a reflection of our experience in the operation of a science and technology reading room, and responsive to demands upon our collections in those fields," the Librarian's *Annual Report* for 1945 said, "plans for the future anticipate the creation of a science division which will include not only this consultantship but the aeronautics division and other scientific reference services, existing or projected."

Science Division Established

The Library's budget estimates presented to Congress for the fiscal year 1947 contained a request for a substantial Science and Technology Division, with 46

positions and a budget of \$200,000. World War II had highlighted the indispensability of an adequate technical library to the research worker, and these estimates were based on discussions with scientists and librarians and actual experience with the increasing obligations of the Library to meet the demand for scientific information in the changing times. The Library was not alone in its realization of the need for such service. Vannevar Bush in his report, *Science—The Endless Frontier*, on a program for postwar scientific research emphasized this and the necessity for inter-library cooperation and for abstracting, translating, bibliographic, and reference services.

Funds for a Science Division, however, were not immediately available. It was in June 1949 that one was established within the Reference Department by General Order No. 1403. It was given responsibility for "planning and, within the limits of available personnel, conducting the reference service for the Library's scientific and technological collections." The order also stated that the division "shall make recommendations for the acquisition of scientific and technological literature, and suggest techniques for the cataloging and other bibliographical control of such literature; and it shall maintain liaison between the Library of Congress and other government agencies, learned societies, scientific institutions, etc., interested in the bibliographical control and the use of scientific and technological literature."

The development of a new science program for the Library proper began in July of 1950 with the appointment of Raymond L. Zwemer as Chief of the division. Dr. Zwemer, with a background of teaching and research experience as well as science administration, began to work toward fuller utilization of the resources of the Library of Congress in science and improvement in the techniques of documentation and library procedures based on recent technical developments.

He at once initiated a four-point program. These four steps, as originally out-

lined, show the plan of the total science program for the Library, not necessarily in order of importance or precedence:

(1) *Achieving more exact identification of the extent and nature of the holdings of the Library in science and technology.* This requires survey and study of the material in special collections mentioned previously, which are kept separately by reason of gift, language, or format, in addition to a constant check of the classified collections pertaining to science to make these as complete as possible.

(2) *Bringing information developed by the surveys and the existing knowledge of the extensive classified collections in the Library to the attention of scientists and those who serve their information needs.* This will be accomplished through speeches and exhibits, published articles and guides for specialized study, and personal consultation wherever possible.

(3) *Improving the organization and service of the material.* This is undertaken after consultation with specialists in various scientific disciplines and with librarians working in the fields of science and technology. The rapid advancements in science and technology are of course reflected in scientific publications; therefore, the definition of subject headings, cataloging, and other library procedures should be modified to keep pace.

(4) *Conducting research on the application of technological advances to the problems of documentation.* New ways of recording, processing, and transmitting data—microcopy of various sorts, punched cards, magnetic tape, television, and facsimile—present intriguing possibilities for development, and work will be continued to adapt these techniques to Library of Congress needs. When feasible, pilot projects will be initiated to demonstrate the practical economics as well as usefulness of a new device or procedure.

Whereas the over-all objectives for a science program remained the same as outlined in the grand plan for 46 people, the "available personnel" was limited to 2 and the actual work got underway slowly. As

the small but interested staff was increased, more and more activities designed to make the Library of Congress a better library for science were undertaken.

While the concept and later the realization of a Science Division within the organizational framework of the Library was slowly developing, a separate but important scientific activity within the Library grew very rapidly. This was the contract operation associated with Government-sponsored, defense-related research.

Toward the end of World War II, scientists, librarians, and information specialists were faced with the challenging problem of how best to cope with the great number of separately issued, unpublished research and technical reports that resulted from the gigantic program of research carried on by the Government during the war. Although the research or technical report was not new, this tremendous amount of material and the fact that much of it was under security classification posed new problems. Adequate bibliographic control of this flood of unpublished separates by conventional abstracting, indexing, loan, and similar services was impossible, and specialized agencies became necessary to supply scientists and engineers connected with military research and development programs with information about and access to these documents.

The Library would have been glad to have offered its services in this field to the agencies whose problem it primarily was, but the size of the problem forbade. However, as it became evident that the problem was one which a library was especially equipped to handle, the Library of Congress was asked to develop under contract a center for servicing such reports. This center is now known as the Technical Information Division.

Technical Information Division

This division, which had a staff of 140 at the end of fiscal year 1953, had its beginning in March 1947 as the Science and Technology Project. Established and car-

ried on under an agreement between the Library and the Office of Naval Research (ONR), it was concerned chiefly with the bibliographic control of technical report literature of interest to the Navy and its research and development contractors and with the subject control of the contracts themselves. The magnitude of the operation increased rapidly with the expansion of the over-all Department of Defense research program, although the nature of the project's basic functions remained about the same.

In June 1949 its name was changed to the Navy Research Section and administratively it became a part of the Library's newly established Science Division. This relationship was maintained until early 1952, when the Library found it desirable to set up a separate unit with divisional status. Thus, in April 1952, the Technical Information Division came into being with two principal contracts—the ONR-sponsored Navy Research Section (NRS) and the Corps of Engineers SIPRE project to be described later.

The Navy Research Section was charged with acquiring a collection, as nearly complete as possible, of the technical reports from all three military services that would be of interest to the Navy. It cataloged and abstracted these documents and announced and lent them to accredited users, which included the offices, bureaus, and contractors primarily of the Navy, but extended more and more to include the entire Department of Defense.

Announcement was made through an abstract bulletin, the *Technical Information Pilot*, and catalog cards. During the period of ONR sponsorship some 660 issues of *TIP*, containing over 45,000 entries, were distributed; catalog cards sent out numbered more than 21 million. By the end of fiscal 1953, the NRS collection included the 45,000 titles announced in *TIP*, some 35,000 titles not announced but controlled in NRS' own catalogs, and about 30,000 titles of reports prepared under the Office of Scientific Research and Development (see below).

The basic routine of acquiring, cataloging, abstracting, announcing, and lending has been supplemented throughout the program by two other activities—reference service and the preparation of comprehensive bibliographies. The former is more or less conventional except that it is limited almost entirely to report literature. The outstanding feature has been the preparation, since late 1951, of more than 800 "report bibliographies," which were supplied either as packs of catalog cards or as reproductions of such cards; entries in them numbered some 85,000. More comprehensive bibliographies, including published as well as report literature and covering a specified interval of time, are prepared as requested, provided funds for the work are transferred to the Library.

Another bit of bibliographic pioneering in which NRS has participated with ONR was the experimental distribution of reports in an opaque "micro" form. This was done under a contract between ONR and the Microcard Corporation in which microcards were made available for certain reports. The particular item supplied in this program consisted of a conventional microcard of a report laminated to the back of a standard NRS catalog card for the same report. The reception of the approximately half-million microcards distributed was highly favorable, and as a result of this experiment a considerable number of requests were received for microcards for retention rather than for the loan of the actual report. This proved advantageous to all concerned, for, in addition to the convenience to the research workers, it was found to cost less to supply the microcard than to lend the report.

Part of the original assignment to the Science and Technology Project was the development of a scheme applicable to the classification of Navy research and development contracts by subject content. NRS' project classification files have constituted almost the only existing means of rapid access to accurate information on the subject nature of the research projects of an entire military department. These files

also have proved to be an extremely useful acquisitions and reference tool for NRS.

When the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) went out of existence, the Library of Congress was made the official repository and collection center for OSRD reports. One of the tasks included in ONR's agreement with the Library in 1947, therefore, was the cataloging of the collection of 30,000 OSRD titles and the issuance of the information in the form of book catalogs. This program was carried on by a small NRS unit until the end of 1952 when, although incomplete, work was terminated following a reduction in funds.

ASTIA Reference Center.—In 1951 the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) was established by the Secretary of Defense to integrate the related information activities carried on by all the departments in the Department of Defense. It is supported by all three services, but it is under the management of the Air Force. Under this integration, which actually began in March 1953, the Navy-sponsored NRS became the ASTIA Reference Center (ARC), the Library contract being continued under the Air Force. This Center carries on most of the professional activities it had as NRS: screening and subject-classifying incoming reports, cataloging and abstracting reports, providing reference service, preparing reports and comprehensive bibliographies, maintaining the ASTIA subject-heading list, and carrying on documentation research.

From the beginning of the Science and Technology Project, the Library has placed major emphasis on the development of a professional staff with competence commensurate with its responsibilities. Today, therefore, the subject requirements in science and in the library field find in ARC adequately trained and experienced abstractors, catalogers, and reference librarians.

SIPRE Bibliographic Project.—A similar project is the one being conducted on contract for the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost

Research Establishment (SIPRE) of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army. This SIPRE Bibliographic Project is concerned chiefly with the preparation of a continuing bibliography in the subject fields of snow, ice, frozen ground, and arctic engineering. Under the agreement with the sponsoring agency, the staff of the project conducts library research in subject areas and languages specified by SIPRE and catalogs and abstracts informatively both the published references so located and technical reports in appropriate subject fields. This information is available to SIPRE-approved agencies in the form both of catalog cards and of semi-annual cumulations in book form. Subject-heading lists and other bibliographic aids in SIPRE's fields of subject interest are also developed and maintained.

Active work under this contract began in September 1951 and during its organizational and early operational stages the project was administered by the Science Division. Because of its similarity to the NRS activity, however, it subsequently was placed with that program for administration and became part of the Technical Information Division when that unit was established. Four semiannual, indexed cumulations containing 5,500 entries and a cumulative index have been published thus far. The staff on this project includes eight professionals with competence in 12 foreign languages.

Other Contract Services

The successful pioneer work with large-scale contract operations just described led other Government departments and agencies, notably the Department of the Air Force, to utilize the extensive collections and specialized skills of the staff of the Library of Congress. A number of bibliographic and continuing research projects, involving highly technical subjects, are being carried out under contract, chiefly by the Air Information and Air Research Divisions of the Library.

Map Division

The science of cartography draws upon many fields for the information delineated on maps. By relating such information graphically to areas, maps have become valuable working tools in many fields, such as geography, geology, topography, pedology, climatology and meteorology, hydrography, engineering, navigation, military science, resources development, ethnology, linguistics, the distribution of flora and fauna, and the incidence of diseases.

When the Map Division was established in 1897, the Library's holdings already contained more than 40,000 maps. The cartographic collections now total 2,225,000 maps and 19,000 atlases. They include examples of the earliest known cartographic works as well as the most up-to-date, contemporary maps. There are maps of the whole world, of practically every major and minor political subdivision, and of almost every conceivable subject field that lends itself to cartographical delineation.

Because of its comprehensive and voluminous collection of maps and related publications in geography, the Library was recognized in a poll of American geographers in 1945 as the best equipped library in the United States for geographic and cartographic research. In recent years the map collections have been growing at the rate of 150,000 maps and 1,000 atlases per year, and a plan for making the geographic publications more readily available for research is being worked out with the International Geographical Union's Committee on Classification of Geographic and Cartographic Materials.

The Map Division maintains a Map Reading Room and provides reference service on maps not only to readers but by mail and by telephone. Some 40,000 to 50,000 maps are issued annually to more than 3,000 readers and the reference service is greatly extended by photoduplication and interlibrary loan. During recent years cartographic reference service has been rendered annually to scholars and organi-

zations in all the 48 States and in about 50 foreign countries. Furthermore, appropriate exhibits are prepared for display at such meetings as the International Congress on Photogrammetry, the International Geographical Congress, and the national sessions of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, the American Chemical Society, and various historical associations.

To extend reference services further and to provide cartographic reference tools for use by map librarians who do not have access to such a large and varied map collection, the Map Division has vigorously pursued a program that has resulted in the establishment of a new classification schedule (G) for maps and atlases and the preparation of bibliographic lists of special collections and atlas groups in the Library, such as *United States Atlases*, and treatises on techniques for map preservation, the construction of three-dimensional maps, and the methods for delineating relief on flat surfaces.

Aeronautics Division

Another division of the Library with interests and activities bearing directly on scientific research and development is the Aeronautics Division. The first organized aeronautical activity of the Library began on October 29, 1929, with a grant of \$140,000 from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., a sum sufficiently large to endow permanently a Chair of Aeronautics and to purchase several of the world's leading aeronautical book collections. Albert F. Zahm, Director of the Aerodynamic Laboratory of the United States Navy, was appointed as the first chief of the Aeronautics Division. His pioneer work in aeronautical science, combined with his wide knowledge of the application of aerodynamics, eminently qualified him to become the first occupant of this chair.

Nearly all current scientific and trade journals in the field of aviation that are published in the United States and abroad

are received by the Library and its files of aeronautical serial publications are unusually complete. They consist of more than 1,600 titles and represent more than 50 countries. Since research in this field is widely dispersed, special efforts are made to obtain the reports of aircraft manufacturing companies, educational institutions, and privately endowed research laboratories and, through international exchange, the reports of foreign aeronautical laboratories and research establishments.

The acquisitions made possible by the Guggenheim grant, added to the original holdings of the Library, augmented by purchases, gifts, transfers from other Government agencies and copyright deposits have increased the Library's holdings in this field to over 300,000 volumes and pieces, one of the world's largest collections on aeronautics. Included are materials in such categories as books and pamphlets, government documents and technical reports, manuscripts, maps and charts, prints and photographs, and unbound serials. The collections are unrivaled in early original sources, including as they do the Tissandier, Hildebrandt, Langley, and Chanute Collections. Some of the significant manuscript collections, which are in the technical custody of the Manuscripts Division, acquired during the past few years include the Von Rohden Collection (on microfilm) and the papers of Generals "Billy" Mitchell, Carl Spaatz, "Hap" Arnold, and Ira Eaker.

A most significant acquisition of recent years was the Wilbur and Orville Wright papers, which form a comprehensive documentary record of their careers. For the past 2 years the Library has been editing for publication two volumes of the scientific papers, including letters, diaries, and wind-tunnel tables. Sponsored by Oberlin College, this publication is to be issued late in 1953 in observation of the Golden Anniversary of the first powered flight, made by the Wrights at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Heretofore no systematic evaluation of the Wrights' technical work has been possible, and many of their contributions to aero-

nautics have been passed over in the rapid development of the science.

The Aeronautics Division developed and maintained its own special catalogs, indexes, files, and bibliographical tools, in addition to the public catalogs maintained by other divisions, to facilitate reference service on these materials. It published a manual, *Subject Headings for the Aeronautical Index*, which is used by numerous aeronautical libraries, and for several years it issued *The Aeronautical Index—a Subject and Author Index to Aeronautical Periodicals and Technical Reports*. Other significant publications include highly technical and definitive bibliographies such as the *Bibliography on Skin Friction and Boundary Flow* and *Aeronautic Americana: A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets on Aeronautics Published in America Before 1900*; and annotated reprints of such classics as Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Le Nouveau Dédale*. In 1952 the custodial and reading room functions of the Aeronautics Division were transferred respectively to the General Reference and Bibliography Division and to the Stack and Reader Division, leaving it freer to give specialized reference service.

Scientific Reports on Microfilm

Not to be overlooked in a discussion of science in the Library of Congress are special collections of scientific reports deposited with the Photoduplication Service. In 1945 an Executive Order established the Office of Technical Services (OTS) within the Department of Commerce to make available the results of the extensive non-military Government research programs. Later this activity was extended to include certain foreign material, notably the many captured enemy documents which became available immediately after World War II. The OTS and the Library worked out a plan for the distribution of this material to the public. The documents are listed in a bibliography issued by OTS and are deposited in their original form or on negative microfilm with the Publication Board

Reports Unit of the Library's Photoduplication Service, which supplies photocopies of them on order. This program was set up especially for scientists in industry and small business who otherwise might not know of the existence and availability of this technical material.

Another cooperative arrangement has been made by the Library with the American Documentation Institute. Under the ADI's Auxiliary Publication Program, tabular data and extensive texts not ordinarily published by scientific journals but useful for a limited number of specialists in the field have been placed on microfilm. They, along with microfilms of certain rare and out-of-print journals, have been transferred to the Photoduplication Service and photocopies are available.

Current Activities of the Science Division

Although the progress of the Science Division program has been limited by the small size of its staff, important groundwork has been laid for further developments. Discussion with research scientists and others in academic, professional, and Government activities indicated many of their requirements. These conversations especially emphasized the need for adequate information on current scientific and technical serial publications. Available lists and data on those in process, both by country and subject, have been assembled in the division office and have saved valuable time for those who have consulted them.

A difficult aspect of the scientific information problem is the use of published material in languages with which U. S. scientists are not usually familiar, particularly those with nonroman alphabets. One of the earliest efforts of the division toward obtaining more precise information regarding the Library's holdings was the preparation of lists and reports on the Library's holdings in the fields of science and technology in the Chinese language. The division was fortunate in obtaining the serv-

ices of a grantee under the Department of State program of aid to Chinese students and scholars. With his help, an annotated list of approximately 500 entries was compiled, including both English and Chinese titles. This working paper, with its subject arrangement, has been very useful and a revision for publication is in progress. Short topical studies have been made using a variety of Chinese publications of science interest.

The appointment of a Consultant in Slavic Science made possible the preparation of analyses and working lists of Russian and Eastern European current serials for limited distribution to scientists, librarians, and information specialists. The requests for and the comments concerning these lists of publications indicated that they were worthwhile undertakings.

In fiscal 1953, funds became available that temporarily permitted the division staff to be increased by two, bringing the complement to three professional and two secretarial positions. This permitted a broader and more intensive attack on the division's wider program. Effective working relationships were established with other divisions of the Library, directed toward improving the acquisition and organization of scientific materials.

The Smithsonian material, which formed such an integral part of the Library's science collection, was found to be in need of attention. Investigation showed that the so-called "Smithsonian Deposit"—the serial publications, proceedings, etc., on the south side of Deck 12—had long since ceased to be solely the material originally transferred and subsequently received from the Smithsonian Institution. This was the result of several moves and numerous loans back and forth and also of the necessary completion of volumes with material from other sources so that they could be bound. Many items that were recalled by the Smithsonian remained there on semi-permanent loan, resulting in incomplete sets at both libraries.

Recent discussions between the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Librarian of Congress, and their staffs have indi-

cated points where closer cooperation between these agencies would lead to more effective service. For example, it was recommended that sets be consolidated either in the Smithsonian Institution or the Library of Congress on the basis of the relative importance of the subject matter to the collections and activities of the respective libraries. This consolidation is now under way; once it has been done all the bound publications, monographs, and serials in the Library of Congress stacks are to be integrated. This will improve the maintenance, control, and servicing of the material for both organizations and for all users of scientific material.

In utilizing consultants to supplement and complement the work of the staff, the Division has obtained critiques of the Library's collections for specific branches of science. Reports on meteorology and botany have already been completed and several others are contemplated. This work is done by scientists who have used the Library of Congress extensively over a period of years for research and bibliographic work in their fields of specialization. These studies are in two parts which are designed to serve in the preparation of a series of bibliographic guides to the Library's holdings in a particular field and to furnish critical analyses of the collections and services for the guidance of the Library staff in its acquisitions and reference work.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Science Division, the reference books for science, medicine, and agriculture have been shelved in a "Science Room," which is one of the alcoves off the Thomas Jefferson Room, with the technology publications on the shelves just outside. Often-used abstracts, indexes, and guides to the scientific literature are located in a connecting alcove.

The steady increase in demands on the Science Division from within and without the Library for advanced consultative and reference service in science is extremely gratifying and continues to demonstrate the importance of having a focal point for science and technology within the Library.

Requests on a wide variety of subjects are received from libraries, universities, research institutes, Government agencies, and individuals in the U. S. and abroad.

Predominant among these inquiries and requests for assistance are those for information regarding current scientific periodicals and their availability. One of the recommendations of the International Conference on Science Abstracting convoked by UNESCO in 1949 was that there be published on a regional or national basis, lists of current scientific and technical periodical and serial publications, which would include publication data. But no U. S. list had been prepared and this lack was keenly felt in the work of the Science Division.

In the summer of 1952, therefore, the Library submitted a proposal to the National Science Foundation for support of a project within the Science Division to prepare lists of serials according to country of publication. It was emphasized that such lists would be useful not only to the scientists and science librarians but to those indexing and abstracting this literature and to the groups sponsoring scientific research and publication. Once the data were assembled and coded, information could readily be provided in the form of selected lists for the particular scientific discipline, country, language, type of contents, or combinations as required.

Funds were granted by the National Science Foundation for "the compilation of lists of scientific and technical serial publications," and a Science Periodical Unit with a staff of five was established within the Division. At the request of the Foundation, priority was given to titles published in the United States and in the U. S. S. R. The U. S. list will fill an important lacuna here and serve as a contribution to the international endeavor.

The working papers prepared by the Consultant in Slavic Science will be expanded and brought up to date to facilitate study where language and alphabet impose barriers to use. Insofar as possible complete publication data—title, place of

publication, frequency, sponsoring organization, and indication of contents (original research, reviews, abstracts, etc.)—will be included for all entries and the titles will be arranged under broad subject categories. The first two lists, on the U. S. and the U. S. S. R., are expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year 1953 and will be published by the National Science Foundation. Once established, the card files can be maintained through additions taken from the Library publication, *New Serial Titles*, and they will be available for ready reference or the preparation of specific lists as required.

Continually alert to the needs of the research worker, particularly those in Government agencies and laboratories, the Science Division, with other divisions of the Library, is currently looking into means of making scientific translations more widely available. At the request and with the cooperation of the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission, it is expected that a Scientific Translations Center will be established within the Library early in the fiscal year 1954 to collect, catalog, announce, and photoduplicate for purchase English translations of scientific writings, at least in certain languages.

A Look Into the Future

The increasing complexity of the relations of science, through technology to economics and sociology, makes it very difficult to outline limitations or boundaries for scientific material. This argues against establishing a Science Library within the Library of Congress. It is better to leave scientific material as it is, combined in the organization of all knowledge adopted by the Library some time ago. It should, however, be identified more precisely so that the occasional user, the Government research scientist, and the independent scholar can get the information they need with the least possible delay and annoyance. The Science Room, with its reference collection of monographs, reviews, ab-

stracts, and indexes, is beginning to become a reference center for this information, although one might look forward to the time when the Thomas Jefferson Room would again be devoted almost entirely to science reference.

With improved facilities, there might also be an increase in the number of library studies sponsored by industry, scientific associations, foundations, and Government agencies of the type described under current activities. This research might be done by personnel from the various organizations needing this information for their own use; but the resulting surveys, reports, and bibliographies should be made generally available. Associations interested in specific language or geographic areas might, for example, wish to explore the scientific holdings in Spanish, Arabic, or Afrikaans. Research institutions might wish to detail members of their staffs to look into the philosophy and historical development of some particular phase of science or the development of science under various political or social regimes. Several studies in special areas already undertaken have revealed that the fruits of such research exceed the expectations of those initiating them. Rare books, exotic languages, illustrative materials, report literature, and such unusual forms as charts and punched cards, examined from the viewpoint of one of the many disciplines of science, provide an infinite variety of themes for study and research.

It is hoped that as the various scientific materials become identified, ways can be worked out by which the current materials in science, which constitute 90 percent of the material requested, will be brought closer together physically. Studies of the use of scientific material show that there is a direct relationship between ease of access and use, since even scientists are content to use what is close at hand.

Scientists everywhere must continue to be alert for technical advances that will enable them to get better literature service. The multitude of publications are taxing the ability of libraries to deal with them

adequately, and their number is increasing rapidly.

The printed library catalog card has proved to be a valuable and useful tool for many years. It provides in a convenient form a concentrated source of information that can be arranged in many ways so that all the recorded information can be retrieved from the catalog according to author, title, subject, or other category. Recording this information on punched cards and getting it back by mechanical sorting, or on magnetic tape and recovering it electronically, would seem to be logical next steps. This has proved practical for personnel, fiscal, and other records, and with modification it should be workable for library data. A limiting factor is the amount of information that can be punched into a single card and recovered in usable form. This leads to the use of multiple cards, which increases the complexity of the sorting.

The Science Division is experimenting with a combination whereby the full information can be typed or printed on only a portion of the card, leaving the rest of the card available for the punching of the coded data. The pertinent cards selected by a mechanical search may then be mounted and photographed for the reproduction of a list containing the full information.

When a library is extensively used for interlibrary loan, borrowers are often disappointed because the items requested are not available. When bound periodicals are lent by the Library of Congress for official use, it is unfortunate that the reader, needing only one article of perhaps 10 pages, keeps several hundred pages out of circulation. Duplicate copies of frequently used material alleviate this situation somewhat, but, with such extensive collections as those of the Library of Congress, the storage problem becomes formidable.

Technical developments have proceeded to a point where it would now be possible to request a given reference by telephone from some distance and to receive a facsimile copy within a few minutes. The

time lag between request and receipt is that required to obtain the material from the stacks and the few minutes required to transmit it. Present experimental equipment differs from earlier transmitters in that it permits the scanning of bound material and is not limited to single sheets or film. The delivered copy can then be retained for use in a laboratory or shop, annotated or filed as desired. The system would also permit the use anywhere of rare or very old material that in the past could only be consulted briefly in a library reading room.

It has been recognized for a number of years that the mass of new material being published in science makes it extremely difficult for any unaided individual to approach comprehensive coverage of his field. Therefore, one should endeavor to determine first the total of what is being produced and then divide it into various smaller usable categories. They could then be grouped by experts into (a) the basic publications that should be available in one or more regular printed copies, with bound material available for retrospective search; (b) less valuable material that could be retained for a year or so in regular format and then retained only in microform, such as microfilm, microcard, or microprint, which, in many cases, is no more expensive than binding and would greatly reduce the amount of storage space necessary for infrequently used material; (c) material of temporary interest to be discarded after a short interval; and (d) material of which only a sample would be retained to provide information as to its nature and where it was produced. This segregation and selection should be a continuing process and would require that persons familiar with the needs of scientists take part in the acquisitions, selection, and processing operations of the Library.

It is hoped that many of these new techniques, devices, and procedures will be instrumental in solving a number of the problems that are proving increasingly serious in libraries and information centers.

The role of the Science Division is to seek their adaptation to library use and in general to reconcile the requirements and views of scientists with the practical considerations of librarians. With vision, a

scientific approach, and continued effort, the Library of Congress, it is hoped, may attain the preeminence in the organized literature of science that it enjoys in so many other fields.

The Law Library

The Growth of the Law Collections

A collection of law books formed an important part of the original concept of a Congressional library, and legal treatises were included in the first purchase of books in 1800. The earliest law collection was lost when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. The second was acquired as a part of the Jefferson library in 1815. Originally these books were shelved with the main collection in the library room in the reconstructed Capitol. In 1832, pursuant to an act of Congress, they were placed in a separate room to the north of the Library to form a Law Library. At the time of the transfer there were only 2,011 volumes, 639 of which had come with the Jefferson library. In 1843, the collection, then numbering about 5,000 volumes, "was removed to an apartment on the west side of the basement of the north wing of the Capitol, near the Supreme Court Room." The move proved fortunate, for the 10,000 volumes or more that composed the Law Library remained unharmed when the greater part of the main library on the first floor was destroyed by fire in 1851.

The law books were again moved in December 1861, this time to the room vacated by the Supreme Court. By 1901 they had increased from 16,000 to 107,965. Approximately 11,000 of them formed the "Conference Room Library" of the Court, and another 4,300 were located in the offices or homes of the Justices.

In 1901, approximately 2,000 volumes of reports and treatises from the Law Library's duplicates were moved from the Capitol to alcoves off the Main Reading Room of the new Library building for the use of law students and the general public.

Some law duplicates and about 10,000 volumes of uncataloged foreign law books were at the same time placed in the stacks. The latter formed the basis of the present foreign law collections.

When the Supreme Court moved from its quarters in the Capitol to its new building in 1935, it took with it the Conference Room Library, the sets held by the Justices, and 25,000 volumes from the Law Library in the Capitol. To them were added 7,475 volumes purchased for the Court by the Library of Congress with a special fund appropriated for the purpose. Since that time an item has been included in the Library of Congress appropriations for "the purchase of law books for the Supreme Court . . . to be considered a part of the Library of Congress." The books originally transferred and the subsequent purchases are therefore included annually in the count of the Law Library of Congress.

The Law Library continued to maintain its branch in the original Supreme Court chamber at the Capitol from 1935 to 1951, when the working library of 40,000 volumes was reduced to 10,000 and moved to space provided by the Senate Library. For law books not now included in the Law Library in the Capitol and in the Library of the Supreme Court, the Members of Congress and the Justices of the Supreme Court make use of the Law Library in the Main Building of the Library of Congress.

Until 1941 service to readers was divided between the Main Reading Room, where a working library of some 20,000 Anglo-American law books was handled by the Reading Rooms staff, and the Law Library Reading Room in the Northeast Pavilion, in which the Law Library staff serviced the main law collections. In 1940

Congress took cognizance of this unsatisfactory situation and appropriated money for remodeling part of the second floor of the Main Building to provide more suitable quarters for the Law Library. A reading room was created with a seating capacity of 72 and with adjacent shelving for 30,000 to 40,000 volumes in a 3-tier stack.

When the Manuscripts Division was transferred to the Annex in 1942, the Law Library expanded into the North Curtain, with its three levels of stacks, and the Northeast Pavilion, which had formerly served both as office space and as the Law Reading Room, was remodeled to contain the administrative offices, the card catalog, and a small reference collection. Later, in 1944, Decks 40 and 41 in the Northeast Stacks were also allotted for the law collections. Through these changes, the reading room and office space increased from 2,400 square feet to 14,825 square feet and shelving space from about 18,000 to 42,000 shelves, thus both collections and personnel were more adequately housed.

A reference collection of more than 30,000 volumes, composed of the books from the Main Reading Room and a large number of volumes from the law stacks, was set up in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room. Another, consisting of approximately 7,500 volumes of Latin American and other foreign law was placed in the North Curtain. The remainder of the collections were then relocated in the two additional decks in the stacks and in the locked cases in the North Curtain. The lack of staff since that time has prevented the establishment of proper order in many parts of the collections.

Within each major collection—American and British and other foreign—the jurisdictions are arranged alphabetically, with divisions of federated jurisdictions (i. e., states, provinces, etc.) arranged alphabetically immediately after the federation. The material for each jurisdiction is shelved according to a tentative schedule as follows: (1) Constitutions, organic laws, charters (chronological); (2) compilations, revisions, collections of general laws

(chronological); (3) codes—civil, civil procedure, criminal, criminal procedure, commercial, political (chronological); (4) official editions of the laws on a special subject; (5) court reports (in order of rank from the highest court down); (6) digests, indexes, notes to reports, court rules (alphabetical or chronological); (7) treatises (alphabetical by author); (8) miscellaneous administrative materials, quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial. All American and English treatises are alphabetized in one collection. There are also special classes, such as Attorney Generals' opinions and reports, bar association proceedings, dictionaries, encyclopedias, judicial council reports, periodicals, trials (American, English, and foreign), ancient law, canon law, general law, medieval law, Mohammedan law, and Roman law.

A simple system of notation has been applied to the above classification. On the whole the system of organization is comparable to that used in such major law libraries as those of Harvard, Yale, and Michigan universities.

The Law Library now finds itself, after more than 120 years of existence and as the result of many carefully planned programs of acquisition, in possession of a substantially complete collection of American legislation and judicial decisions, both Federal and State. This collection is outstanding in the number of rarities it contains, among which are the New York laws of 1694 and 1710, and the New Jersey laws of 1717, printed by William Bradford; the Georgia laws of 1755-70, printed by James Johnson; the *Code Noir* of Louisiana, printed at New Orleans in 1787; the *Political Constitution of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas*, published at Natchitoches, La., in 1827 (believed to be the first edition in English); and the Deseret Constitution of 1848. Such gaps as there are for early legislation are covered by microfilm produced by the State Records Microfilm Project, jointly sponsored by the University of North Carolina and the Library of Congress.

The collection of early British law books, comprising, as it does, session laws and statutes, "Year Books" and treatises, is well-rounded. Outstanding among the holdings are: 14 different printings of Magna Carta ranging in date from 1514 to 1587, as well as several editions issued in the 17th century; a copy of the first edition (London, 1554) of Glanville's *Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus regni Angliae*, originally written in the 12th century and reputed to be the first English legal classic; copies of the first editions of Bracton's *De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae* (London, 1569) and Britton's treatise on the common law (London, between 1530 and 1540); the 1482 and 1483 editions of Littleton's *Tenures*, the first printed book of English law; several early editions and a 17th-century manuscript of *Fleta*, composed in Fleet Street Prison; and many editions of Coke, Fitzherbert, Fortescue, Rastell, Selden, and the *Natura brevium*. Blackstone, the great popularizer of the British common law, is represented by a substantial number of British, Irish, American, and other editions of the *Commentaries*, beginning with the first, printed at Oxford in 1765-69.

The Law Library is proud of its fine collection of over 300 "Year Books," the best sources for early English case law, and its splendid coverage of original editions of British statutory material. Mention should also be made of the reasonably complete collection of what are considered rare legal items for the more than 50 dominions, colonies, protectorates, and dependencies making up the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Important books for other countries include a collection of original edicts of the Russian Imperial Ruling Senate (1768-1866), the first edition (1649) of the *Code of Czar Alexis*; the *Sverikes Rikes Lagh-bocker* of 1666; the 1581 edition of István Werböczi's *Tripartitum*; and nearly 300 volumes of French *coutumes* printed between the 15th and 18th centuries.

The Law Library's collection of about 400 incunabula contains, in addition to those already mentioned, the 1473 and 1475 editions of Justinian's *Institutes*, the 1478 printing of his *Codex*, and the 1477 edition of the *Novellae constitutiones*. Other notable books are the first edition (1477) of the Decisions of the Rota Romana, the highest tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church; the 1473 edition of Gulielmus Duranti's *Speculum judiciale*; the *Statuta Veronae* of 1475; the *Statuta Veneta* of 1477 and 1492; the 1480 and 1499 editions of the *Sachsenspiegel*; the *Ordenanzas reales de Castilla* of 1485; the first of the two 1491 printings of *Las siete partidas*; and the 1498 edition of the *Reformation der Statut und Gesetze Stat Nüremberg*.

Among the early legal manuscripts are a very early original legal opinion, by Petrus Baldus and Angelus de Ubaldis de Perusio (1370); a 13th-century manuscript in vellum of the *Decretals*; a 13th-century Spanish text, *Fuero Juzgo*; *Coutume de Normandie*, a 14th-century French manuscript with eight miniatures; Justinian's *Institutes* in Latin (14th century) and the same in French translation (14th century); the *Decretum Gratianum* (13th-14th centuries); and *Statuta Veneta*, with miniatures (15th century).

The Reference Services

Originally the services of the Library of Congress were restricted to Members of Congress. Later, in 1812, its privileges were extended to the Justices of the Supreme Court. When the Law Library was established in 1832, they were also made available to members of the Bar of the Supreme Court while that Court was in session. By 1861, when the Law Library was moved to the old Supreme Court chamber on the basement level of the Senate wing, its services were open to members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Bar of the Supreme Court, and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Although the borrowing privilege was restricted to a small number, employment

of the facilities by readers was not. Prior to 1901 the Law Library was used by Members of Congress and their office staffs, by the staffs of Congressional Committees, by the Justices and members of the bar of the Supreme Court, by lawyers having business before Congress and its Committees, by the bench and bars of the various courts of the District, and by many inquirers pursuing special investigations.

Reference service for law students and for the general public was conducted in the Main Reading Room of the Library from 1901 until 1942, while reference service for the various Government agencies, members of the bars of the local courts, and scholars was rendered in the Northeast Pavilion from 1910 until 1942. As a consequence of the removal of the law books from the Main Reading Room in 1942, all legal reference service other than that given in the Law Library in the Capitol has been concentrated in the main Law Library.

Before 1942, "specialists" carried on the reference work, other than that in Anglo-American law, now done by the several sections. There were specialists in foreign law, international law, and the historical and theoretical aspects of law, including Roman and canon law. The Law Librarian served as the specialist in Latin American law.

When the Law Library's quarters were expanded in 1942 and the wartime demands of Congress and the other branches of the Government underlined the need for highly specialized service, the staff was organized into sections. In the beginning there were five—the American Law, British Law, Foreign Law, International Law, and Jurisprudence Sections. In 1943 a Latin American Law Section was added, and the Jurisprudence Section was merged with the International Law Section. In 1946 the latter section was made a part of the Foreign Law Section; and in 1947 the American and the British Law Sections were merged. The Anglo-American Law Reading Room and the Law Library in the Capitol were joined with the old American and British Law Section to

form a new American and British Law Section under one chief. The Mid-European Law Project, which was organized in the summer of 1949 and financed with aid from the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., was placed under the administrative supervision of the Chief of the Foreign Law Section; and in 1951 Chinese grantees, working under the Chinese Emergency Aid Program of the Department of State, constituted what was in effect a Far Eastern Law Section under the direction of the Assistant Law Librarian.

The sections, the project, and the grantees perform all three forms of reference work, i. e., directly to readers, by telephone, and by correspondence. The staff of the Law Library in the Capitol devotes itself exclusively to ready reference work and rapid loan service for the two Houses of Congress. The staff in the Main Building is responsible for lending all other law books required by Congress, other branches of the Government, and other authorized borrowers. It is also responsible for limited reference work in American law for the Congress (specialized reference work in this field being done by the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service); for all American law reference work for the other branches of the Government, law students, and the general public; and for the greater part of all British, Latin American, and other foreign law reference service to Congress and other parts of the Government.

During fiscal year 1953 the staff in the Main Library Building served 54,171 readers with 229,656 books, answered 51,991 of their questions, advised them concerning their research problems in 3,991 conferences, and answered an additional 17,514 questions received by telephone and 708 received by letter. Altogether 5,632 volumes were circulated for outside use, 237 of which were for interlibrary loan; and some 468 pieces were furnished for photoduplication.

For the Law Library in the Capitol, the records for the fiscal year 1953 show that 2,784 Congressional readers were served

with 6,118 volumes, that 1,966 of their reference questions were answered in the reading room and an additional 4,883 by telephone, and that 3,017 volumes were lent for use in offices.

Acquisition of Materials

The acquisitions policy of the Law Library is governed by the fact that certain fields, such as law and documents, by their very nature require comprehensive coverage. As the general legal research library of the Government, the Law Library is called upon to provide materials covering all systems of law in all ages.

Materials in law have a timeless value seldom found in materials relating to any other field. Current rights may be found to rest on legislation or court decisions centuries old. The actual sources of many American legal propositions are to be found in early English law, and, since the clergy played an important part in the development of early English law, many of these doctrines or propositions may be traced back to the canon law and thence to the Roman law. One example is the proposition that there must be two witnesses to an overt act of treason. When facts involving this rule were argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1944, a supplementary brief was filed that traced the doctrine back to a Roman law authority. To do this it was necessary to have at hand not only modern American law books but also the texts of early English laws and decisions, authorities on canon law, and the works of outstanding early writers on the Roman law.

It is impossible to predict that the laws or the decisions of any particular year will never be used. Later laws often repeal or modify earlier laws, and later decisions often reverse, overrule, or modify earlier decisions. One must have the complete chronological picture in order to state definitely what the law is. Furthermore, in interpreting the law of a particular period, the books used by the lawyers and the courts

of that time are important tools of research.

For a law library serving the national interests, such as the Law Library of the Library of Congress, it is difficult to set any limits on what should be acquired. There should be available to the Congress and to any agency of the Government on short notice a complete collection of Federal legal material and as comprehensive a collection of legal materials for any State as can be found in the official library of that State. But since the interests of the Government are not limited to the United States but concern the law of nearly every inhabited portion of the globe, the library that serves it must have the works that contain and interpret that law.

The United States is engaged throughout the world in vast programs, such as those of the Foreign Operations Administration, the Export-Import Bank, the Office of International Trade in the Commerce Department, the Office of International Finance in the State Department, and the United Nations. Also, the Government is spending billions of dollars in military aid to allies and potential allies throughout the world. Both the Congress, in legislating on matters that affect our extensive foreign relations, and the Executive Branch, in administering those relations abroad and in solving the manifold problems arising from them at home, must have available the materials from which to obtain a knowledge of the foreign law affecting them.

The same is true of the Judiciary in deciding an increasing number of cases involving the interpretation and application of foreign law. For Americans are to be found everywhere. They marry, have children, sometimes obtain divorces, purchase property, die leaving property (both real and personal), commit torts and crimes, engage in business, and in many other ways render themselves subject to the laws of other nations. In interpreting their rights, our courts must have the necessary materials. American business interests likewise reach many foreign lands. Before they do so, they find it necessary to learn about the

various types of business in which those countries allow aliens to engage, the amount of alien capital that they permit to be invested in those businesses, the proportion of native personnel that they insist shall be employed, the amount of profits that can be taken out of the country, business and personal taxes, social security measures, and kindred matters.

For the most part it is not feasible to compel the lawyers, the courts, or other interested parties to send to the country in question to obtain such information. The law librarian of a library called upon to supply material and information of this kind to the various agencies of the Government must plan a program that makes use of every possible means of acquisition open to the Government.

How well the Law Librarians of the Library of Congress have carried out their responsibilities in this respect can be seen from the fact that when World War II broke out and many Government agencies realized as never before the potentialities of the Library of Congress, the law collections were found to be among the most complete in the Library. It is the present policy of the Law Library to seek the funds necessary to insure not only the comprehensive coverage of current materials and the filling of gaps in collections that are already strong but also the development of strong collections for areas in which the Law Library has had relatively weak or negligible holdings.

Appropriations available for the increase of the law collections in fiscal 1954, however, are nearly \$107,000 less than they were in fiscal 1950 (see chart on page 16) and increased costs have reduced the purchasing power of the money that is available. Nevertheless, in the past 5 years the Law Library has been able to build up strong collections for the Mid-European countries and Greece and it is at present engaged in strengthening its collections for the Far East.

In building up the collections, the Law Library owes much to outside help. The staff of the Mid-European Law Project

found it profitable to assist the Law Library in acquiring books necessary to complete and keep current the collections relating to the countries with which the project is concerned, and this assistance has been invaluable.

In 1951 the Department of State organized its Chinese Emergency Aid Program to help Chinese scholars who were unable to return to their homeland. Several of them, working on grants from the Department, were assigned to the Law Library. They not only helped the Law Library build up its Far Eastern law collections, but they also compiled legal bibliographies in the fields of ancient and modern Chinese, Japanese, and Siamese law.

Other factors have contributed to the success of the acquisitions program. The first is the excellent field work done by Cecil Hobbs of the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division, whose visit to Southeast Asia and the Philippines during the past fiscal year has been mentioned earlier in this *Report*. The visits to Europe made by certain American bookdealers who are familiar with the needs of the Law Library have also been quite beneficial.

With such assistance, the Law Library has been able to achieve results that were favorably commented upon by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress in the report that it presented at the Diamond Jubilee Meeting of the Association, held in Boston in August 1953.

During the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1953, the Law Library received from the Processing Department 24,695 volumes and pamphlets and 506 bound volumes of periodicals. In addition, 1,626 volumes were purchased by the Supreme Court with the special appropriation in the Library's budget for such purchases, which are counted as a part of the Library of Congress. The Law Library also acquired 73,755 issues of periodicals and serials, 9,000 pieces of records and briefs for permanent addition to the collections, and 2,651 issues of periodicals and serials and 10,986 pocket parts for temporary

addition to the collections. In addition, 921 volumes were created through the binding of 16,047 issues of periodicals and serials.

The volumes and pamphlets acquired during fiscal 1953 came from the following sources:

Source	Number of Pieces
Purchase -----	11, 057
Copyright -----	2, 921
Exchange, transfer, etc. -----	10, 717

The receipts during fiscal 1953 by area were as follows:

Area	Number of Pieces
American -----	11, 161
British -----	2, 088
Hispanic -----	2, 511
Other foreign -----	8, 935

A full account of the year's receipts is given in the August 1953 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. By the end of fiscal 1953, the total contents of the Law Library consisted of 824,760 volumes.

Organization of the Collections

Among the recommendations made by the committee of librarians appointed by the Librarian of Congress in 1939 to survey the Library was the following: "Translation of the classification schedule for law into symbols and assignment of law classification to the Processing Department." World War II, however, diverted attention from such problems to others involving the marshaling of the Library's resources to meet the enormous demands made by the defense agencies in the prosecution of the war and in the promotion of the peace.

It was not until 1948 that a committee was appointed, consisting of members from the Law Library and the Processing and Reference Departments, to work out the basis for a schedule for Class K (Law). Their work was approved both by the Library administration and by the American Association of Law Libraries in 1949. A request for 10 positions for a 10-year period to develop and apply the schedule to the

law books in the Library of Congress was included in the budget estimates for fiscal 1951 but this was not granted. In fiscal 1952 the committee on Class K was reactivated, and in fiscal 1953 working papers covering German law and Roman law were prepared in the Subject Cataloging Division and copies were distributed for comment. The field of civil law rather than common law was selected because civil law, as a codified law, lends itself more easily to systematic classification.

Work on Class K has already resulted in bringing to the Law Library many types of legal material, now recognized under the philosophy of Class K as law books, that for many years were regarded merely as legal aspects of subjects included in Classes A to J and L to Z. It will, however, be many years before the estimated 200,000 to 300,000 volumes of such character in the general collections are removed to the Law Library.

The processing problems of the Law Library differ for the most part from those of the Reference Department. This difference is caused by the nature of its subject matter. Legislation, administrative regulations, judicial and administrative decisions, and other forms of law are binding upon promulgation. For that reason not only these primary sources but also the research tools necessary to find them must be made available with the utmost speed. This cannot be accomplished unless certain legal materials are given some priority in the processing of the many thousands of other items received and processed by the Library.

Many of the steps carried out by the Processing Department for the Reference Department after materials have been accessioned and cataloged are therefore performed by the Law Library for itself. Offers of various types are checked by Law Library recommending officers and are searched, and purchase recommendations for them are prepared by Law Library searcher-typists. After the material has been received, accessioned, cataloged, and shelved or recorded in the Processing

Department, it is forwarded to the Law Library, where it is shelf-classified, perforated, bookplated, labeled, and marked for the shelves. The Law Library also maintains its special catalogs for legal items, and it keeps a record of all issues of legal newspapers, periodicals, and serials as a necessary working tool.

One of the Law Library's major accomplishments in recent years has been putting into order the collection of printed records and briefs for cases heard by the United States Courts of Appeals. Before 1937 there was not sufficient staff to arrange these materials in proper order for service. In that year the Works Progress Administration (later the Work Projects Administration) provided the Law Library with a staff of workers to list the papers and to put them in order. Unfortunately the project was withdrawn at the end of the fiscal year, and thereafter these papers were allowed to remain unsorted in the containers in which they were received.

Since 1945 an attempt has been made to put these materials in order as they have been received and to reduce the backlog gradually. Like all pamphlet collections, it has been a dust-catcher, and keeping it in order on the shelves has been difficult. Since the very bulk of the collection as well as lack of staff render binding out of the question, it was decided to arrange the materials and place them in properly labeled blue fibre boxes, each box to contain the equivalent of a bound volume. During the fiscal year 1953 the equivalent of 3,000 volumes of these papers, occupying 375 shelves, have been checked, placed in boxes, and properly labeled. It is hoped that the remainder of the collection, occupying 900 shelves, will have been similarly treated by the end of the fiscal year 1954.

This boxing operation not only prevents the accumulation of dust and preserves the order of the pieces but also vastly improves the appearance of the shelves and eliminates the necessity of binding as a means of preservation. The total cost of the boxes will be \$4,000, spread over a 2-year period.

To bind the whole collection would have cost approximately \$85,000; and, since only a portion of each year's binding quota can be devoted to records and briefs, it would have required several years to complete such an operation. Time and money have thus been saved.

The Law Library also receives the records and briefs for cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Prior to 1942 these materials were bound at the close of each term. During the war years, at the request of the Justices of the Supreme Court, all the bound volumes and such unbound papers as were on hand were sent away for safekeeping. They were returned to the Library in 1945 and placed on shelves on the second level of the North Curtain. The papers were put in order and some few volumes bound.

During the past fiscal year, the papers for the 1943, 1950, and 1951 terms were checked for completeness against those in the Library of the Supreme Court. Gaps were filled when possible, and the papers were prepared for binding. It is hoped that the rest of the arrearage in the binding of such papers can be cleared up during fiscal 1954 and that thereafter the binding can be kept on a current basis.

The Law Library is one of the depositories of the mimeographed transcripts and documents of the War Crimes Trials at Tokyo and Nuremberg. Altogether more than 2,000,000 pages have been received. When these papers were moved from the North Curtain to Deck 40, it was found that some deterioration had been caused by the poor quality of the paper and the weak stapling of the gatherings and that some disorganization of the material had resulted from intensive use. The Foreign Law Section undertook to separate the first copies from the second, to put both copies in order, and to box and label them. Before the supply of boxes had been exhausted, they had processed 167 boxes of the Tokyo documents (approximately 48,000 pages and 4,000 copies of documents) and 840 boxes of the Nuremberg docu-

ments (approximately 714,000 pages). A new supply of boxes has been received, and it is hoped that the remainder of the collection can be processed during fiscal 1954.

Worthy of particular notice is the high degree of completeness with which the Mid-European Law Project has been integrated with the Foreign Law Section. Initially the administration of the project placed a new burden upon the understaffed section, which it was unable to meet. New materials had to be acquired, gaps in the collections had to be filled, and much of the material already on hand as well as that being currently received had to be processed if the project was to be successful in showing the changes being made by the Communist regimes in the law of the Mid-European and Baltic countries.

The members of the project, however, joined forces with those of the section in solving these problems. Through their participation in the acquisitions and processing activities of the section, the legal materials for the countries covered by the project have been put in order, and current works are now acquired and the information in them is made available in a minimum of time. Moreover, members of the section and of the project constantly interchange information necessary to the performance of their respective functions.

The statistics for processing operations during fiscal 1953 are as follows: The classifier of the American and British Law Section classified 5,631 titles in 11,973 volumes. The Mid-European Law Project and the Foreign Law Section classified 15,356 volumes, of which 6,421 were from the backlog. The Latin American Law Section classified 2,201 volumes and reclassified an additional 893 volumes of Spanish law. A total of 88,735 cards were filed in the Law Library catalog, which is now estimated to contain 1,100,000 cards. Some 2,342 volumes from the regular collections and 239 from the records and briefs—a total of 2,581—were forwarded for binding.

Publications of the Law Library

The earliest important publication of the Law Library was the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany* (1912), by the late Edwin M. Borchard. This was the first of the well-known series of guides to foreign law. It was followed by a *Bibliography of International Law and Continental Law* (1913), also by Dr. Borchard, who was then serving as Law Librarian. In 1915 Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., a Sheldon Fellow of the Harvard University Law School, working under the direction of Dr. Borchard, prepared the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain*.

In the preface to the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile* (1917), Dr. Borchard set forth the threefold aim of the projected series on foreign law:

First, to furnish the lawyer and the student of comparative law with information as to the institutions and literature of the public and private law of the countries under discussion; secondly, to acquaint the legislator and the man of affairs with the recent development of legislation, particularly that designed to meet the social and economic problems of the day; and, thirdly, to give the jurist and the historian some guidance to the contributions made in these countries to the history, the theory, and the philosophy of law.

It was not until 1931 that the next number appeared, the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of France*, by G. W. Stumberg of the University of Texas, working on a Sterling Fellowship from the Yale University Law School.

Another 10 years was to elapse before work on the guides began again, this time with funds provided by the Department of State under its program for cooperation with the other American Republics. The first publication of the new series was *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics* (1942). The second, the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Colombia*, was contributed by two New York attorneys, Richard E. Backus and Phanor J. Eder, in 1944. In the same year the Library published the *Guide to the Law and Legal Lit-*

crature of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, by Crawford M. Bishop and Anyda Marchant. The *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico*, on which John T. Vance was working at the time of his death in 1943, was completed in 1945. Similar guides, all prepared by Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, soon followed—those for the Mexican States (1947), Bolivia (1947), Ecuador (1947), Paraguay (1947), Peru (1947), Uruguay (1947), and Venezuela (1947). Supplements for the Argentina and Chile guides, both covering the period 1917-46, were published in 1948.

In 1944 the Library published *Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies, An Annotated Guide*, by William L. Friend, the introduction to which was in the form of a memorial to Dr. Vance, who had served as Law Librarian from 1924 until his death 19 years later.

In 1943, as a contribution to the war effort, the Library published *Courts Martial Law of Soviet Russia, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Japan and the Disciplinary Code of Soviet Russia*, consisting of translations and surveys by members of the staff. A companion group of translations, prepared by Vladimir Gsovski and edited by the late Eldon R. James, Dr. Vance's successor as Law Librarian, was published in 1947 under the title *The Statutory Criminal Law of Germany, with Comments*.

In July 1949 there was established in the Law Library, with gift funds provided by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., a Digest-Index of East European Law, now called the Mid-European Law Project.

Its object was to permit the Library to acquire and organize for the Congress and the Government materials and information on the current laws of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Later the Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—were added. On the basis of the reports that the project prepared, it was decided that analytical studies, and not mere digests or indexes of the laws of the satellite countries, should be the chief aim of the project. Neither indexing nor digesting was discontinued, but a series of topics was selected for comprehensive studies to be released to the general public.

Of the studies thus far prepared the most important are: *Economic Treaties and Agreements of the Soviet Bloc in Eastern Europe, 1945-1951*; *Forced Labor and Confinement Without Trial in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Poland*; *Czechoslovak Law on the Confiscation of Bank Deposits*; and *Yugoslav Law on Management of Governmental Enterprises*. At present the project prepares a monthly report of its findings entitled "Highlights," which is distributed by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

As a contribution to the bibliographical studies of the Law Library, the project has prepared a series of guides entitled *Sources of the Law* for each of the countries included in its studies. These have not yet been published, but it is expected that they will ultimately form part of the Library's series of guides to foreign law.

Administration, Finance, Personnel

ADMINISTRATION may be presented in imposing terms, as consisting only of actions of considerable magnitude. Actually it is the simple as well as the difficult everyday actions and decisions which, collectively, constitute administration. Administration can be the signing of a letter, the reporting to a supervisor of the need for more staff or new furniture, or the interviewing of an aggrieved employee, as well as the more complex actions of establishing policies, submitting budget proposals, and evaluating work programs. It is with both the more and the less complicated administrative actions that this chapter is concerned.

For more than a decade the principal administrative officers of the Library of Congress have been identified with the idea that policy development is the result not of the thinking of one man alone but of the collaborative efforts of the full staff, insofar as possible, and that to achieve this there must be opportunity for the flow of information and understanding, upward and downward, throughout the organization. The machinery provided for implementation of this principle is mentioned earlier in this *Report* and has been described in previous *Annual Reports*. Here it is sufficient to record the fact that it was used successfully again in the fiscal year 1953.

The Librarian's Conference met in 44 sessions of approximately 2 hours each. In addition to the regular members, 17 other members of the staff attended 10 sessions each and had the opportunity of participating as interns in the debate of policy issues. A list of General Orders defining official policy and procedure constitutes appendix XI.

An interested Staff Advisory Committee cooperated effectively with the Library ad-

ministration in strengthening the program of staff participation in management. The usefulness of the committee was recognized by the provision for its members to meet regularly, on a rotating basis, with the Librarian's Conference and to have an opportunity particularly to review proposed changes in personnel policies and to participate in the initial discussions of them.

The Staff Advisory Committee also assisted in planning the programs for the 5 sessions of Staff Discussion Groups and the 9 meetings of the Staff Forum held during the year. The former considered such general matters as the procedures for informing employees of staff vacancies and the desirability of providing for official recognition of employees who have given many years of service to the Library as well as other matters of more immediate and local concern to individual groups; approximately 82 percent of the recommendations submitted were approved by the Library administration. Topics selected for consideration at Staff Forum included the programs of the Manuscripts Division, the Orientalia Division, and the Legislative Reference Service; the position classification program; and the Library's collection of Indic materials and library services in India.

The Law Librarian, who serves as general counsel, rendered a number of opinions. Decisions of the Comptroller General on questions raised by the Library are included in appendix XII.

Organizational Changes

Organizational changes were not numerous in fiscal 1953. The position of Management Officer was vacant during much

of the year so the making of management studies was incidental to the administration of various activities, such as position classification and the centralized review and control of Library publications. A recent redescription of certain positions in the Administrative Department, however, assigned the responsibilities of this position to the Assistant Director for Budget, Finance, and Management Improvement.

The sections of the Legislative Reference Service, as already mentioned, received divisional status. The specific divisions and their functions were enumerated in General Order No. 1522, issued on March 31, 1953. The Serial Record Section of the Order Division was reestablished as the Serial Record Division in the Processing Department on March 22, 1953 (General Order No. 1520). The name of the Slavic Division of the Reference Department was changed to Slavic and East European Division, effective May 25, 1953 (General Order No. 1527). On October 28, 1952, the Acquisitions Committee, which had been inactive in recent years, was reconstituted: its functions and membership were redefined in General Order No. 1511.

The chart opposite this page shows the organization of the Library and all budgeted positions on the payroll on June 21, 1953, together with certain positions financed by funds transferred from other Government agencies or by gift and endowment funds. (See also employment statistics in appendix XIV.)

Budget, Finance, and Accounting

In the interest of simplification and eventual economies in budgeting procedures, a number of the appropriations were consolidated during the year. With the cooperation of the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, and the staffs of the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate, the Library included in its budget requests for fiscal 1954 the recommendation that the 16 individual appropriations be combined into 8 separate appropriations. The language of the ap-

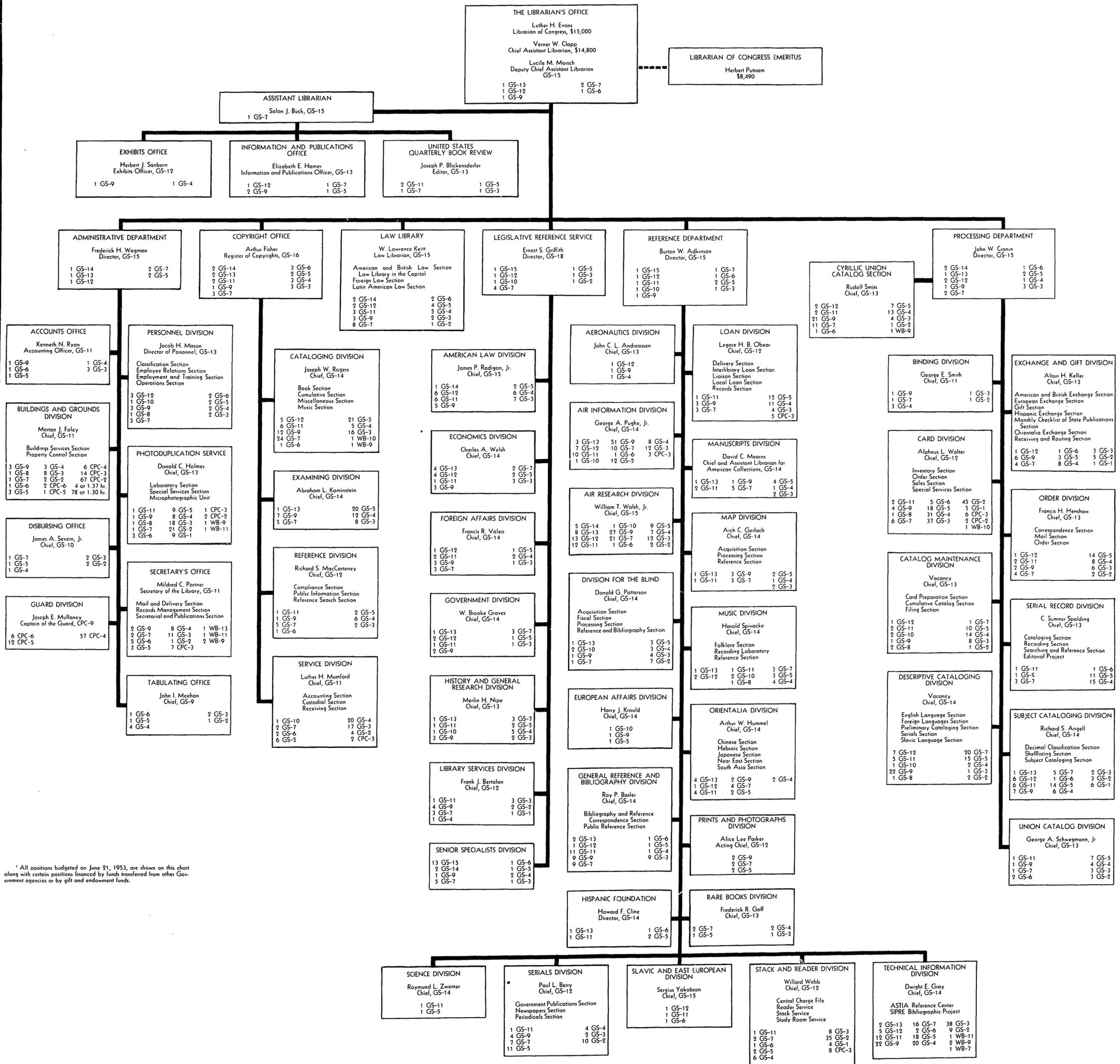
propriations was rewritten in accordance with this proposal, the budget estimates were submitted on this basis, and the funds for the fiscal year 1954 were appropriated by the Congress on the new basis. This innovation will simplify in considerable measure the record-keeping involved in the distribution of funds and in the preparation of future budget requests.

The work of the Disbursing Office was also facilitated by a consolidation. Five individual checking accounts were merged into a single account, effective February 1, 1953, and a new procedure was instituted for reporting daily to the Secretary of the Treasury all receipts and expenditures. Workload statistics revealed a slight increase in most phases of the activity of the Disbursing Office: 24,514 checks were issued in the fiscal year 1953 in comparison with 24,324 in 1952; 4,741 United States savings bonds were issued in contrast to 4,674 the previous year; and cash salary payments numbered 47,226 as compared with 42,400 in fiscal 1952. The number of UNESCO book coupons issued declined from 440 in fiscal 1952 to 235 in fiscal 1953.

A detailed statement of the Library's finances in fiscal 1953 is presented in appendix XIII. Of the \$13,433,372 available during the year, \$9,416,128 was appropriated directly to the Library, \$27,350 was available from the appropriation for fiscal 1952, \$2,407,350 was transferred from other Federal agencies, \$93,264 was available from previous transfers, and \$1,489,280 came from gifts, grants, and the sale of photoduplicates and recordings. Obligations totaled \$12,794,190, leaving an unobligated balance of \$639,182, of which \$605,583 is available for obligation during the fiscal year 1954. Legislation on appropriations and other matters relating to the Library is summarized in appendix X.

A new endowment in the amount of \$36,000 was received from the National Library for the Blind, Inc., for use in connection with the Library's collections and services for blind persons. An addition to invested funds was received by the Trust

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ORGANIZATION CHART¹



¹ All positions budgeted on June 30, 1953, are shown on this chart along with certain positions financed by funds transferred from other Government agencies or by gift and endowment funds.

Fund Board through a gift of \$44,510 from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, one of the Library's most generous benefactors.

Among other major gifts received or pledged during the year were \$20,000 from J. W. Edwards, Inc., as a contribution toward the cost of editing and preparing copy for the publication of the quinquennial cumulation (1948-52) of the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*; \$22,500 from the Ford Foundation for microcopying guides to Slavic research materials in Western Europe and in Finland; and \$14,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation for such purposes as the preparation of the quarterly accessions list of materials relating to Southern Asia.

The endowments held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the conclusion of the year totaled \$2,595,811; income from holdings amounted to \$113,582. A total of \$1,913,183 was deposited in the Treasury of the United States: \$1,037,362 from the sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications, \$867,612 from copyright fees, and \$8,209 from other sources.

The flexibility of the electrical accounting equipment and the punched-card system employed by the Tabulating Office enabled it to carry an increasing volume of work connected with the monthly billing of nearly 9,000 institutions for catalog cards and publications and the maintenance of accounts for each institution. Responsibility for the preparation on punched cards of statistical data relating to the purchase of materials was transferred from the Order Division to the Tabulating Office during the year. An added burden of work on this office resulted from the changes in leave regulations, necessitating changes in the monthly, quarterly, and annual tabulations of leave statistics.

The punched-card system of charging loans of books to Government libraries, undertaken at the beginning of the previous fiscal year, was thoroughly tested in fiscal 1953. The advisability of continued use of tabulating equipment for this purpose will be reexamined on the basis of this longer experience. There is some indication that

this somewhat costly mechanism offers little advantage, since it delays the availability of the charge record and is a time-consuming method of charging and matching the discharges for materials returned. The ease of preparing recall notices may have been an illusory advantage, inasmuch as about 80 percent of the items charged are returned before it is necessary to recall them.

Personnel Administration

One of the most important single accomplishments in the Library's personnel program during the fiscal year just ended has been the commendable record made in the area of employee relations. For the first time since the establishment on March 15, 1943, of machinery for the review of grievance cases, no appeals required the attention of a review board. To be sure the Library had never been burdened with a large number of appeals (6 in each of the years 1946 and 1947, 5 in 1948, 1 or 2 in each of the succeeding years), but the amount of time consumed in the disposition of even a few cases is necessarily considerable. The 1953 record is noteworthy not only in terms of economy but because it is believed to evidence a desirable state of staff morale.

Turnover for a staff totaling 2,409 was relatively low in fiscal 1953, a monthly average of less than 1.5 percent. Appointments numbered 645 (786 in 1952) and resignations totaled 476 (431 in 1952).

General recruitment presented no significant problem, but the obtaining of available scientific and technical personnel continued to be difficult. The continuance of the special recruitment program brought eight recent graduates of library schools to the Library, where each had an opportunity for rotation in assignments in processing, reference, and administrative work. Other advances were realized in the training area, notably the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Training to provide a realistic assessment of training resources and training needs within the Library, the issu-

ance of a revised statement of the policies governing the posting of vacancies and the rights of members of the staff to be considered for such vacancies (General Order 1524 of May 14, 1953), and the publication of a handbook, *The Library of Congress and You*, providing general information for the use of staff members, particularly newcomers. "A Manual of Personnel Policies," a loose-leaf compilation of general and special orders concerned with personnel policy and personnel administration in the Library, was issued, with a detailed index, as an operational document for use within the Library.

Special assistance was given, not entirely altruistically because we know that it will benefit us greatly in the solution of some of our acquisitions and bibliographic problems, to the training of foreign librarians who came for extended periods to observe the operations and services of the Library. Miss Julieta Marquis Cooke, an employee of the Instituto de Cartografía Nacional de Venezuela, and Thein Swe, librarian of the Bogyoke Memorial Library in Rangoon, Burma, each spent a full year at the Library. Miss Lilliam Pérez was the recipient of the training grant offered by the Library to the outstanding student of the year in the library school in Havana sponsored by the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País. And thanks to a Rockefeller Foundation grant, Ichiro Sugi of the National Diet Library in Tokyo was able to spend 6 months in the United States studying microfilming and related activities, 3 months of which were spent in the Library's Photoduplication Service.

For the first time library service was recognized by the Technical Cooperation Administration as an appropriate field for training in the Point Four program. Four able young Brazilians—Mrs. Aida Lins, Manoel A. Wanderley, and Washington Moura of the National Library, and Miss Nilza T. Soares of the Department of Labor Library—were the first ones in this program to have their training directed by the Library.

Despite an unusually heavy turnover in

trained position classifiers, 615 classification actions were approved as compared with 527 in fiscal 1952.

A simplified and more economical identification card for the use of employees was adopted. Other savings were effected by simplification of the procedures for maintaining employee leave records, although legislation affecting the leave act required amendment of the Library's leave regulations twice during the year.

Paper work in connection with the Performance Rating program was reduced by the use of a less complex form and the adoption of less cumbersome procedures for the rating of an employee's performance during the year. The system continues to leave much to be desired, and proposals for its improvement are under study by the Performance Rating Committee.

Superior Accomplishment Rewards, some in the form of within-grade increases, were given to the following employees for outstanding contributions to the Library's service: Richard Angell, Kenner Chatmon, Mrs. Anne V. Gard, Loran P. Karsner, Andrew Y. Kuroda, Robert H. Land, Miss Hildegard Lobel, Earl W. Matlock, Mrs. Virginia L. Patoka, and Mrs. Eva M. Shreve.

During the year 21 cases were adjudicated under the Library's loyalty program, bringing to a total of 108 the cases adjudicated since the initiation of the program. General Order No. 1531, issued on June 17, 1953, applied to the Library the security requirements for Government employment prescribed in Executive Order No. 10450, April 27, 1953.

The Manpower Committee reviewed one request for deferment of military service and recommended deferment, which was granted.

The Library staff participated in the annual fund-raising campaigns of the Community Chest and the American Red Cross; and the Red Cross Bloodmobile visited the Library on six occasions in fiscal 1953. So many were the requests that the Library participate in drives for funds that it was

forced to adopt the policy that it will conduct no campaigns involving direct solicitation except on behalf of the Chest and the Red Cross.

In accordance with the Government-wide program for the development of plans for protection of employees in an emergency, the position of Safety Officer was established (General Order No. 1513, December 4, 1952). Willard Webb, Chief of the Stack and Reader Division, was designated as Safety Officer of the Library. Alpheus L. Walter, Chief of the Card Division, and Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard, were named Deputy Safety Officer and Assistant Safety Officer, respectively. This action relieved the Defense Planning Committee, established by General Order 1494, of March 5, 1952, of its immediate responsibility for the safety of Library personnel, although it continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the Safety Officer.

The Library participated in a Government-wide air-raid drill in the District of Columbia on December 12, 1952, for the purpose of instructing the staff in precautionary measures and of testing the adequacy of the shelter areas and the routes of approach. As a consequence of the meticulous planning of the Safety Officer and his staff, the staff and visitors in both buildings were moved in less than 5 minutes to shelter areas approved by civil defense engineers. This feat is all the more remarkable when the fact is considered that the Main Building, as a bearing-wall structure rather than a steel structure, has no approved shelter areas. As a consequence, personnel and readers in the Main Building had to be moved to designated areas of the Annex. A second drill was held on April 29, 1953. Some progress was made on training volunteer members of the staff in fire-fighting and first aid.

Major Personnel Changes

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Roy P. Basler was appointed on September 2, 1952, as Chief of the General Refer-

ence and Bibliography Division. Dr. Basler served previously as executive secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association in Springfield, Ill., and edited *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, which came off the press on Lincoln's birthday, 1953.

Howard F. Cline became Director of the Hispanic Foundation on September 2, 1952. Dr. Cline came to the Library from Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., where he was assistant professor of history. He is the author of *The United States and Mexico*, published in March 1953.

Miss Lucile M. Morsch completed her rotation assignment as Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division and returned to her duties as Chief of the Descriptive cataloging Division on September 2, 1952. On May 25, 1953, she was appointed Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian. Miss Morsch came to the Library in 1940 as Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, where she had been head of the Catalog Department.

John W. Cronin was appointed Director of the Processing Department on October 1, 1952, after serving in this post for almost a year on an acting basis. He has had more than 25 years of service with the Library, serving in the Card Division and the Office of the Processing Department.

Lewis C. Coffin was appointed Assistant Director of the Processing Department on April 20, 1953, a position he had held on a temporary basis for some time. A member of the Library staff since 1931, he has served successively in the Card Division, as Assistant Chief of the Union Catalog Division, and as Chief of the Exchange and Gift and the Order Divisions.

Robert D. Stevens was appointed Assistant Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division on August 14, 1952. He came to the Library in 1947 as an administrative intern in the Processing Department and has held positions in the Exchange and Gift and the Order Divisions.

C. Sumner Spalding was given a rotation assignment to serve for one year as

Chief of the Serial Record Division beginning on April 27, 1953. A member of the staff since 1940, Mr. Spalding has been Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division since 1951.

Francis H. Henshaw served as Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division for a month following Mr. Spalding's transfer. On May 25, 1953, he was appointed Chief of the Order Division. Mr. Henshaw came to the Library in 1950, and has served as Assistant Chief of the Card Division and Administrative Officer of the Processing Department.

Two members of the Processing Department staff were given rotation assignments in the Reference Department for a year. *Paul L. Berry*, who had been Assistant Chief of the Order Division, was named Chief of the Serials Division, effective March 9, 1953, and *James B. Childs*, Chief Documents Officer, was transferred in March to the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Mr. Berry's transfer was occasioned by the promotion on October 15, 1952, of *Clyde S. Edwards*, who had been Chief of the Serials Division since January 1951, to the position of Chief of the Reference Section, Air Research Division.

On September 1, 1952, *David J. Haykin* was transferred to the position of Consultant on Classification and Subject Cataloging in the Processing Department Office, and *Richard S. Angell* was transferred to the position of Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, the post vacated by Mr. Haykin. On May 26, 1953, Mr. Angell was also put in charge of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, a position he had held on rotation from May 1951 to September 1952.

Vincent L. Eaton, who had been Assistant Chief of the Rare Books Division, was appointed Chief Editor in the Information and Publications Office. As such he will serve as editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Julius Davidson returned to the Library on March 2, 1953, as Assistant Director of the Administrative Department, with re-

sponsibility for budget, finance, and management improvement. For the past 2 years he had been a business analyst with the Office of Price Stabilization.

Horace I. Poleman returned to the Library in September 1952 as Chief of the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division, after more than 2 years with the United States Embassy in New Delhi.

Walter W. Ristow, whose services had been lent for a year to the National Research Council, returned on September 1 to his position as Assistant Chief of the Map Division.

Miss Lena J. Stewart, who had been a position analyst in the State Department's Division of Foreign Service Personnel since December 1951, returned to the Library on June 1, 1953, to serve as Administrative Officer of the Processing Department. She was the Library's Classification Officer from October 1943 until she transferred to the State Department, except for 15 months in 1945-46 when she was on overseas duty with the American Red Cross.

RESIGNATIONS

Dan M. Lacy resigned from his position as Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian on March 22, 1953, to become managing director of the American Book Publishers Council. He came to the Library in 1947 from the National Archives, where he was the Assistant Archivist, and he served as Assistant Director for Acquisitions in the Processing Department until October 1949, when he became Assistant Director for Cataloging in that department. In October 1950 Mr. Lacy became Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian. He was particularly active in the development of programs for strengthening international library cooperation. During the period September 16, 1951, to February 2, 1953, he was on leave of absence from the Library to serve as Assistant Administrator for the Information Center Service of the State Department's International Information Administration.

Frederick H. Wagman resigned on July 24, 1953, to become Director of the

Library of the University of Michigan. Dr. Wagman had given distinguished service since he came to the Library in September 1945, as Director of Personnel, Assistant Director of the Reference Department, Director of the Processing Department, and, on rotation, as Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian and as Director of Administration.

John C. L. Andreassen, a member of the Library staff since 1946, resigned on June 25, 1953. He was Director of Administration until October 1952, when he became, on a rotation assignment, Chief of the Aeronautics Division. Many of the innovations in the Library's administrative services were the result of his progressive planning.

John F. Stearns resigned on July 31, 1952, to accept a position with the Air Research and Development Command. Since his appointment in 1948, he had served effectively as Chief of the Air Research Unit (now the Air Research Division) and, since 1951, as Chief of the Aeronautics Division.

RETIREMENTS

Miss Ethel G. Brodie retired on September 30, 1952, after more than 43 years of service as a cataloger. At the time of her retirement she was a senior cataloger and reviser in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Miss Janie C. Cornwell, who had been a member of the Library staff since December 1920, retired on June 23, 1953. She had served in the Order Division during most of her career in the Library.

Miss Maud Davis retired on September 30, 1952, from the position of head of the Foreign Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. She had served in the Library since 1930.

Meyer Jacobstein, who retired on December 31, 1952, had served in the Legislative Reference Service since 1946 as Research Counsel, Chief of the Economics Section, Senior Specialist in money and banking, and consultant to the House Judiciary Committee. Dr. Jacobstein will

continue to serve as a consultant to the Legislative Reference Service.

Miss M. Ruth Kline, a member of the staff for 29 years, retired on June 30, 1953. Her particular interest was the care and service of serial publications, and she served as Binding Officer during the years 1943-46.

Miss Fanny B. Manning, who joined the Library staff in 1910, retired on February 28, 1953, from her position as cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Miss Ardala Moore, whose service began in 1917, retired on March 31, 1953. Since 1948 she had been head of the English Language Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Harold Quivers retired on December 31, 1952, from his position as head of the Mail Section of the Order Division. He had been in the service of the Library since 1919.

Miss Frances L. Trew retired on February 27, 1953, from the staff of the Copyright Office, after 34 years of service in the Library.

DEATHS

I regret to report the deaths of the following members and former members of the staff:

William Vance Harrell, *Mrs. Pearl F. Linder*, *Henry Spaulding Parsons*, and *Mrs. Betsey Rowelstad*.

Improvement of Working Conditions

The transfer of the Map Division and the collections in its custody from the Main Building to the Annex was completed during the year, and a considerable part of the space freed in the Main Building by this move was assigned to the Air Information Division. This shift released some 4,700 square feet of floor space in the Annex for use of the crowded Air Research and Technical Information Divisions. Alternative proposals have been under study for relieving the crowded situation in the Legislative Reference Service, but no satisfactory

solution has been found as yet. Numerous other space adjustments had to be made in the attempt to house the Library's operations more adequately, an undertaking sometimes difficult to accomplish in view of increasing demands for both office and stack space.

Related to the space problem is the inadequacy of parking space for the use of Library employees. Efforts are still under way to settle on a policy that will provide a more equitable distribution of the limited amount of space available.

A 4-year program for the installation of acoustical tile in specified areas of the Library buildings where reduction of noise was essential to more efficient work operations was completed in fiscal 1953. This program has resulted in the covering with tile of ceilings of most work areas in the Annex and of several thousands of feet of ceilings in the Main Building. Lighting conditions were improved by the addition of more than 600 fluorescent desk lamps, 500 of which came from surplus stock of other agencies at no cost to the Library. Deteriorating and uncomfortable office furniture was replaced with equipment of simple and utilitarian design insofar as funds available for this purpose would permit. The Map Division, for example, was partially equipped with new or reconditioned furniture of modern design and light color.

Teletype machines were installed in the Office of the Secretary, the Technical Information Division, and the New York Public Library (for the use of the Library's representative in New York City). They were used for rapid communication in connection with inquiries addressed to the Library and for other contacts between the Library of Congress and institutions equipped with teletype machines.

Over 11,500 square feet of partitions were constructed and erected during the year. Numerous areas were repainted, and the ceilings of 15 study rooms were replastered.

The long-time rule of no smoking in Library reading and study rooms was relaxed

slightly by the designation of the southeast quarter of the Thomas Jefferson Room in the Annex as an area where readers may smoke. Rules are posted in the area, however, and are rigidly enforced.

Preservation of the Collections

Some progress was made in the Library's preservation program and in solving space problems occasioned by the constant growth of the collections. Particularly noteworthy were the achievements in the preservation of nonbook materials, especially manuscripts and maps, described in the chapter on the organization of the collections.

Air-conditioning equipment was installed by the General Services Administration in the motion-picture film vaults at Suitland, Md., including 27 vaults housing the Library's collection of nitrate film. This will retard further deterioration of the film and reduce the hazard of explosion. The Library has continued its practice of examining the collection each spring and withdrawing deteriorating film, thus reducing the fire hazard.

About 2,000 linear feet of hair felt insulation surrounding the pneumatic book tubes were removed because of insect infestation and were replaced with a fibre glass product.

Proper shelving of materials—and the proper equipment on which to shelve them—is important in their preservation. During the year the collections in social science (Class H) were shifted within the Main Building to relieve congestion and to provide more room for expansion. This work, begun in November 1952, continued throughout the year, with 2 to 4 laborers assigned to the task. By the end of June 1953, 4,057 sections had been moved, with 900 remaining to be transferred. Upon the completion of this work, more than 900,000 books and pamphlets will have been shifted.

The use of discarded shelves as a makeshift measure to relieve, in part, the short-

age of steel shelving in the bookstacks continued until the supply of old shelving was depleted. The need for bookstack equipment to complete the unfinished decks in the Annex has become a very pressing problem.

Two unfortunate disasters in other countries during the year gave the Keeper of the Collections, Alvin W. Kremer, an opportunity to place his technical knowledge about the preservation of papers and books at the disposal of other governments. In August 1952 he flew to Ottawa to help in the salvage operations following a serious fire—and much resulting water damage—in the Canadian Parliamentary Library. In the spring of 1953 the tidal floods in Holland occasioned another call upon Mr. Kremer, who received the cooperation of W. J. Barrow of Richmond, the Government Printing Office, and the National Bureau of Standards in furnishing information to The Netherlands to aid in dealing with the problem of damage from sea water.

Further planning for the protection of the collections in the event of an emergency remained static, awaiting the opportunity to present a budget, although the Library continued to explore the problems involved not only with other agencies of the Government and in its own internal committees but also with library and other professional and institutional associations.

Late in the year, the Library was invited to designate a representative on an interdepartmental committee to draft the Government's official position on an International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. This is in preparation for an international conference to be held at The Hague in April and May 1954 under the auspices of UNESCO. The other agencies represented on the committee are the Departments of State and Defense, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Archives, the National Gallery of Art, and the National Park Service. Miss Morsch represents the Library.

Care of the Buildings

The maintenance of the Library buildings suffered somewhat from the lack of staff to undertake all the housekeeping duties required to maintain both buildings in proper condition. Nonetheless, the day-to-day maintenance operations continued even though on a reduced scale in some areas. Public areas received first attention—an important consideration in view of the 875,000 persons who visited the Library during the year, an average of more than 2,400 a day. The Library grounds showed continued improvement as the result of the skill of a competent gardener.

One of the critical lacks for some years has been in the bookcleaning staff, and the situation was not improved during the past year. The four bookcleaners available devoted their full time to the cleaning of those parts of the collections that were shifted from one location to another and no progress was made on the systematic cleaning of other areas.

The period April 20–May 8, 1953, was designated as a period in which all members of the staff were responsible for a general housecleaning of their work areas. This resulted in the release of unneeded equipment and supplies, redistribution of equipment and supplies, and general improvement of working conditions.

The Library buildings were open 363 days of the year. The Guard Division conducted 5 daily general inspections of the buildings, and no serious fires and no water damage occurred.

Problems of cleaning the buildings, safety considerations, and the limited guard force made it necessary to reexamine regulations for access to the Library buildings. General Order No. 1515 of December 22, 1952, announced regulations governing access by staff members and the public.

Centralization of operations concerned with the procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment has brought about certain economies and improvements. Stockrooms are now in good order, and progress can be reported on the establish-

ment of a current inventory control for housekeeping and maintenance supplies. More than \$5,000 was saved during the year through the purchase of used or re-conditioned furniture and equipment instead of new furniture and equipment.

Photoduplication Service

Income from the sale of photoduplicates rose to \$361,874 in fiscal 1953, as compared with \$357,468 in fiscal 1952. There was a small decline in photostat orders and in a few other categories, such as contact and projection prints, but they were offset by slight increases in the demand for blueprints and lantern slides. A substantial increase occurred in the production of negative exposures of microfilm and enlargement prints. Comparative statistics are found in appendix IV.

The Photoduplication Service, which is a self-sustaining activity, has continued studies in and experiments with new technical developments in cooperation with commercial laboratories. Important forward steps in the modernization of the laboratory were the installation of new units for the control of water temperatures in the several photographic processes and the modification of the photostat equipment to permit the production of a positive photostat copy with no intervening negative copy. Specifications were developed for the production of a new camera to permit the use of microfilm of 70 mm. width, which has special advantages in connection with the reproduction of charts and blueprints.

The Photoduplication Service, as mentioned earlier in this *Report*, became the

custodian of the American Documentation Institute's collection of microfilm and documents when the Institute deposited these materials in the Library of Congress on February 1, 1953. Since that date 83 orders for microfilm and 180 requests for photoprints of the documents have been supplied. General Order No. 1506, issued on July 27, 1952, placed the Library's collection of negative films under the control of the Photoduplication Service and provided that such negatives should be used for reproduction only.

Records Management and Other Administrative Services

More than 600 cubic feet of records were disposed of during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Records Act of 1950. This is a reduction from the 988 cubic feet disposed of in fiscal 1952. There was a rise in the number of current records classified in fiscal 1953—52,488 pieces, as against 47,911 in fiscal 1952. Procedures employed in the maintenance of records in various offices of the Library were reviewed, and plans are under way for the systematic examination of such procedures throughout the Library. A Records Disposal Committee was established toward the end of the year to review policy for the retirement, microfilming, and disposal of the Library's official records.

Other administrative services accomplished in fiscal 1953 included the receiving and distribution of nearly 3,000,000 pieces of mail, a 1.4 percent increase over fiscal 1952 and 30 times as much as 10 years ago.

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, is summarized as follows:

Volume of Business

The number of copyright registrations for the year was the third highest in the history of the Office, being exceeded only in the years 1947 and 1948. Registrations of copyright claims rose to a total of 218,506 for fiscal 1953 as compared with 203,705 for fiscal 1952, an increase of 7.2 percent. This increase occurred in almost all classes. Musical compositions showed the highest increase—7,764, while books rose 2,944 and periodicals 2,862. In number of registrations, periodicals led the field with 59,371, closely followed by musical compositions with 59,302, and books came third with 52,347. Although this rise in volume was much greater than could have been anticipated, the Office nevertheless generally maintained its schedules for handling work on a substantially current basis without a corresponding increase in staff.

On June 30, 1953, there were more than 5,000,000 copyright registrations in effect in the United States. The chart on page 104 shows the number (to the nearest 5,000) of copyright claims in each class that were registered or renewed during the past 28 years and were still in effect at the end of the fiscal year.

The amount of fees earned during fiscal 1953 was the greatest in the history of the Copyright Office. A total of \$865,302.50 in applied fees was turned over to the

United States Treasury as compared with \$803,168.50 in fiscal 1952, an increase of 7.7 percent. The sources of these fees in 1953 are shown in a chart on page 107 and the amount derived from each source is given in a table, "Summary of Copyright Business," at the end of the report on this Office.

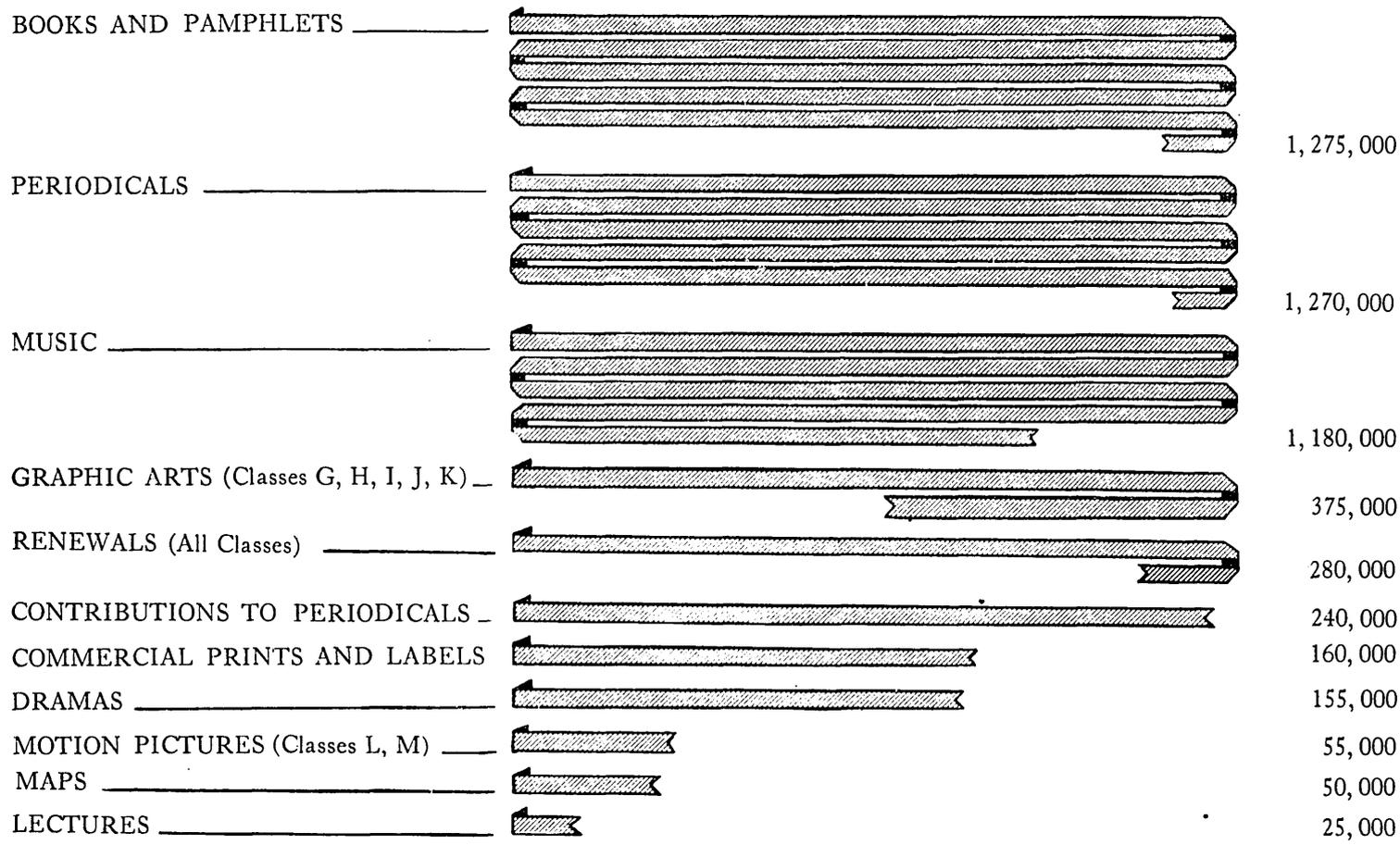
In round numbers, 348,000 copies of works were deposited in the Office during 1953, of which 198,000 were transferred to the collections of the Library. This compares with 325,000 copies deposited during 1952, of which 202,000 were transferred to the Library's collections.

The Office made reference searches and reports in response to 8,670 requests from the public in 1953 covering 29,922 titles, a decrease of 1.5 percent in the number of requests and an increase of 5 percent in titles covered as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The largest number of inquiries concerned music and the second largest books and pamphlets.

Universal Copyright Convention

Under the auspices of UNESCO, 5 years of preparatory work by copyright experts from a number of countries including the United States were brought to a fruitful conclusion with the completion of the Universal Copyright Convention at the Intergovernmental Conference on Copyright held in Geneva, Switzerland, from August 18 to September 6, 1952. Delegations representing 50 nations and observers from 9 intergovernmental and 6 nongovernmental international organizations attended the Conference. The United States delegation was headed by Luther H. Evans, then Librarian of Congress, and included two

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS IN EFFECT ON JUNE 30, 1953



Total—5,065,000

Members of Congress, the Honorable Joseph H. Bryson and the Honorable Shepard J. Crumpacker; Roger C. Dixon, representing the Department of State; the Register of Copyrights; and four leading copyright attorneys (Arthur E. Farmer, Herman Finkelstein, Sidney M. Kaye, and John Schulman), who represent a diversity of private interests concerned with copyright.

At the close of the Conference on September 6, 1952, the Universal Copyright Convention was signed by representatives of 36 countries including the United States, and since that date 4 other countries have become signatories. A list of the 40 signatories follows.

SIGNATORIES TO THE UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Andorra	Israel ¹
Argentina ²	Italy ¹
Australia ¹	Japan ¹
Austria ¹	Liberia
Belgium ¹	Luxemburg ¹
Brazil ^{1, 2}	Mexico
Canada ¹	Monaco ¹
Chile	Netherlands ¹
Cuba	Nicaragua ²
Denmark ¹	Norway ¹
El Salvador ²	Peru ²
Finland ¹	Portugal ¹
France ¹	San Marino
German Federal Republic ¹	Spain ¹
Guatemala ²	Sweden ¹
Haiti ²	Switzerland ¹
Holy See ¹	United Kingdom ¹
Honduras ²	United States ²
India ¹	Uruguay ²
Ireland ¹	Yugoslavia ¹

¹ Member of the Berne Union.

² Member of a Convention of American States to which the United States adheres.

In broad terms, the Convention is based on the principle of "national treatment," that is, the works of nationals of any member nation and works first published in any member nation will be given the same protection in each member nation as that nation gives to works of its own nationals. The Convention prescribes certain minimum standards of protection, and some revisions of the present copyright law with respect to foreign works will be necessary

before the United States can adhere to the Convention.

On June 10, 1953, President Eisenhower submitted the Universal Copyright Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, together with the report of the Secretary of State to the President (Executive M, 83d Congress, 1st Session). On July 29, 1953, revisions of the copyright law to conform with the standards prescribed by the Universal Convention were submitted by the Secretary of State to Congress and were introduced in the House on July 29 and 30 as H. R. 6616 and H. R. 6670, and in the Senate on August 1 as S. 2559.

The Universal Copyright Convention, upon its ratification, will represent a long step forward in the international copyright relations of the United States. The significance of the Convention is indicated in the following excerpts from the report of the Secretary of State to the President:

"This convention would provide a more adequate basis than presently exists for copyright protection abroad of United States books and periodicals, music, art, motion pictures and similar cultural and scientific creations. Although the United States is a party to certain multilateral agreements with Latin American countries, it has been unable to join the major international copyright convention of Berne, signed Sept. 9, 1886, because that convention and its various revisions contain concepts which have been considered foreign to our concepts of copyright. We have therefore had to rely chiefly on a complex network of bilateral arrangements. . . .

"Participation in the Universal Copyright Convention by the United States will not only significantly improve the protection accorded to United States private interests abroad, but will make a substantial contribution to our general relations with other countries of the free world."

Other International Developments

The treaty of peace with Japan, which was signed on September 8, 1951, and be-

came effective April 28, 1952, provided that the United States would notify Japan, within one year of the effective date, which of their prewar bilateral treaties or conventions would be continued in force or revived, and that those not included in the notification to Japan would be regarded as abrogated. Among the prewar bilateral conventions involved was the copyright convention of 1905 between the United States and Japan. That convention was considered unsatisfactory by United States publishing interests generally because it provided no protection of translation rights, and it was abrogated by its omission from the notification that the Department of State gave Japan on April 22, 1953. (Also revoked in the same manner were the two conventions of 1908 between the United States and Japan regarding copyright protection in Korea and areas of China where jurisdiction was then exercised by Japan or the United States.) The Department of State, with the assistance of the Copyright Office, has been negotiating with the Japanese Government to establish bilateral copyright relations on a new basis affording national treatment.

On September 24, 1952, copyright relations were established for the first time between the United States and the Principality of Monaco. On that date, following an exchange of notes, the President issued a proclamation and the Prince of Monaco promulgated a decree whereby each country accords protection to works of nationals of the other on the general basis of national treatment.

The extensions of time given in the three proclamations issued by the President during the preceding year for compliance with the formalities of registration for works of nationals of Finland, Italy, and Denmark, came to an end on November 15, 1952, December 12, 1952, and February 4, 1953, respectively. These extension proclamations were the last of the series issued after World War II.

Negotiations are in progress with India, Pakistan, and Burma to reconstitute, on

the basis of their changed political status, the copyright relations previously established through the United Kingdom. Negotiations are also in progress with Cuba to obtain some relaxation by that country of certain procedural requirements for registration that have been troublesome and costly to United States authors and publishers and with Brazil and Mexico regarding the reciprocal protection of mechanical musical rights.

Administrative Developments

Special Studies.—During the fiscal year 1953 several major studies were begun with regard to some of the Office's administrative operations and certain problems of a legal nature concerning the scope of the copyright law.

One of the principal functions of the Office is to compile and maintain public records and indexes of all copyright claims and related documents registered or recorded. The records and indexes kept in the Office are available for use by the public or, upon request and payment of a fee, the Office will search the records and render a report on any particular copyright claim. In addition, the Office prepares printed catalogs of copyright entries, which are furnished to the public on order. A comprehensive study of the present system of indexing and cataloging has been inaugurated to reappraise the objectives of the cataloging operations and to explore the possibilities of simplifying and expediting this important phase of the Office's work.

There has been a steadily growing movement among the bar and trade groups concerned with copyright for a complete revision of the copyright law, Title 17 of the United States Code, in the light of present-day conditions. The existing law is basically that enacted in 1909, and the 44 years since then have brought such developments as radio, television, and new processes of reproduction, photography, sound recording, and transmission. Obviously a gen-

BREAKDOWN OF FEES APPLIED BY SOURCES

Copyright Office—Fiscal Year 1953

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent</i>
ORIGINAL REGISTRATIONS*	\$783,094.00	90.5
RENEWAL REGISTRATIONS	34,202.00	4.0
ASSIGNMENT RECORDATIONS	30,118.50	3.5
REFERENCE SEARCHES	11,302.00	1.3
NOTICE OF USE RECORDATIONS	4,485.00	.5
CERTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS	2,101.00	.2
	<u>\$865,302.50</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Includes \$39,856.00 (4.6 percent of total fees applied) for original registrations resulting from compliance requests made by Copyright Office.

eral revision is needed and the Copyright Office has begun to make plans for studying the manifold problems involved in a complete overhauling of the copyright law.

Important problems relating to copyright protection of artistic works used in commercial products were studied in connection with a series of court cases to be summarized later in this report. The questions involved concern the respective areas of protection under the copyright and design patent laws with respect to artistic works embodied in articles of utility. Similar questions regarding the protection of applied art are currently under consideration by bar and trade groups concerned with commercial design.

Studies of several other problems of lesser scope but of fundamental significance to the administration of the copyright law should be mentioned. An intensive study has been completed regarding the subject matter of copyright in the important field of commercial prints and labels. Growing public interest in recent developments in the field of choreography has raised questions now under study regarding the area of copyright protection for works of that character. Also under consideration are the problems posed by professional photographers who are seeking practical methods of obtaining copyright protection for a large repertory of photographic works at a low cost per unit. Similarly, methods are being explored for copyrighting a collection of doctoral dissertations as a group.

Internal Operations.—The considerable increase in the volume of business during fiscal 1953 emphasized the importance of keeping the work of the Office on a current basis. An average of almost 1,000 applications for registration are received in the Office on each business day, in addition to a mass of correspondence. During the past year, standard workloads and time schedules were established for the major operations performed in the Office, and weekly reports of the workload status of each process are assembled and reviewed so that any lag in the time schedule is re-

vealed and given special attention. By such methods it was possible to keep the Office's increased volume of work on a substantially current basis during the past year.

The disposition by the Office of applications for registration during fiscal 1953 is indicated by the following figures: About 257,000 examinations of applications were made, with registration being completed in 85 percent of the cases and only 2.9 percent being rejected. Correspondence was necessary in about 31,000 or 12 percent of the cases examined to resolve questionable features, and 1,931 cases of this kind remained pending at the end of the year.

Plans have been completed for beginning, in fiscal 1954, an experiment in recording assignments and similar documents filed in the Office on microfilm instead of in bulky record books as heretofore. Also with the start of the fiscal year a new system of indexing registrations of periodicals will be inaugurated which will combine the functions of registration and indexing.

The year contributed its share of oddities and gems to the endless variety of material flowing into the Office. Among them were a recipe for smelts, accompanied by over-ripe samples that pervaded the Office with an aroma reminiscent of their name; formulas for a baby H-bomb and for an "atomic fizz cocktail" containing uranium and said to be a cure-all; a new method of trisecting an angle; the slogan "Most Stolen State in the 48," submitted by a State commission with the explanation that pictures of the scenic splendors in its State were being used in advertisements of several other States; the first of the new "3-D" and wide-screen motion-picture films and the first tachistoscope films; the first book composed by the new photographic process known as Photon; and two previously unknown works of the composer Felix Mendelssohn, a sonata for violin and piano and a concerto for violin and string orchestra, recently discovered and edited for publication by Yehudi Menuhin.

Publications

Information about more than 76,000 motion pictures registered from 1894 through 1949 will soon be available for use in research. Work has been completed on two motion-picture catalogs to be published in the near future, one covering motion pictures registered during the decade 1940 through 1949 and the other covering works registered from 1894 to 1912 that were identified as motion pictures by Howard L. Walls of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences. These two volumes, together with *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939*, published in December 1951, will comprise the most comprehensive list available to the public of motion pictures from the birth of the industry in 1894 through 1949. Motion picture registrations since 1949 are available in the semiannual issues of the current *Catalog of Copyright Entries*.

The monthly catalog, *Notice of Use of Music on Mechanical Instruments*, which was discontinued in 1928, was revived during the fiscal year 1952 on an experimental basis because of the great upsurge in the importance of recorded music. It proved to be of real interest to a number of subscribers and has been reinstated as a regular publication.

Bulletin No. 14, containing the text of the copyright law, Title 17 of the United States Code, together with an index and certain related material, has been reissued in a revised edition, bringing the law up to date as of January 1, 1953. This is the most popular of the Office's publications, about 9,000 copies having been sold by the Superintendent of Documents and about 1,200 by the Copyright Office during the fiscal year 1953. Also, the previous compilation of United States copyright statutes enacted from 1783 to 1906 has been brought up to date through 1952 and indexed in a new loose-leaf compilation.

The most recent in the series of *Bulletins* containing decisions of the courts concerning copyright is nearing completion. This new volume, *Bulletin No. 28*, covers the

years 1951 and 1952 and is expected to be issued in the fall of 1953.

Because there has been no periodical publication in the United States devoted primarily to copyright matters, during fiscal 1953 the Office began the publication of a bimonthly bibliographical bulletin of current material concerning copyright, such as legislation, court decisions, texts, and articles. Although primarily intended for the use of the staff, copies were made available, in a necessarily limited number, to lawyers active in the copyright field. The bulletin generated so much interest among them that they organized a society, the Copyright Society of the U. S. A., for the publication of a periodical containing the kind of bibliographical material that the Office's bulletin provided. The first issue of the Society's bimonthly bulletin, which is prepared with the cooperation of the Copyright Office and the New York University Law Center, came out in June 1953. In consequence, the Office has discontinued its bibliographical bulletin.

Legal Developments

Amendment of Law.—January 1, 1953, marked the effective date of Public Law 575, 82d Congress, enacted on July 17, 1952, amending section 1(c) of the copyright law. The amendment closed a gap in the prior law by extending to nondramatic literary works, performing and recording rights similar in some respects to those already accorded to dramatic and musical works.

Amendment of Regulations.—An amendment of the Regulations of the Copyright Office, published in the *Federal Register* of June 17, 1953, and effective 60 days thereafter, liberalized the conditions under which attorneys may obtain copies of deposited works that are involved in actual or prospective litigation. The revised regulation was adopted after consultation with attorneys representing various copyright and trade interests.

Proposed Legislation.—At the request of the Copyright Office, Congressman

Chauncey E. Reed, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, introduced H. R. 2747 of the 83d Congress on February 6, 1953, providing that when the last day for depositing any material in the Copyright Office falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, such deposit may be made on the next business day. A similar bill in the 82d Congress had passed the House in the closing days of the session but had failed to receive Senate consideration before adjournment. H. R. 2747 was passed by the House on May 19, 1953, and was pending before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary at the close of the fiscal year.

Two bills introduced in the first session of the 83d Congress, S. 1106 and S. 1444, concern the "juke box" exemption, which was the subject of controversy at lengthy hearings during the previous session of Congress. At issue is the provision enacted in 1909 excluding the playing of music on coin-operated machines from the right of the copyright owner to receive royalties for the public performance of his music for profit. S. 1444 would simply repeal this exemption. S. 1106 would limit the exemption to the owner of a single machine located in his own business establishment. Hearings on S. 1106 were held on July 15, 1953, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and are expected to be resumed in the fall of the year.

Other bills concerning copyright should be mentioned. Congressman Emanuel Celler reintroduced, as H. R. 397, his bill in the 82d Congress (H. R. 4059) to eliminate the requirement of manufacture in the United States for works of foreign authors. H. R. 2584 would amend the renewal provisions in section 24 of the copyright law to give the surviving spouse of a deceased author a prior right of renewal instead of sharing that right with the deceased author's children. H. J. Res. 176 proposes an amendment of the Constitution to provide for copyright in perpetuity instead of for a limited time. Two other bills relating to copyright were introduced after the end of the fiscal year. H. R. 6225, introduced July 10, 1953, would pro-

vide for a 3-year period of limitations on civil actions under the copyright law. H. R. 6608, introduced on July 29, 1953, would liberalize the requirements of the law as to the form and position of the copyright notice.

Significant Court Decisions.—What is the copyright status of a work of art embodied in an article of utility? This fundamental question has been involved in a series of cases resulting in a conflict of opinion among the courts. The plaintiffs, who are the same in each of these cases, had registered claims of copyright in a number of statuettes of dancing figures, which they then used as bases for lamps manufactured and sold by them. The several defendants are lamp manufacturers who made and used copies of those statuettes as bases for their lamps. The first of the series of infringement suits brought by the plaintiff, *Stein et al. v. Expert Lamp Company*, 96 F. Supp. 97, was decided by the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in January 1951. The court, basing its decision on the premise that the plaintiffs had intended to use the statuettes as lamp bases, held that the lamps were the subject of the plaintiff's claim and as articles of utility could not be copyrighted. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in May 1951 (188 F. 2d, 611), and certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court (342 U. S. 829).

The next case on a similar set of facts, *Stein et al. v. Rosenthal*, 103 F. Supp. 227, was brought in the Southern District of California and decided in February 1952. The court held that the statuettes of themselves were appropriate subjects of copyright, regardless of the claimants' intention as to their use, and that their incorporation into lamps did not dissipate the copyright protection of the statuettes. The defendant appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In the next of the series, *Stein et al. v. Benederet*, 109 F. Supp. 364, decided in December 1952, the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan reviewed the

Expert Lamp Company and *Rosenthal* decisions and followed the former, holding that the plaintiffs' intention to use the statuettes as lamp bases determined that the statuettes were designs for lamps and as such were not copyrightable.

Next, in February 1953, in *Stein et al. v. Mazer et al.*, 111 F. Supp. 359, the District Court for the District of Maryland likewise held that the plaintiffs' intention was decisive and followed the *Expert Lamp Company* decision. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. The Copyright Office worked with the Department of Justice in preparing a brief *amicus curiae*, which was submitted to the Circuit Court. Testimony given by the Register of Copyrights in a deposition, as well as the *amicus* brief, was considered by the Circuit Court. In May 1953 that Court reversed (204 F. 2d, 472) the Maryland District Court. The Circuit Court reviewed all of the foregoing decisions and declared its preference for the reasoning of the California court in the *Rosenthal* case. The Circuit Court concluded "that the copyrights of the statuettes granted to plaintiffs were valid, even though plaintiffs intended primarily to use these statuettes in the form of lamp bases and did so use them."

In June 1953 the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit rendered its decision on the appeal in the *Rosenthal* case (98 U. S. P. Q. 180), sustaining the lower court in holding the copyrights valid. The Circuit Court stated the principle "that the protection given by a copyright on a work of art is not lost by its double service of displaying its artistic quality while supplying a practical function of a utility article."

Thus, we now have decisions by the Court of Appeals in three circuits, one denying copyright in the statuettes used as lamp bases and two sustaining copyright. Further litigation may be anticipated before the important question involved in

these cases is settled, perhaps ultimately by the Supreme Court.

Another question of importance was decided by the Supreme Court in December 1952 in the case of *F. W. Woolworth Co. v. Contemporary Arts, Inc.*, 343 U. S. 963. The sole issue was the measure of damages allowable under section 101(b) of the copyright law, which provides that an infringer shall be liable for actual damage suffered by the copyright proprietor, as well as the profits made by the infringer, or, in lieu of actual damages and profits, such damages as appear just to the court within limits specified in the statute. The defendant, admitting its infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in sculptured figures of cocker spaniels, had shown the amount of its profits from its sales of the infringing copies, and there was no proof of actual damages; but the lower court had allowed a greater amount of damages under the "in lieu" provisions of the statute. The Supreme Court, with two justices dissenting, denied the defendant's contention that its established profits were the only amount recoverable and sustained the award of "in lieu" damages within the statutory limits.

An apparent trend toward the recognition of common law property rights in ideas, which are not subject to copyright protection in themselves, is manifested in several recent court decisions. The latest of them is *Belt v. Hamilton National Bank*, 108 F. Supp. 689, decided in December 1952 by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The plaintiff had submitted an idea for a radio program to the defendant bank, indicating that he expected compensation if it were used, and the defendant subsequently sponsored a series of radio programs based on the plaintiff's idea. Citing three previous cases as precedents, the court held that if, as matters of fact, the idea was novel and was presented in concrete form, the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for its use by the bank.

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Numbers of Registrations, etc., for 5 Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1949.....	\$889, 105. 92	\$834, 738. 05	201, 190	.....	36, 931
1950.....	879, 169. 17	849, 661. 22	210, 564	9, 374	.....
1951.....	847, 399. 13	797, 960. 50	200, 354	.....	10, 210
1952.....	847, 106. 20	803, 168. 50	203, 705	3, 351	.....
1953.....	894, 811. 56	865, 302. 50	218, 506	14, 801	.....
Total.....	4, 357, 591. 98	4, 150, 830. 77	1, 034, 319	.....	.....

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1949-53

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	20, 508	22, 648	22, 544	23, 246	} 87, 262
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	67, 854	68, 770	62, 370	59, 782	
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3, 815	4, 437	3, 408	3, 320	3, 288
	Total.....	92, 177	95, 855	88, 322	86, 348	90, 550
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2, 644	5, 893	6, 502	6, 282	7, 156
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	595	1, 571	2, 235	2, 027	2, 744
	Total.....	95, 416	103, 319	97, 059	94, 657	100, 450
B	Periodicals.....	108, 374	110, 872	110, 258	113, 011	118, 734
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	1, 036	1, 008	693	837	862
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5, 720	4, 969	4, 604	4, 243	4, 333
E	Musical compositions.....	58, 087	65, 791	60, 665	65, 125	75, 025
F	Maps.....	4, 627	3, 273	4, 037	4, 844	5, 082
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	4, 349	5, 904	5, 034	4, 820	4, 407
H	Reproduction of works of art.....	469	620	872	1, 040	1, 109
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1, 603	1, 947	1, 484	1, 554	1, 448
J	Photographs.....	1, 891	1, 939	1, 302	1, 585	1, 977
KK &K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations.....	35, 577	35, 233	31, 095	29, 301	30, 291
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	1, 330	1, 528	1, 663	1, 595	1, 809
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2, 111	2, 141	2, 461	2, 412	2, 443
	Total.....	320, 590	338, 544	321, 227	325, 024	347, 970

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1949-53

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	10,254	11,323	11,272	11,623	} 43,631
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	33,929	34,383	31,199	29,891	
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4,140	4,438	3,408	3,320	3,288
	Total	48,323	50,144	45,879	44,834	46,919
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign lan- guage	2,644	3,710	3,536	3,382	3,875
	(c) English books registered for ad- interim copyright	595	1,040	1,118	1,187	1,553
	Total	51,562	54,894	50,533	49,403	52,347
B	Periodicals (numbers)	54,163	55,436	55,129	56,509	59,371
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,036	1,007	693	837	862
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compo- sitions	5,159	4,427	3,992	3,766	3,884
E	Musical compositions	48,210	52,309	48,319	51,538	59,302
F	Maps	2,314	1,638	1,992	2,422	2,541
G	Works of art, models or designs	3,281	4,013	3,428	3,305	3,029
H	Reproductions of works of art	239	326	453	520	579
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,063	1,316	953	980	958
J	Photographs	1,134	1,143	770	995	1,206
KK	Commercial prints and labels	13,233	13,320	11,981	11,770	12,025
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4,358	4,309	3,590	2,891	3,126
L	Motion-picture photoplays	667	782	835	798	907
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,096	1,113	1,314	1,281	1,268
R	Renewals of all classes	13,675	14,531	16,372	16,690	17,101
	Total	201,190	210,564	200,354	203,705	218,506

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1953

Balance on hand July 1, 1952.....		\$187,002.44
Gross receipts July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953.....		894,811.56
		<hr/>
Total to be accounted for.....		1,081,814.00
		<hr/>
Refunded.....	\$38,098.33	
Checks returned unpaid.....	736.00	
Deposited as earned fees.....	867,720.50	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1953:		
Fees earned in June 1953 but not deposited until		
July 1953.....	\$73,174.50	
Unfinished business balance.....	17,021.80	
Deposit accounts balance.....	85,062.87	
	<hr/>	175,259.17
		<hr/>
		1,081,814.00
		<hr/>
	<i>Fees Applied</i>	
Registrations for prints and labels.....	12,025 at 6.00	72,150.00
Registrations for published works.....	128,888 at 4.00	515,552.00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	48,848 at 4.00	195,392.00
Registrations for renewals.....	17,101 at 2.00	34,202.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of registrations.....	1 206,862	
Fees for registrations.....		817,296.00
Fees for recording assignments.....	20,655.50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	9,463.00	
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	4,485.00	
Fees for certified documents.....	2,101.00	
Fees for searches made.....	11,302.00	
	<hr/>	48,006.50
		<hr/>
Total fees earned.....		865,302.50

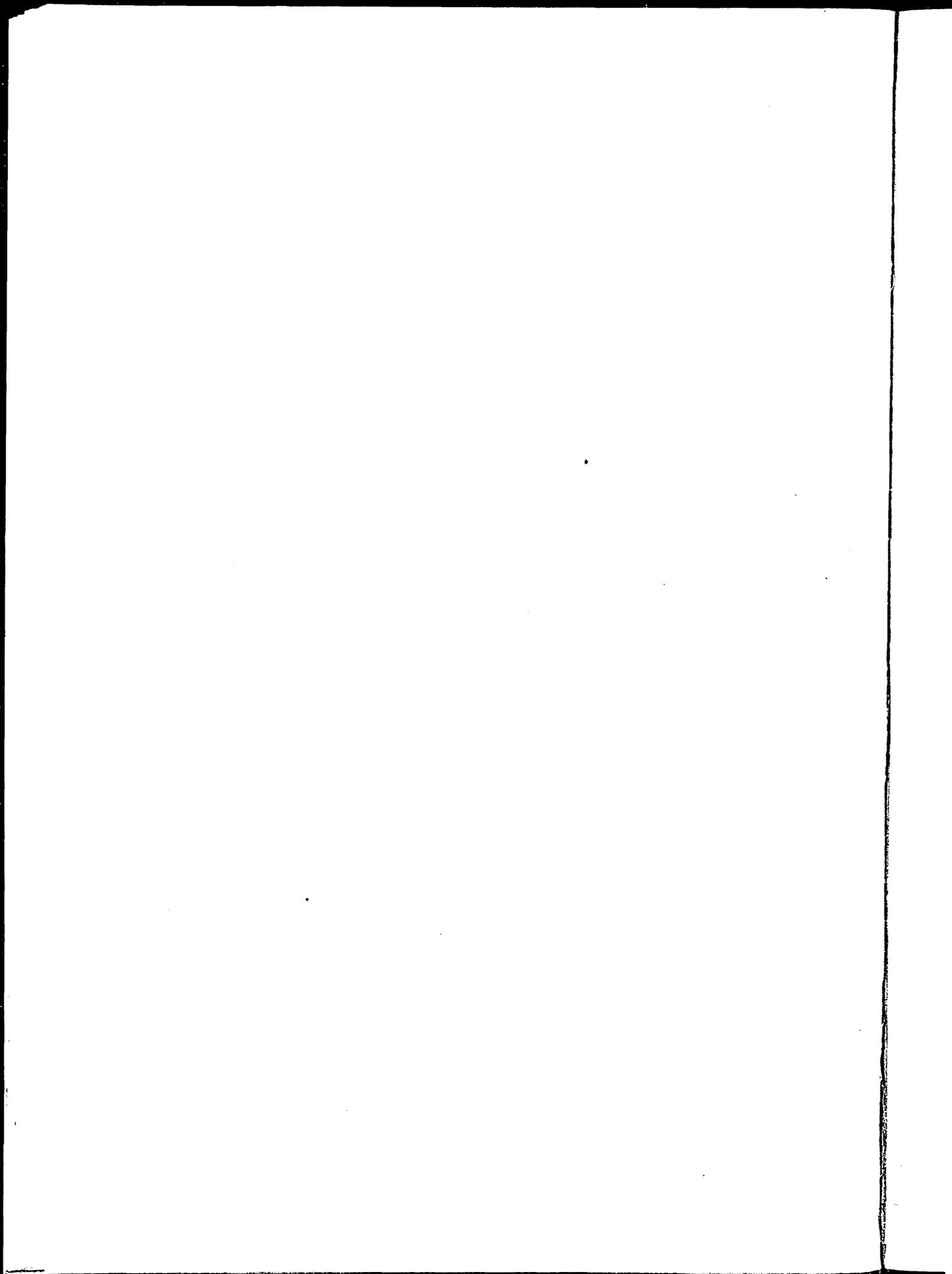
¹ Excludes 11,644 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR FISHER
Register of Copyrights

WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 15, 1953

APPENDIXES



Appendix I. Statistics of
CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO

	Readers counted	Materials issued for use			Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers referred to other offices
		Inside the buildings		Outside the buildings	Congress	Government	Other	Total	
		Volumes	Other units						
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:									
Aeronautics Division.....	389	546		² 10	6	482	179	667	
European Affairs Division.....					27	938	580	1,545	.....
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....		92,839	31,046		1,174	9,828	31,816	42,818	193,
Hispanic Foundation.....					23	102	675	800	
Loan Division.....		15,165		196,247	15,553	3,391	3,408	22,352	2,
Manuscripts Division.....	5,078		50,443	² 467	9	407	845	1,261	1,
Map Division.....	3,182	5,926	33,193	² 3,391	171	994	1,917	3,082	5,
Music Division.....	16,024	29,988		² 1,436				15,812	3,
Orientalia Division.....	8,012	32,506	29,585	² 2,822	285	2,663	5,064	8,010	7,
Prints and Photographs Division.....	2,002		9,903	² 1,538	60	292	852	1,204	7,
Rare Books Division.....	5,080	19,070						967	
Microfilm Reading Room.....	1,653	1,139	2,115	² 72	49	428	673	1,150	
Science Division.....					1	80	45	126	.....
Serials Division.....	129,171	70,571	581,165	² 35,923	6,984	8,944	12,677	28,605	93,
Slavic and East European Division ⁴					97	643	1,581	2,321	
Stack and Reader Division ³	455,892	887,971		² 144,788					1,
Total—1953.....	626,483	1,155,721	737,450	196,247	24,439	29,192	61,279	130,720	318,
1952.....	646,655	1,197,823	698,807	211,924	27,231	32,796	82,311	142,438	323,
1951.....	657,553	1,214,235	610,653	183,618	22,948	29,551	82,065	134,564	370,
Division for the Blind.....	22,325			56,969	13	24	3,104	3,141	
Motion Picture Collection.....	57			² 168			780	780	
Technical Information Division.....	740			78,233		3,397	355	3,752	
Reference Department total, 1953....	649,605	1,155,721	737,450	331,449	24,452	32,613	65,518	138,393	318,
LAW LIBRARY.....	54,171	229,656		² 5,632	2,929	7,396	7,189	17,514	51,
LAW LIBRARY CAPITOL.....	2,784	6,118		3,017	4,883			4,883	1,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.....	3,328	19,377		18,811	49,363	638	662	50,663	.....
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....	92	28	1		9	23,589	174	23,772	1,
Grand total, 1953.....	709,980	1,410,900	737,451	353,277	81,636	64,236	73,543	235,225	374,
			2,148,351						
Comparative totals:									
1952.....	726,851	2,128,912		332,819	85,063	80,932	92,830	258,925	382,
1951.....	740,202	2,045,288		279,069	73,751	71,850	94,247	239,848	428,
1950.....	900,095	2,186,467		265,336	73,121	44,959	79,531	219,043	494,
1949.....	866,669	2,142,653		239,188	49,848	42,511	67,948	160,307	473,

¹ This statement covers major reference and circulation services only.
² Included in the Loan Division figure. (Total for the Legislative Reference Service also included materials forwarded directly to Congressional offices.)
³ Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room are computed.

Appendix I. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service¹

CULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1953

Materials issued for use		Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers' reference questions answered	Reference conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for Photoduplication Service	Reference services through correspondence		Articles prepared for publication			Special reference studies or reports		
Other units	Outside the buildings																			
	^a 10	6	482	179	667	306	175	2	2	21	1	81	61		1	2	1	1	3,144	11,286
		27	938	580	1,545		920	1		500	5	23	46		9	1,159	1,816	3	111	148
31,046		1,174	9,828	31,816	42,818	193,470	1,511	24	464	7,559	133		2,973	6,513	20	389	942	30	297	1,060
		23	102	675	800	184	298	29	29	3,660	56		11	268	10	23	12	6	6	8
	196,247	15,553	3,391	3,408	22,352	2,576							120	577	1	13	8			
50,443	^a 467	9	407	845	1,261	1,089	1,428				2	5,050	998	345	82	450	483	95	472	912
33,193	^a 3,391	171	994	1,917	3,082	5,411				76		1,340	400		12	123	204	5	22	27
	^a 1,436				15,812	3,079	6,241					1,306	2,306	17,766						
29,585	^a 2,822	285	2,663	5,064	8,010	7,122	3,654	53	377	4,940	636	449	825		49	297	509	32	288	413
9,903	^a 1,538	60	292	852	1,204	7,388	292					14,589	1,197	87	1	68	30			
				967	1,150	910	268	3	52	236		1,456	395		5	326	262			
2,115	^a 72	49	428	673	1,126	570	266					164	285							
		1	80	45	126		96	8	18	224	5		23					32		
581,165	^a 35,923	6,984	8,944	12,677	28,605	93,867	1,855	1	2	17		3,939	1,069	511						
		97	643	1,581	2,321	784	955	40	3	7,728	168		79		14	271	403	5	18	31
	^a 144,788					1,326	1,139													
737,450	196,247	24,439	29,192	61,279	130,720	318,082	19,098	161	947	24,961	1,008	28,537	11,502	25,223	204	3,121	4,670	209	4,358	13,885
698,807	211,924	27,231	32,796	82,311	142,438	323,327	16,518	211	2,898	21,727	1,096	26,646	12,470	19,017	123	1,504	4,785	123	1,076	1,939
610,653	183,618	22,948	29,551	82,065	134,564	370,662	21,638	225	2,932	19,382	1,031	60,595	11,491	13,266	139	3,876	10,205	104	529	1,186
	56,969	13	24	3,104	3,141	39	158	6	11	184	3	4	356	304	7	32	37	5	65	194
	^a 168			780	90								42	306						
	78,233		3,397	355	3,752	632	175	434	26,301	56,835			1,401	57	8	57	150	432	5,346	4,400
737,450	331,449	24,452	32,613	65,518	138,393	318,843	19,431	595	27,259	80,553	1,011	28,541	13,301	25,890	219	3,210	4,857	646	9,769	18,479
	^a 5,632	2,929	7,396	7,189	17,514	51,991	3,991	34	92	723	207	468	708		6	1,421	(^b)	162	2,724	(^b)
	3,017	4,883			4,883	1,966	195													
	18,811	49,363	638	662	50,663															
	1	9	23,589	174	23,772	1,310	578	56	335	4,947	2,310	2,945	6,011		1	2		2,634	15,432	155
											125	151	2,415	5,694				4		
737,451	353,277	81,636	64,236	73,543	235,225	374,110	24,195	691	27,686	87,650	3,653	32,105	22,435	31,584	226	4,633	4,857	3,446	27,925	18,634
8,912	332,819	85,063	80,932	92,830	258,925	382,560	22,284	648	17,359	56,711	4,190	29,561	24,611	24,833	213	4,557	13,551	3,115	16,140	^c 2,479
5,288	279,069	73,751	71,850	94,247	239,848	428,506	28,098	428	3,847	41,069	3,823	65,066	21,484	21,840	266	5,479	10,313	2,820	16,970	1,857
6,467	265,336	73,121	44,959	79,531	219,043	494,583	19,431	495	4,517	28,098	2,720	34,601	20,070	21,038	134	2,786	14,164	3,390	20,335	
2,653	239,188	49,848	42,511	67,948	160,307	473,846	20,469	638	4,218	41,734	3,723	81,460	20,264	30,746						

Reference Service also included materials forwarded directly to Congressional Reading Room are computed.

¹ Slavic Division changed to Slavic and East European Division on May 25, 1953, by General Order 1527.

² Statistics are not available.

³ Corrected figure.

Appendix II. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1953

A. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS¹

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1952. 1952. 192 p. Cloth. \$2.25.

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1951. 1952. 14 p. Paper. Free.

— *June 30, 1952.* 1953. 12 p. Paper. Free.

Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog, 1952. 1953. 813 p. Cloth. \$17.50.

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section. Nos. 23–26. 1952–53. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 6, Nos. 3–4, and Vol. 7, Nos. 1–2. Available to depository libraries.

Books for the Blind. 1951. Revised edition, 1953. 14 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

The Canterbury Pilgrims: Mural Paintings by Ezra Winter, N. A., 1942. Reprinted, 1953. Free.

*Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.*²

Part 1A, Nos. 1–2. Books. January–December 1952. 933 p.

Part 1B, Nos. 1–2. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January–December 1952. 1162 p.

Part 2, Nos. 1–2. Periodicals. January–December 1952. 301 p.

Parts 3–4, Nos. 1–2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January–December 1952. 202 p.

Part 5A, Nos. 1–2. Published Music. January–December 1952. 842 p.

Part 5B, Nos. 1–2. Unpublished Music. January–December 1952. 854 p.

Part 5C, Nos. 1–2. Renewal Registrations—Music. January–December 1952. 207 p.

Part 6, Nos. 1–2. Maps. January–December 1952. 215 p.

Parts 7–11A, Nos. 1–2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. January–December 1952. 285 p.

Part 11B, Nos. 1–2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January–December 1952. 368 p.

Parts 12–13. Nos. 1–2. Motion Pictures. January–December 1952. 183 p.

Catalog of National Exhibits, Seventeenth International Geographical Congress, Washington, D. C. Edited by Charles W. Buffum, Head, Map Processing Section. 1952. 81 p. Processed. Paper. 65 cents.

Catalog of Press Braille Books Provided by the Library of Congress. Supplement, 1948–51. Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1952. 38 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1934–1948. Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1949. Reprinted, 1953. 188 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Catalog of the Eleventh National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1 to August 1, 1953. 20 p. Paper. Free.

Cataloging Rules and Principles. By Seymour Lubetzky. 1953. 65 p. Paper. Limited free distribution.

Cataloging Service. Bulletin Nos. 27–28, August 1952–March 1953. 1952–53. Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson. Volume I. Compiled with annotations by E. Millicent Sowerby. 1952. 562 p. Cloth. \$5.00.

— Volume II. Compiled with annotations by E. Millicent Sowerby. 1952. 433 p. Cloth. \$3.75.

¹ All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.

² Annual subscription price for complete yearly *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is \$20.00, payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

- Checklist of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949-50.* Prepared under the direction of Kenneth W. Clark. 1953. 44 p. Paper. 50 cents. For sale by the Photoduplication Service.
- Checklist of Manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1950.* Prepared under the direction of Kenneth W. Clark. 1952. 53 p. Paper. 50 cents. For sale by the Photoduplication Service.
- Classification Schedules:**
- Class A. General Works, Polygraphy.* Third edition. 1947. Reprinted, 1953. 47 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- Class C. Auxiliary Sciences of History.* Second edition. 1948. Reprinted, 1953. 167 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Class D. Supplement 2—Second World War.* 1947. Reprinted, 1953. 19 p. Paper. 25 cents.
- Class E-F. America. Second edition.* 1913. Reprinted, 1953. 298 p. Paper. \$1.75.
- Class R. Medicine.* Third edition. 1952. 240 p. Paper. \$1.50.
- Class T. Technology.* Fourth edition. 1948. Reprinted, 1953. 325 p. Paper. \$2.00.
- Class U. Military Science.* Third edition. 1952. 86 p. Paper. 75 cents.
- Cold Weather Operations of Diesel Engines: A Bibliography.* By James E. Shea and Maurice W. Ayton. September 1952. 59 p. Processed. Paper. 45 cents.
- Copyright Law of the United States of America.* Copyright Office Bulletin No. 14, revised to January 1, 1953. 1953. 44 p. Paper. 20 cents.
- The Copyright Office of the United States of America.* 1952. 25 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Register of Copyrights.
- Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.* January–November 1952 and January–May 1953. 1952–53.
- . January 1950–December 1951. 1952. 242 p. Paper. 50 cents.
- . January 1950–December 1952. 1953. 316 p. Paper. 65 cents.
- The *Cumulative Supplement* appears monthly and is cumulated each month from January through the June issue; the July to November issues cumulate again from July.
- The December 1951 issue covered a 2-year cumulation and the December 1952 issue covers the 3-year cumulation, superseding the January 1950–December 1951 issue.
- Departmental and Divisional Manuals: No. 21. Guard Division.* 1952. 31 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.
- Decimal Classification, 14th and 15th Editions: Annotations on Their Concurrent Use by the Decimal Classification Section.* 1953. 36 p. Processed. Paper. Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.
- Digest of Public General Bills with Index.* (82d Congress, 2d Session). No. 6, final issue. 1952. Paper.
- . (83d Congress, 1st Session). Nos. 1–5 (January–May 1953). 1953. Paper. \$6.50 subscription for each session, domestic, \$8.50 foreign.
- East European Accessions List.* Vol. 1, Nos. 8–14 (June–December 1952), Vol. 2, Nos. 1–4 (January–April 1953). 1952–53. Paper. 30 cents a copy; \$3.00 a year domestic, \$4.00 foreign.
- The Economic Reconstruction of Austria, 1945–1952: A Report on Postwar Developments.* By Franz Heissenberger. 1953. 153 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.
- Education in Western Germany: A Postwar Survey.* By Hans Wenke. 1953. 102 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.
- Electric Power Industry of the U. S. S. R.: An Annotated Bibliography.* Prepared by J. D. Philippoff with the assistance of Elizabeth G. Dorosh and N. R. Rodionoff. 1952. 154 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.
- Freedom of Information: A Revised Supplementary Survey of Recent Writings.* By the European Affairs Division. October 1952. 41 p. Processed. Paper. 30 cents.
- The Gutenberg Bible.* 1952. 4 p. Free.
- The H. H. Arnold Collection.* By Marvin W. McFarland. 1952. 11 p. Reprinted from the August 1952 issue of the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Paper. Free.
- Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1949.* No. 15. 1952. 298 p. Cloth. \$7.00. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- The Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East.* A George C. Keiser Foundation lecture, delivered by George Sarton on March 29, 1950. 1951. Reprinted, 1952. 45 p. Paper. 20 cents.

- Information Bulletin*. Vol. 11, Nos. 28-53 (July 7-December 29, 1952), and Vol. 12, Nos. 1-26 (January 5-June 29, 1953). 1952-53. 52 nos. Processed. Free to libraries; \$2.00 a year to individuals.
- Information for Readers in the Library of Congress*. 1914. Revised, 1952. 14 p. Paper. Free.
- The Library of Congress and You*. 1953. 26 p. Paper. Distributed free to the Library's employees by the Personnel Division.
- The Library of Congress Author Catalog*. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July, August, October, November, and December 1952. 5 monthly issues. April-June and July-September 1952. 2 quarterly issues. \$40.00 a year for 9 monthly and 3 quarterly issues.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors*. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January, February, April, and May 1953. 4 monthly issues. January-March 1953. 1 quarterly issue. 1953. \$100.00 a year for 9 monthly and 3 quarterly issues, together with annual cumulation and the separately issued *Maps and Atlases, Films, and Music and Phonorecords* catalogs appearing during the year. \$50.00 for extra copies of the entire publication; \$60.00 for the monthly and quarterly issues only; \$65.00 for the annual cumulation only.
- : *Subjects*. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January-March 1953. 1953. \$100.00 a year for 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation; \$50.00 for extra copies of the entire publication.
- Library of Congress Catalog: Films*. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January-March 1953. 1953. \$7.50 a year for 3 quarterly issues and paperbound annual cumulation.
- L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes*. Nos. 86-89 (April-June 1952-January-March 1953). 1952-53. 40 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2.00 foreign.
- The Library of Congress Subject Catalog*. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July-September 1952. 1952. (Superseded by *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects*.)
- . Annual Issue, 1952. 1953. 3 vols. 3,141 p. \$100.00 for 3 quarterly issues and the annual issue.
- List of Titles of Motion Pictures and Filmstrips for which Library of Congress Cards Are Available*. Vol. 1, No. 1, October 1952. 1952. 128 p. Processed. Paper. Free.
- . Supplement. 1953. 35 p. Processed. Paper. Free.
- Marketing Maps of the United States: An Annotated Bibliography*. Compiled by Marie C. Goodman and Walter W. Ristow. Second (revised) edition. 1952. 100 p. Processed. Paper. 70 cents.
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, Vol. 43, Nos. 7-12 (July-December 1952), and Vol. 44, Nos. 1-6 (January-June 1953). 1952-53. 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic, \$2.25 foreign.
- . *Index*. Vol. 43, 1952. 1953. p. 395-465. Paper. 30 cents a copy.
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- Music into Words*. By Jacques Barzun. 1953. 27 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Music Division.
- Negro Newspapers on Microfilm: A Selected List*. 1953. 8 p. Processed. Paper. 15 cents. For sale by the Photoduplication Service.
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- New Serial Titles*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4 (January-April 1953). 1953. Monthly issues and annual volume. Paper. \$40.00 for monthly issues and annual volume; \$25.00 for annual volume only.
- Ohio—The Sesquicentennial of Statehood, 1803-1953*. An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1953, to April 8, 1953. 1953. 76 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Philosophical Periodicals: An Annotated World List*. By David Baumgardt. 1952. 89 p. Processed. Paper. 65 cents.
- Political Science in Western Germany: Thoughts and Writings, 1950-1952*. By A. R. L. Gurland. 1952. 118 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.

- Postwar Foreign Newspapers: A Union List.* 1953. 231 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.60.
- Presidential Inaugurations: A Supplementary List of References, 1949-1952.* Compiled by the General Reference and Bibliography Division. 1952. 18 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.
- Progress Report.* No. 2. July 1952. Division for the Blind. 1952. 13 p. Processed. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.
- Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.* Vol. 9, No. 4, and Vol. 10, Nos. 1-3. 1952-53. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Single copy prices vary; \$2.50 a volume, including the *Annual Report*, domestic; \$3.25 a volume foreign.
- The Role of the Library of Congress in the International Exchange of Official Publications: A Brief History.* By Robert D. Stevens. 1953. 85 p. Processed. Paper. 60 cents.
- Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Supplement, 1949-52.* 1952. 19 p. Paper. 20 cents.
- . *Books in Raised Characters.* Preliminary edition. 1953. 2 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Division for the Blind.
- . *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* Preliminary edition. 1952. 12 p. Paper. Free. Distributed by the Card Division.
- . *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* Second preliminary edition. 1953. 18 p. Paper. Free. Distributed by the Card Division.
- . *Phonorecords.* Preliminary edition. 1952. 10 p. Paper. Free. Distributed by the Card Division.
- Russian Abbreviations: A Selective List.* Compiled by Alexander Rosenberg. 1952. 128 p. Processed. Paper. 85 cents.
- Safeguarding Our Cultural Heritage: A Bibliography on the Protection of Museums, Works of Art, Monuments, Archives and Libraries in Time of War.* Compiled by Nelson R. Burr. 1952. 117 p. Processed. Paper. 85 cents.
- Select List of Unlocated Research Books.* No. 16. 1952. 61 p. Processed. Paper. Limited free distribution to Members of Congress and to other libraries by the Union Catalog Division.
- Serial Titles Newly Received.* Vol. 2, Nos. 6-12 (June-December 1952). 1952. Monthly issues and annual volume. Paper. \$25.00 for monthly issues and annual volume; \$16.50 for annual volume only.
- , 1951. (Cumulation). 1952. 256 p. Cloth. \$16.50.
- , 1952. (Cumulation). 1953. 229 p. Cloth. \$16.50.
- Sociology and Economics in Austria: A Report on Postwar Developments.* By Ferdinand A. Westphalen. 1953. 50 p. Processed. Paper. 50 cents.
- Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources.* Compiled by Cecil Hobbs. 1952. 163 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.15.
- Southern Asia, Publications in Western Languages: A Quarterly Accessions List.* Vol. 1, Nos. 3-4 (July, October 1952); Vol. 2, No. 1 (January 1953). 1952-53. Processed. Paper. 50 cents a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic.
- Special Facilities for Research in the Library of Congress.* 1950. Reprinted, 1952. 8 p. Free.
- Survey of the Social Sciences in Western Germany: A Report on Recent Developments.* By Max Horkheimer. 1952. 225 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.
- Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress.* Fifth edition. 1953. 65 p. Paper. Free. Distributed by the Union Catalog Division.
- The United States Quarterly Book Review.* Vol. 8, Nos. 2-4, and Vol. 9, No. 1. 1952-53. Published for the Library of Congress and sold by Rutgers University Press. \$1.00 a copy; \$3.75 a volume domestic, \$4.50 a volume foreign.
- Unpublished Bibliographical Tools in Certain Archives and Libraries of Europe: A Partial List.* Compiled by Lester K. Born. 1952. 25 p. Processed. Paper. 25 cents.
- Visibility: A Bibliography.* Compiled by Jack Weiner and Morris C. Leikind and edited by Jack R. Gibson. 1952. 90 p. Processed. Paper. 65 cents.
- War and Postwar Greece: An Analysis Based on Greek Writings.* By Floyd A. Spencer. 1952. 175 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.15.
- Washington—Centennial of the Territory, 1853-1953.* An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1953, to August 31, 1953. 1953. 66 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- The White House: A Bibliographical List.* Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. 1953. 139 p. Processed. Paper. 95 cents.

B. REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS

The following list is limited to reports that were published with specific acknowledgment to the Legislative Reference Service.

DAILY CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

"Analysis of Foreign Trade—Tables B and C." By Harold T. Lamar. June 15, 1953, p. 6741-42.

"Apportionment of Electoral College Votes on the Basis of the Popular Vote, Presidential Election of 1952." By Dudley B. Ball. February 20, 1953, p. 1346-47.

"Famines in History: A Brief Survey." By Julius W. Allen. June 23, 1953, p. A3965-67.

"Hog Supplies and Corn Prices—October 1951 to September 1952." By Walter W. Wilcox. July 4, 1952, p. 9265-66.

"Names of Persons Who Have Served as State Governors, United States Representatives, and United States Senators, 1789-1952." By James A. Mitcham. February 23, 1953, p. 1395.

"The Dual Benefit (or Sec. 7 deduction) Provision of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1951—Pro and Con." By Helen Livingston. May 5, 1953, p. 4650-53.

"Tideland Oil Resources." By C. Frank Keyser. March 5, 1953, p. A 1135-37.

COMMITTEE PRINTS

"Adequacy of United States Laws with Respect to Offenses Against National Security." By Mary L. Ramsey. 83d Cong., 1st Sess. April 17, 1953. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. 28 p.

Atomic Power and Private Enterprise. "Peacetime Uses of Atomic Energy." By Eilene Galloway. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., December 1952. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. p. 170-74.

"Economic Evaluation of Federal Water Resource Development Projects." By C. Frank Keyser. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. Subcommittee to Study Civil Works of House Committee on Public Works. Committee Print No. 24.

"Educational Aspects of Universal Military Training and Alternative Proposals." By Charles A. Quattlebaum. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. House Committee on Education and Labor. 99 p.

"Emergency Disputes Settlement." By Gustav Peck. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Report of the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. 55 p.

"Federal Tax Changes and Estimated Revenue Losses under Present Law." By Raymond E. Manning. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. 8 p.

"Business Fluctuation and Forecasting: Selected References, 1929-1952." 82d Cong., 2d Sess., July 1952. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. (Mimeographed) 25 p.

"Financing Schools in Federally Affected Localities." By Charles A. Quattlebaum. 83d Cong., 1st Sess., 1953. House Committee on Education and Labor. 74 p.

"Information of Importance to Candidates for Office of United States Representative in the 83d Congress." By Samuel H. Still. Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1952. 36 p.

"The Alien Property Custodian: A Legislative Chronological History and Bibliography of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U. S. C. App. 1-40, and the Operations of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, 1917-1952." By Freeman W. Sharp. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. January 1953. 50 p. Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Physical and Economic Foundation of Natural Resources. Vol. I: Photosynthesis—Basic Features of the Process. 33 p. Vol. II: The Physical Basis of Water Supply and Its Principal Uses. 93 p. Vol. III: Groundwater Regions of the United States—Their Storage Facilities. 78 p. By J. R. Mahoney. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

"Selected Bibliography," by Harold A. Kohnen, in *Constitutional Limitation on Federal Income, Estate, and Gift Tax Rates*, p. 46-48. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1952. Joint Committee on the Economic Report and the House Select Committee on Small Business.

"State Applications to Congress to Call Conventions to Propose Constitutional Amendments (1787-1952)." By Norman J. Small. 82d Cong., 2d Sess., p. 28-29. *Problems Relating to State Applications for a Convention to Propose Constitutional Limitations on Federal Tax Rates.* 1952. House Judiciary Committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

"Analysis of Federal Law Relating to Indian Tribes and Their Reservations Including Acts of Congress, Treaties, and Executive Orders." By Rebecca L. Notz. 82d Cong., 2d Sess.

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Report No. 2503, p. 719-1034. December 15, 1952.

"Compilation of Material Relating to the Indians of the United States and the Territory of Alaska, including Certain Laws and Treaties Affecting Such Indians." 82d Cong., 2d Sess. House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Report No. 2503. December 15, 1952. Appendix II, 1462 p. 157 maps. By William H. Gilbert (in collaboration with Rebecca L. Notz and Mollie Z. Margolin; Maps, in part, by Robert Bostick and Florence A. Phillips; index by William H. Gilbert and Charles A. Goodrum).

"Information of Importance to Candidates for Office of United States Representative in the Eighty-third Congress." By Samuel H. Still. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. 1953. House Campaign Expenditures Committee. Report No. 2517, p. 64-106.

Overseas Information Programs of the United States. Staff Study No. 1. "Background Study." p. 46-94. By Francis R. Valco. Staff Study No. 2. "The Information Program of Great Britain." p. 95-107. By Charles R. Gellner. Staff Study No. 3. "The Soviet Propaganda Program." p. 109-133. By Sergius Yakobson and John Houk. Staff Study No. 4. "Organization of United States Overseas Information Functions." p. 135-152. By Hugh L. Elsbree. Staff Study No. 7. "Analysis of Communications Received from Business and Religious Organizations." p. 189-196. By Janie E. Mason. Staff Study No. 8. "Voice of America Broadcasts on The Death of Stalin." p. 197-209. By Hugh L. Elsbree. 83d Cong., 1st Sess. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Report No. 406.

"Selected Bibliography on Federal-State-Local Tax Relations," by Harold A. Kohnen, in *Coordination of Federal, State and Local Taxes.* 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 1953. Subcommittee on Coordination of Federal, State, and Local Taxes of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Report No. 2519—Appendix D, p. 113-16.

"Senate Action on Hoover Commission Reports." By Dudley B. Ball. 83d Cong., 1st Sess., 1953. Senate Committee on Government Operations. Report No. 4, p. 109-40.

U. S. Congress. *Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation.* "Retirement Policies and the Railroad Retirement System; Report of the Joint Committee . . . Digests of

Selected Recent References on Problems of Aging." By Charles A. Goodrum (assisted by Frederick B. Arner, Margery Clark, Helen Livingston, and Charles D. Matthews). Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. p. 110-172. (83d Cong., 1st Sess. Report No. 6, pt. 2.)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Constitutional Amendments. "Senate Joint Resolution 75, Eighty-second Congress." By Frank B. Horne. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. March 20, March 26, and June 27, 1952, p. 20-21. Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. 1952.

Constitutional Amendments. "Senate Joint Resolution 117, Eighty-second Congress." By Frank B. Horne. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. March 20, March 26, and June 27, 1952, p. 53-54. Subcommittee of the Senate Committee of the Judiciary. 1952.

Federal Reorganizations and Federal-State Relations. "Legislative Effort to Establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations." By Harry G. Ritchey. 83d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 61-63. Senate Committee on Government Operations. Creation of Commissions to Study Federal Reorganizations, and Federal-State Relations. April 14, 1953.

Institute of Pacific Relations. "Composite Index to Hearings and Report before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws." By Brandau F. Hughes. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. 15 vols. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. 1953.

Rent Control, 1953. "State Legislatures Meeting in 1953 and Duration of their Terms." By Norman J. Small. 83d Cong., 1st Sess. p. 332. House Committee on Banking and Currency. 1953.

HOUSE AND SENATE DOCUMENTS

"A History of the Seals Used by the Senate of the United States, 1804-1952." By Harold Snide. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. Senate Document No. 164.

"Source Material Related to the Division of Senators into Classes." By John P. Earner. 83d Cong., 1st Sess. p. 19-29. Senate Document No. 4. (Also Daily Congressional Record, January 7, 1953, p. 173-175.)

"Your Congress and American Housing." By Jack Levin. 82d Cong., 2d Sess. House Document No. 532.

Appendix III. List of Concerts, Readings, and Lectures

A. LIST OF CONCERTS FISCAL YEAR 1953

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1952

- October 30.* The Juilliard String Quartet.
November 21. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin,
duo-pianists.
November 28. The Hufstader Singers, Robert
Hufstader, Conductor.
December 5. The New Music String Quartet,
and George Roth, piano.

1953

- January 9.* The Hungarian String Quartet.
January 16. The Stanley Quartet.
February 6. The New York Trio.
February 20. The New York Quartet.
February 27. The Pasquier Trio.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1952

- July 9.* The Bel Arte Trio, at Tanglewood,
Lenox, Massachusetts.
July 16. Janos Scholz, violoncello, and Miklos
Schwalb, piano, at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mas-
sachusetts.
July 17, 18. Janos Scholz, violoncello, and
Miklos Schwalb, piano, at Williams College,
Williamstown, Massachusetts.
July 18, 19. The New Music String Quartet,
and Gregory Tucker, piano, at Castle Hill,
Ipswich, Massachusetts.
July 23. The Berkshire Woodwind Ensemble, at
Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.
July 30. The Fine Arts Quartet, at Tangle-
wood, Lenox, Massachusetts.
August 17. The Cambridge Collegium Mu-
sicum, at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massa-
chusetts.
August 24. Fania Chapiro, piano, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
September 7. The Kroll Quartet, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
October 18. The New Music String Quartet, at
the Chamber Music Society of Central Ken-
tucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
October 28. The Kroll Quartet, at Tufts Col-
lege, Medford, Massachusetts.

- November 10.* The Curtis String Quartet, at
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

1953

- January 11.* The University of Alabama String
Quartet, at the University of Chattanooga,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.
January 12. The Walden String Quartet, at
Hood College, Frederick, Maryland.
January 41. The Paganini Quartet, at Knox
College, Galesburg, Illinois.
January 16. The Paganini Quartet, at Goshen
College, Goshen, Indiana.
January 25. The New York Quartet, at Antioch
College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
January 26. The Hungarian String Quartet, at
Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.
February 18. The New Music String Quartet,
at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Con-
necticut.
February 18. The Hungarian String Quartet,
at the Oklahoma College for Women, Chick-
asha, Oklahoma.
February 18. The Philadelphia Woodwind
Quintet, at the University of Alabama, Uni-
versity, Alabama.
February 23. The New York Quartet, at Con-
verse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
February 24. The Hungarian String Quartet,
at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City,
Utah.
February 25. The Amadeus Quartet, at the
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
March 9. The Griller String Quartet, at Fresno
State College, Fresno, California.
March 23. The University of Alabama String
Quartet, at McNeese State College, Lake
Charles, Louisiana.
March 24. The New Music String Quartet, at
Memphis College of Music, Memphis, Ten-
nessee.
April 9. The University of Alabama String
Quartet, at Sncad Junior College, Boaz,
Alabama.
April 10. The Walden String Quartet, at the
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.
April 15. The Griller String Quartet, at Stan-
ford University, California.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1952

- October 3.* The New Music String Quartet.
October 7. The New Music String Quartet.
October 17. Jac Gorodetzky, violin, Boris Kroyt, viola, and Mischa Schneider, violoncello.
October 24. Jac Gorodetzky, violin, Boris Kroyt, viola, and Mischa Schneider, violoncello.
November 7. Jac Gorodetzky, violin, Boris Kroyt, viola, Mischa Schneider, violoncello, and Artur Balsam, piano.
November 14. Jac Gorodetzky, violin, Boris Kroyt, viola, Mischa Schneider, violoncello, and Artur Balsam, piano.
December 12. The Albeneri Trio.
December 18. Jac Gorodetzky, violin, Boris Kroyt, viola, Mischa Schneider, violoncello, and Mieczyslaw Horszowski, piano.

1953

- January 23.* John Wummer, flute, Daniel Saidenberg, violoncello, and Fernando Valenti, harpsichord.
January 30. The Amadeus Quartet.
February 13. The Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet.
March 6. Leonard Rose, violoncello, and Leonid Hambro, piano.
March 13. Nathan Milstein, violin, and Artur Balsam, piano.
March 19, 20. The Budapest String Quartet.
March 26, 27. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 2, 3. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 9, 10. The Budapest String Quartet, Philip Sklar, double bass, and Clifford Curzon, piano.
April 16, 17. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 23, 24. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 30, May 1. The Budapest String Quartet.

B. THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY FUND

POETRY READINGS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1952

- December 15.* Oliver St. John Gogarty.

1953

- February 2.* Merrill Moore.
February 23. Fredric March and Florence Eldridge.
March 23. Edward Davison.

C. THE LOUIS C. ELSON MEMORIAL FUND

LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE WHITTALL PAVILION

- December 17, 1952.* Gustave Reese, Professor of Musicology at New York University and President of the American Musicological Society, *The Renaissance Attitude Toward Music.*

Appendix IV. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1949-53

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates.....	67,348	38,803	37,735	42,107	53,004
Total number of requests (orders) filled.....	62,852	32,934	31,785	33,634	36,638
Total number of official orders.....	5,833	7,179	8,190	8,364	6,832
Total number of estimates made.....	4,617	4,756	4,606	4,790	5,066
Total number of items requested and searched...	128,842	82,933	83,260	84,026	100,167
Total number of items supplied.....	114,553	68,231	68,629	68,130	83,995
Total number of items referred to other libraries..	868	990	985	1,039	763
Total number of items not supplied due to copy-right restrictions.....	291	303	408	357	480

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1949-53

	For official use				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Photostat exposures.....	43,940	1 91,099	1 83,265	96,075	65,346
Negative exposures of microfilm.....	26,352	30,103	36,641	33,880	75,866
Positive feet of microfilm.....	1,688	583	527	3,531	346
Enlargements from microfilm.....	27,534	29,683	40,248	31,563	129,892
Photograph copy negatives.....	1,006	1,787	3,402	1,844	1,660
Photograph contact prints.....	1,159	1,901	3,935	1,843	3,447
Photograph projection prints.....	1,983	3,001	4,400	2,077	2,127
Photograph view negatives.....	176	339	492	402	386
Lantern slides (including color).....	12	40	3	253	298
Blueprints (square feet).....	667	375	313	302	174
Multex plates.....	621	1,107	1,825	968	865
Dry mounting.....	476	668	1,133	619	645

¹ Figures revised from those given in previous reports.

	All others				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Photostat exposures.....	278,418	1 180,738	1 263,079	404,794	347,322
Negative exposures of microfilm.....	2,367,428	2,605,426	2,529,908	1,654,835	2,430,466
Positive feet of microfilm.....	1,424,992	884,283	673,696	708,671	674,773
Enlargements from microfilm.....	871,059	842,495	647,893	1,265,965	1,199,560
Photograph copy negatives.....	10,204	14,017	18,215	19,234	24,735
Photograph contact prints.....	11,296	13,954	16,831	20,105	15,650
Photograph projection prints.....	3,307	4,269	13,586	6,849	5,590
Photograph view negatives.....	10	12	52	20	40
Lantern slides (including color).....	283	74	82	178	407
Blueprints (square feet).....	8,100	5,904	7,400	10,979	16,555
Multex plates.....	3,854	4,726	47	541	757
Dry mounting.....	195	31	228	21	25

¹ Figures revised from those given in previous reports.

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1949-53—Continued

	Total production				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Photostat exposures	322, 358	¹ 271, 837	¹ 346, 344	500, 869	412, 668
Negative exposures of microfilm	2, 393, 780	2, 635, 529	2, 566, 549	1, 688, 715	2, 506, 332
Positive feet of microfilm	1, 426, 680	884, 866	674, 223	712, 202	675, 119
Enlargements from microfilm	898, 593	872, 178	688, 141	1, 297, 618	1, 329, 452
Photograph copy negatives	11, 210	15, 804	21, 617	21, 078	26, 395
Photograph contact prints	12, 455	15, 855	20, 766	21, 948	19, 097
Photograph projection prints	5, 290	7, 270	17, 986	8, 926	7, 717
Photograph view negatives	186	351	544	422	426
Lantern slides (including color)	295	114	85	431	705
Blueprints (square feet)	8, 767	6, 279	7, 713	11, 281	16, 729
Multex plates	4, 475	5, 833	1, 872	1, 509	1, 622
Dry mounting	671	699	1, 361	640	670

¹ Figures revised from those given in previous reports.

Appendix V. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953

	1952	1953
<i>Production:</i>		
13¼" Masters for pressing.....	7	5
10" Instantaneous acetate records.....	4	5
12" Instantaneous acetate records.....	318	237
16" Instantaneous acetate records.....	85	61
5" Tape recordings.....	5	28
7" Tape recordings.....	74	120
10" Tape recordings.....	175	205
Total.....	668	661
<i>Sale of Pressings:</i>		
10" AAFS records at 78 RPM.....	967	665
12" AAFS records at 78 RPM.....	2,711	2,278
12" AAFS records at LP 33⅓ RPM.....	180	409
12" Poetry records at 78 RPM.....	3,661	2,267
12" Poetry records at LP 33⅓ RPM.....	0	265
Total.....	7,519	5,884
<i>Receipts, Obligations, and Potential Value:</i>		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year.....	\$4,537.20	\$2,742.65
Receipts.....	27,589.90	27,650.51
Total available.....	32,127.10	30,393.16
Obligations (including adjustments).....	29,384.45	27,727.72
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year.....	2,742.65	2,665.44
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	1,344.68	1,282.04
Supplies on hand.....	13,279.89	11,017.73
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year.....	396.49	1,268.00
Potential value, end of fiscal year.....	17,763.71	16,233.21

Appendix VI. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1952	Pieces, 1953
1. By purchase from—		
Babine Fund.....	133	0
Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies.....	0	1
Friends of Music.....	4	1
Gitelson Fund.....	1	1
Guggenheim Fund.....	6	0
Houghton Fund.....	0	1
Hubbard Fund.....	72	8
Huntington Fund.....	2,443	3,189
Increase of the Law Library.....	48,833	55,105
Increase of the Library of Congress, General.....	325,820	408,086
International information and educational activities—Department of State.....	2,776	2,518
Koussevitzky Fund.....	0	1
Loeb Fund.....	2	1
Miller Fund.....	0	2
Pennell Fund.....	476	750
Rosenbach (Alice in Wonderland MS.).....	0	1
Semitic Fund.....	0	0
Société Mansart.....	0	615
Whittall Fund.....	2	1
Wilbur Fund.....	283	52
Total.....	380,851	470,333
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind.....	31,624	15,845
Copyright.....	360,044	408,622
Public Printer.....	484,807	415,143
Smithsonian Institution—		
Regular deposit.....	5,348	261
Langley Aeronautical Library.....	225	5,579
Total.....	882,048	845,450
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	5,962	6,086
State agencies.....	61,000	52,753
Transfers from Federal agencies.....	498,908	516,351
Total.....	565,870	575,190
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate).....	37,017	22,844
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	506,064	504,678
Total.....	543,081	527,522
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	733,246	1,022,213
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound newspaper issues.....	786,271	961,523
Total receipts.....	3,891,367	4,402,231

B. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE
LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Volumes and pamphlets.....	336,936	267,860	9,578,701	9,846,561
Bound newspaper volumes.....	3,856	3,287	140,573	143,860
Manuscript (pieces).....	692,749	383,580	12,855,870	13,239,450
Maps and views.....	134,364	169,640	2,138,698	2,308,338
Microcards.....	1,711	2,249	4,582	6,831
Microprint cards.....	16,256	19,767	23,627	43,494
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	4,857	2,262	90,478	92,729
Motion pictures (reels).....	7,723	8,559	98,314	106,873
Music (volumes and pieces).....	35,351	42,839	1,917,191	1,960,030
Phonograph recordings (records).....	32,860	24,597	387,396	411,993
Photographic negatives, prints and slides.....	149,564	8,012	2,225,926	2,233,938
Prints, fine (pieces).....	434	453	580,451	580,904
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.).....	10,508	12,713	704,965	717,678
Total.....	1,427,169	945,818	30,746,772	31,692,679

Appendix VII. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953

	1952	1953
<i>I. Preparation for the Collections</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching (Descriptive Cataloging Division):		
1. Titles received.....	85,949	84,357
2. Titles forwarded.....	64,214	69,244
3. Titles awaiting searching.....	68,840	69,923
b. Entries prepared:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	53,785	46,850
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	14,292	14,803
3. Total entries prepared.....	68,077	61,653
4. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	7,386	7,772
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	1
c. Total.....	7,386	7,773
2. Titles cataloged:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	53,828	48,850
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	16,233	16,696
3. Map Division.....	1,041	1,736
4. Total.....	71,102	¹ 67,282
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	5,875	4,672
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	832	251
3. Total.....	6,707	4,923
c. Total titles cataloged.....	77,809	72,205
3. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4,091	3,299
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	34	17
c. Total.....	4,125	3,316
4. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	548	648
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	9	108
3. Total.....	557	756
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	77,574	65,761
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	782	1,006
3. Total.....	78,356	66,767

¹ This figure contains 27,646 titles given limited cataloging (16,935 titles by Descriptive Cataloging Division and 10,741 titles by Copyright Cataloging Division).

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953—Continued

	1952	1953
4. Titles in process—Continued		
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	6,430	6,321
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	872	0
3. Total.....	7,302	6,321
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
5. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2,881	3,062
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	182	142
3. Total.....	3,063	3,204
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4,507	5,257
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1,347	2,095
3. Total.....	5,854	7,352
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	8,917	10,556
6. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	50	14
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	56	30
3. Total.....	106	44
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or review:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	298	263
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	22	14
3. Total.....	320	277
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited:		
1. Regular.....	11,191	8,746
2. Motion pictures.....	1,469	4,020
3. Total.....	12,660	12,766
b. Titles awaiting editing.....	637	154
<i>IV. Development of Catalog Tools</i>		
8. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	31,330	27,575
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	5,437	5,130
3. Total.....	36,767	32,705
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4,601	4,825
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	877	1,384
3. Total.....	5,478	6,209

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1952	1953
<i>I. Preparation for the Collections</i>		
1. Subject cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed.....	73, 165	67, 972
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision.....	49	114
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	12, 528	16, 987
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging.....	5, 552	13, 833
e. Titles classified as Priority 4.....	7, 302	6, 071
f. Titles awaiting Priority 4.....		708
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted.....	63, 010	64, 010
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted.....	110, 173	108, 917
c. Other shelflisting.....	9, 641	8, 139
d. Other shelflisting (volumes).....	8, 403	8, 839
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	9, 396	8, 977
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting.....	18, 755	19, 609
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled.....	243, 008	214, 957
b. Volumes awaiting labeling.....	7, 176	18, 543
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged.....	3, 182	3, 794
b. Titles revised.....	15, 474	14, 553
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	18, 656	18, 347
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	51	225
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted.....	6, 653	5, 717
b. Volumes reshelflisted.....	13, 003	12, 346
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified.....	26, 280	33, 799
b. Titles awaiting classification.....	68	40
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Regular.....	11, 191	8, 746
b. Motion pictures.....	1, 469	4, 029
c. Total titles edited.....	12, 660	12, 775
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established.....	2, 070	1, 966
b. Canceled or changed.....	193	134
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established.....	815	598
b. Changed.....	218	209

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953—
Continued

2. Material Shelved¹ During Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953, and Approximate Total Number of
Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1953

	1952		1953		Total volumes
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	615	5,856	398	3,068	205,339
B-BJ Philosophy.....	1,366	2,089	1,114	1,822	70,184
BL-BX Religion.....	3,271	4,975	2,440	4,082	235,864
C History, auxiliary sciences.....	643	1,242	659	1,225	96,367
D History (except American).....	6,924	12,960	5,928	9,322	346,436
E-F American history.....	1,834	4,638	1,991	4,392	314,618
G Geography-anthropology.....	4,061	6,676	3,761	6,617	97,376
H Social science.....	8,399	21,960	8,420	20,352	936,495
J Political science.....	2,618	11,163	2,309	7,707	387,251
L Education.....	1,192	4,372	2,080	5,882	205,534
M Music.....	6,275	12,925	5,706	14,279	164,789
N Fine arts.....	1,677	2,771	1,978	3,059	112,599
P Language and literature.....	13,013	18,963	13,512	19,329	732,692
Q Science.....	3,645	7,972	4,003	7,477	363,032
R Medicine.....	1,309	2,949	1,657	2,947	157,193
S Agriculture.....	1,452	3,562	1,621	2,887	172,746
T Technology.....	4,391	11,098	4,465	9,629	386,317
U Military science.....	565	2,286	664	2,066	81,859
V Naval science.....	354	918	379	902	47,882
Z Bibliography.....	1,517	5,208	1,916	4,652	220,617
Inc Incunabula.....	1	1	.....	.....	433
Total.....	65,122	144,584	65,001	131,696	5,335,623

¹ Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record Division.

3. Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1953)

April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3,917	1943.....	27,594
1931.....	31,285	1944.....	34,328
1932.....	33,829	1945.....	32,020
1933.....	33,251	1946.....	32,292
1934.....	42,314	1947.....	30,184
1935.....	34,709	1948.....	30,499
1936.....	34,267	1949.....	31,151
1937.....	33,371	1950.....	31,785
1938.....	34,060	1951.....	30,453
1939.....	27,436	1952.....	26,280
1940.....	28,977	1953.....	33,799
1941.....	27,939		
1942.....	32,512	Total.....	738,252

C. MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953

	1952	1953
Card Preparation Section: ¹		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year.....	56, 566	117, 491
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog.....	389, 635	444, 139
b. Main Catalog.....	328, 099	360, 201
c. Annex Catalog.....	285, 731	325, 631
d. Music Catalog.....	66, 258	116, 253
e. Process Information File.....	254, 390	225, 195
f. Special Catalogs.....	471, 275	474, 195
g. Total cards prepared for filing.....	1, 795, 388	1, 945, 614
h. Corrections made.....	45, 598	46, 751
i. Cards canceled.....	93, 093	54, 442
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year.....	117, 491	101, 193
Filing Section: ²		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year.....	130, 171	38, 317
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog.....	415, 363	423, 009
b. Main Catalog.....	337, 460	346, 268
c. Annex Catalog.....	359, 851	297, 540
d. Music Catalog.....	82, 150	112, 290
e. Process Information File.....	254, 390	225, 037
f. Total cards filed.....	1, 449, 214	1, 404, 144
3. Unfiled cards on hand, ³ end of fiscal year.....	38, 317	105, 434

¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled by Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries, printed, typed, and form cross-references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² Cards prepared for special catalogs are not filed by the Filing Section.

³ "Unfiled cards on hand" does not include the 1939-47 Annex arrearage from which 6,292 cards were filed in fiscal 1952, leaving an estimated remainder of 324,000 cards.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953

[Total regular contents as of June 30, 1953]

	1952	1953
<i>I. Titles Added</i>		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards	73, 286	76, 956
2. New Library of Congress typed and processed cards	7, 545	8, 003
3. Cards from other libraries including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors	364, 267	411, 742
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress	11, 940	8, 682
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific inquiry	914	1, 381
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries	491	2, 480
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries	377, 612	424, 285
4. Entries copied from records found in other Union Catalogs (enlarged microfilm prints)	97, 743	78, 626
5. Total number of main entry cards received and prepared	556, 186	587, 870
<i>II. Auxiliary Additions</i>		
6. Library of Congress printed added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	11, 107	14, 540
7. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	20, 767	17, 635
8. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog Staff	490	652
9. Total supplementary additions to the catalog	32, 364	32, 827
10. Estimated number of supplementary cards in catalog	1, 593, 833	1, 039, 436
<i>III. National Union Catalog</i>		
11. Total number of cards received and prepared	588, 550	647, 136
12. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing	504, 370	174, 008
13. Net total additions to the Catalog	84, 180	265, 243
14. Estimated number of cards in the National Union Catalog	¹ 12, 144, 399	12, 409, 642
<i>IV. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>		
15. Slavic Union Catalog	237, 354	268, 337
16. Hebraic Union Catalog	60, 722	² 57, 927
17. Japanese Union Catalog	87, 777	89, 000
18. Chinese Union Catalog	20, 791	26, 607
19. Total auxiliary catalogs	406, 644	441, 871
<i>V. Replacements</i>		
20. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	16, 268	20, 352
21. Corrected and revised added entry cards	3, 775	5, 947
22. Total replacements added to the catalog	20, 043	26, 299
<i>VI. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>		
23. Cards received from foreign libraries	27, 241	30, 839
<i>VII. Service</i>		
24. Titles searched	17, 274	17, 899
25. Titles located	11, 874	12, 016
26. Titles not located	5, 400	5, 883

¹ This adjusted figure for cards in the National Union Catalog is based on an actual machine count.² Decrease due to elimination of duplicate cards.

Appendix VIII. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1951-53

	1951	1952	1953
Volumes transmitted to the Bindery:			
Full binding:			
Books.....	22,688	21,629	20,490
Newspapers.....	3,582	3,564	3,380
Quarter-binding.....	22,458	26,808	29,999
Total new binding.....	48,728	52,001	53,869
Rebinding.....	8,132	9,416	7,340
Total volumes transmitted.....	56,860	61,417	61,209
Volumes returned from the Bindery:			
Full binding:			
Books.....	23,437	20,907	18,960
Newspapers.....	3,750	3,587	3,362
Quarter-binding.....	26,216	25,309	29,566
Total new binding.....	53,403	49,803	51,888
Rebinding.....	11,427	10,428	6,649
Total volumes returned.....	64,830	60,231	58,537
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	29,394	27,717	33,224
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned.....	2,817	2,499	2,112
Other books repaired without binding.....	5,666	3,114	2,875
Prints and fine-arts books given preservative treatment.....	13,491	25,169	27,023
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	51,780	58,661	68,297
Maps mounted and conditioned.....	41,329	50,699	56,456

Appendix IX. Statistics of Card Distribution, Fiscal Years 1952 and 1953

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1952	1953
Sales (regular).....	\$880,804.52	\$939,107.64
Sales (to Government libraries).....	88,124.07	79,633.68
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	14,774.38	18,443.98
Total gross sales.....	¹ 983,702.97	¹ 1,037,185.30

¹ These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and discounts.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales.....	\$869,483.85	\$876,327.17
Near-print publications.....	7,347.62	7,691.63
<i>Author Catalog</i>	55,050.00	83,417.00
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	39,170.00	41,700.00
<i>Serial Titles Newly Received</i>	9,069.00	17,637.00
<i>Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog</i>	3,582.50	10,412.50
Total.....	983,702.97	1,037,185.30

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$1,037,185.30
Adjustments:	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Discount</i>	
Cards returned.....	\$6,000.10		
Publications returned and cancellation of subscriptions.....	111.05		
Cancellation of subscriptions:			
<i>Author Catalog</i>	1,792.25		
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	1,150.00		
<i>Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog</i>	70.00		
<i>Serial Titles Newly Received</i>	139.50		
U. S. Government discount.....		\$7,239.34	-16,502.24
Net sales.....	9,262.90	7,239.34	1,020,683.06
			1,020,683.06

B. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1952	1953
Cards sold	20, 816, 692	21, 181, 986
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	2, 395, 222	2, 186, 986
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 904, 588	1, 458, 329
To other divisions in Library of Congress	250, 395	206, 034
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	133, 479	95, 579
To U. S. Government libraries	157, 064	131, 661
To cooperating libraries	100, 436	116, 033
To individuals (book donors, publishers, etc.)	9, 474	2, 960
	4, 950, 658	4, 197, 582
Total cards distributed	25, 767, 350	25, 379, 568
Cards received from the bindery	33, 310, 080	36, 479, 502
Less cards distributed	25, 767, 350	25, 379, 568
Cards added to stock	7, 542, 730	11, 099, 934
Author-title searches	1, 573, 263	1, 509, 090
Serial number orders	2, 557, 328	2, 781, 006
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	9, 917	.....
New subscribers added:		
Regular	299	380
Foreign	29	33
U. S. Government libraries	56	55
Firms and individuals	135	133
Total	519	601

Appendix X. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1953

Public Law 446 (82d Cong.), An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind." Approved July 3, 1952.

Amends the Act of June 13, 1944, authorizing annual appropriations to the Library of Congress for books for the adult blind, by striking out the word, "adult," thereby permitting the benefits of the act to extend to blind children.

Public Law 471 (82d Cong.), An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. Approved July 9, 1952.

Salaries, Library proper	\$3, 470, 000
Salaries, Copyright Office	1, 008, 409
Salaries and expenses:	
Legislative Reference Service	891, 159
Revision of Annotated Constitution	3, 000
Distribution of catalog cards	648, 607
Union catalogs	85, 492
Increase of the Library (general) available through fiscal 1954	270, 000
Increase of the Law Library available through fiscal 1954	85, 500
Books for the Supreme Court	22, 500
Books for adult blind	1, 000, 000
Printing and binding general	450, 000
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office	44, 500
Printing catalog cards	586, 500
Miscellaneous expenses	80, 000
Library buildings, salaries and expenses	794, 820
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, expenses	500
Total	9, 440, 987

Appendix XI. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1953

- No. 1504, July 24, 1952. Prescribes the policies and methods governing the disposal of books and other library materials not needed for the collections.
- No. 1505, July 26, 1952. Establishes procedures for the treatment of security information.
- No. 1506, July 27, 1952. Describes the policies governing the administration of the micro-reproduction program.
- No. 1507, August 4, 1952. Amends certain sections of General Order No. 1495 regarding the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.
- No. 1508, August 14, 1952. Outlines policy and procedures regarding tenure rights of Library employees.
- No. 1509, October 2, 1952. Outlines the changed organization of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.
- No. 1510, October 14, 1952. Transfers certain service functions from the Guard Division to the Buildings and Grounds Division.
- No. 1511, October 28, 1952. Reconstitutes the Acquisitions Committee and redefines its functions.
- No. 1512, November 25, 1952. Amends General Order No. 1484 on cataloging of Orientalia.
- No. 1513, December 4, 1952. Establishes the position of safety officer in the Library.
- No. 1514, December 9, 1952. Announces the issuance of new leave record cards.
- No. 1515, December 22, 1952. Establishes regulations for access to the Library buildings.
- No. 1516, January 6, 1953. Describes a voluntary payroll deduction plan for the use of employees who are indebted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for income taxes due in previous years.
- No. 1517, January 7, 1953. Designates the southeast section of the Thomas Jefferson Room as a smoking area for readers.
- No. 1518, February 13, 1953. Announces the issuance of new employee identification cards.
- No. 1519, March 3, 1953. Outlines regulations governing the payment of per diem and mileage allowances.
- No. 1520, March 22, 1953. Reestablishes the Serial Record Division.
- No. 1521, March 30, 1953. Amends certain sections of General Order No. 1495 regarding policies and procedures under the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951.
- No. 1522, March 31, 1953. Outlines the functions of the Legislative Reference Service and changes in its organization.
- No. 1523, April 8, 1953. Amends General Order No. 1488 regarding policies and procedures governing the loan of Library materials.
- No. 1524, May 14, 1953. Outlines the policies and procedures governing the filling of vacancies on the Library staff.
- No. 1525, May 20, 1953. Describes the procedure for securing reimbursement of registration fees for attendance at local meetings.
- No. 1526, May 25, 1953. Establishes a Records Disposal Committee and defines its functions.
- No. 1527, May 25, 1953. Changes the name of the Slavic Division to Slavic and East European Division.
- No. 1528, May 27, 1953. Defines the employment status of fellows, consultants, and advisers.
- No. 1529, May 29, 1953. Announces the hours of service in the Congressional Reading Room.
- No. 1530, June 4, 1953. Amends the procedures for handling and clearing requests from Members of Congress for translations and for constituent inquiries.
- No. 1531, June 17, 1953. Applies to the Library the security program prescribed by Executive Order No. 10450.
- No. 1532, June 18, 1953. Explains the identification of remittances to the Library for various services.

Appendix XII. Decisions of the Comptroller General on Questions Raised by the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1953

Date	Decision No.	Summary
Jan. 19, 1953	B-113153	Decided that since the Library has administratively determined that the services of the United States Bureau of Standards, for research and development in connection with the talking book machine program, are inadequate and uneconomical, the Librarian may in the negotiation of a contract for the development of sound-recording machines, without reference to the advertising requirements of 41 U. S. C. 5, give preference to non-profit-making institutions whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, provided that their bids are found to be reasonable as required by statute.
Feb. 3, 1953	B-112887	Decided that the appropriation language changes covering the several consolidated and other appropriations requested in the 1954 fiscal year estimates as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget are in pursuance of the declaration of policy contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1953, approved July 9, 1952, 66 Stat. 464; therefore the Comptroller General perceives no objection to the changes, which should lead to worthwhile simplifications in the budgetary, appropriation, and accounting processes under the appropriations involved.

Appendix XIII.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Salaries, Library proper:					
1953	\$3,470,000.00				
1952				\$242,655.25	\$242,345.36
1951				699.21	31.26
Salaries, Copyright Office:					
1953	1,008,409.00				
1952				69,614.69	69,523.71
1951				993.75	
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service:					
1953	\$ 891,159.00				
1952				66,392.95	66,004.50
1951				587.67	
Revision of Annotated Constitution:					
No-year					
1953	3,000.00			.58	.58
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards:					
1953	648,607.00				
1952				42,822.29	42,345.78
1951				678.06	
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs:					
1953	85,492.00				
1952				9,572.49	9,439.86
General increase of the Library:					
1953-54	270,000.00				
1952-53				116,452.89	106,585.67
1951-52				19,380.07	19,247.56
1950-51				385.60	340.13
Increase of the Law Library:					
1953-54	85,500.00				
1952-53				73,169.61	55,686.74
1951-52				4,961.11	4,942.90
1950-51				253.89	225.72
Books for the Supreme Court:					
1953	22,500.00				
1952				1,161.72	1,139.12
1951				1,095.22	426.42
Books for the blind:					
1953	1,000,000.00				
1952				339,915.31	318,496.08
1951				187,143.65	183,888.31
General printing and binding:					
1953	450,000.00				
1952				111,259.13	110,101.57
1951				2,536.84	1,698.17
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office:					
1953	44,500.00				
1952				20,897.20	20,154.84
Printing catalog cards:					
1953	586,500.00				
1952				133,366.51	120,320.90
1951				6,463.91	6,015.99
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library:					
1953	80,000.00				
1952				7,193.68	7,152.99
1951				11.81	
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings:					
1953	794,820.00				
1952				58,465.19	56,860.52
1951				1,753.94	120.89
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board:					
1953	500.00				
1952				500.00	
1951				500.00	
Total annual appropriations	9,440,987.00			1,520,884.22	1,443,095.57

See footnotes at end of table.

Financial Statistics

YEAR 1953, AS OF JUNE 30, 1953

Unobligated Funds		Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated Funds	
Not available for obligation	Available for obligation						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1954	Available for obligation fiscal year 1954
	\$3,470,000.00	\$3,469,550.19	\$3,252,114.32		\$217,885.68	\$217,435.87	\$449.81	
8309.89			242,345.36		309.89		309.89	
667.95			31.26	\$667.95				
	1,008,409.00	1,008,383.26	941,325.53		67,083.47	67,057.73	25.74	
90.98			69,523.71		90.98		90.98	
993.75				993.75				
	866,300.00	866,049.66	804,351.22		86,807.78	61,698.44	25,109.34	
24,859.00			66,004.50		388.45		388.45	
388.45				587.67				
587.67								
	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00					
			.58					
	648,607.00	648,239.88	604,248.62		44,358.38	43,991.26	367.12	
476.51			42,243.26		579.03	102.52	476.51	
678.06				678.06				
	85,492.00	85,118.15	75,771.28		9,720.72	9,346.87	373.85	
132.63			9,293.61		278.88	146.25	132.63	
	270,000.00	261,062.24	177,167.93		92,832.07	83,894.31	7.30	\$8,937.76
	9,867.22	9,859.92	112,786.15		3,666.74	3,659.44	7.30	
132.51			18,968.67		411.40	278.89	132.51	
45.47			340.13	45.47				
	85,500.00	82,595.03	30,585.35		54,914.65	52,009.68		2,904.97
	17,482.87	17,335.42	67,479.17		5,690.44	5,542.99	147.45	
18.21			4,917.90		43.21	25.00	18.21	
28.17			225.72	28.17				
	22,500.00	22,498.54	20,652.96		1,847.04	1,845.58	1.46	
22.60			1,113.75		47.97	25.37	22.60	
668.80			426.42	668.80				
	1,000,000.00	994,221.01	577,765.18		422,234.82	416,455.83	5,778.99	
21,419.23			303,667.92		36,247.39	14,828.16	21,419.23	
3,255.34			183,888.31	3,255.34				
	450,000.00	443,779.00	384,491.65		65,508.35	59,287.35	6,221.00	
1,157.56			110,101.57		1,157.56		1,157.56	
838.67			1,698.17	838.67				
	44,500.00	44,408.30	14,020.89		30,479.11	30,387.41	91.70	
742.36			19,984.01		913.19	170.83	742.36	
	586,500.00	586,478.96	456,899.46		129,600.54	129,579.50	21.04	
13,045.61			112,693.84		20,672.67	7,627.06	13,045.61	
447.92			6,015.99	447.92				
	80,000.00	79,848.49	73,211.73		6,788.27	6,636.76	151.51	
40.69			6,808.92		384.76	344.07	40.69	
11.81				11.81				
	794,820.00	794,803.96	742,735.59		52,084.41	52,068.37	16.04	
1,604.67			56,860.52		1,604.67		1,604.67	
1,633.05			120.89	1,633.05				
	500.00	60.00	60.00		440.00		440.00	
500.00				500.00	500.00		500.00	
75,297.56	9,443,478.09	9,417,292.01	9,595,942.04	10,356.66	1,355,572.52	1,264,445.54	79,284.25	11,842.73

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES					
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>					
Department of State: International information and educational activities: 1951.....				\$2,658.29	\$2,000.00
<i>Working Funds</i>					
No-year.....			\$707,223.00	120,783.47	26,019.45
1953.....			1,698,627.00		
1952.....			1,500.00	295,347.86	293,665.55
1951.....				738.00	738.00
Total transfers from other Government agencies.....			2,407,350.00	419,527.62	322,423.00
<i>Trust Funds ²</i>					
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....				20,000.00	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.....	\$800.00			4,633.75	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	87,983.79			2,468,625.99	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress.....	100,097.17			136,080.42	8,345.02
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	13,485.48			8,243.68	574.41
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	372,736.90			146,967.11	24,236.66
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress Catalog cards.....				98.90	
Service fees.....	620,889.20			144,238.16	40,288.84
Catalog project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	,637.88			8,116.62	
Total trust accounts.....	1,202,330.42			2,937,004.63	73,444.93
Grand total.....	10,643,317.42		2,407,350.00	4,877,416.47	1,838,963.50

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1953.² Includes \$24,859 error in enrolled bill.³ For analysis of gift and trust funds by donor, see sec. "C" of this appendix.

YEAR 1953, AS OF JUNE 30, 1953—Continued

Unobligated Funds		Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated Funds	
Not available for obligation	Available for obligation						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1954	Available for obligation fiscal year 1954
\$658.29			\$2,000.00	\$658.29				
	\$801,987.02	\$789,731.27	758,405.68		\$69,600.79	\$57,345.04		\$12,255.75
3,182.31	1,698,627.00	1,679,370.76	1,548,079.08		150,547.92	131,291.68	\$19,256.24	
			286,838.25		10,009.61	6,827.30	3,182.31	
			738.00					
3,840.60	2,500,614.02	2,469,102.03	2,596,061.01	658.29	230,158.32	195,464.02	22,438.55	12,255.75
20,000.00					20,000.00		20,000.00	
2,556,609.78	5,433.75	510.50	510.50		4,923.25		2,556,609.78	4,923.25
	227,832.57	92,447.77	92,487.12		143,690.47	8,305.67		135,384.80
	21,154.75	9,687.98	9,620.75		12,108.41	641.64		11,466.77
	495,467.35	395,017.87	389,795.20		129,908.81	29,459.33		100,449.48
	98.90	98.90	98.90					
	724,838.52	400,633.50	410,828.09		354,299.27	30,094.25		324,205.02
	14,454.50	9,399.65	8,627.20		5,827.30	772.45		5,054.85
2,576,609.78	1,489,280.34	907,796.17	911,967.76		3,227,367.29	69,273.34	2,576,609.78	581,484.17
2,655,747.94	13,433,372.45	12,794,190.21	13,103,970.81	11,014.95	4,813,098.13	1,529,182.90	2,678,332.58	605,582.65

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation title	Total obligations	Personal services	Travel	Transportation of things
		01	02	03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library proper: 1953.....	\$3,469,550.19	\$3,452,747.50		
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1953.....	1,008,383.26	1,008,383.26		
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service: 1953.....	866,049.66	853,363.55		
Revision of Annotated Constitution: 1953.....	3,000.00	500.00		
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards: 1953.....	648,239.88	639,543.55	\$4,651.36	\$120.23
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs: 1953.....	85,118.15	81,099.93	2,032.73	149.90
General increase of the Library:				
1953-54.....	261,062.24		23,227.60	3,353.00
1952-53.....	9,859.92			782.07
Increase of the Law Library:				
1953-54.....	82,595.03		1,796.93	95.78
1952-53.....	17,335.42			12.48
Books for the Supreme Court: 1953.....	22,498.54			
Books for the blind: 1953.....	994,221.01	77,260.10	1,980.09	8,683.80
General printing and binding: 1953.....	443,779.00			
Printing of the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1953.....	44,408.30			
Printing of catalog cards: 1953.....	586,478.96			
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library: 1953.....	79,848.49		437.21	642.64
Salaries and expenses, Library Buildings: 1953.....	794,803.96	752,184.93		
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: 1953.....	60.00			
Total Annual Appropriation.....	9,417,292.01	6,865,082.82	34,125.92	13,839.90
<i>Working Funds</i>				
Transfers from other Government agencies:				
No-year.....	789,731.27	708,918.60	2,667.91	611.70
1953.....	1,679,370.76	1,584,097.42	4,689.28	110.39
Total transfers.....	2,469,102.03	2,293,016.02	7,357.19	722.09
<i>Trust Accounts</i>				
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.....	510.50			
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress.....	92,447.77	31,216.78	1,504.10	76.15
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	9,687.98	4,297.01	2,277.27	7.67
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	395,017.87	312,618.16	5,869.77	267.61
Service Fees, Library of Congress.....	400,633.50	257,364.30	633.40	653.43
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.....	98.90			
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	9,399.65			
Total trust accounts.....	907,796.17	605,496.25	10,284.54	1,004.86
Grand total.....	12,794,190.21	9,763,595.09	51,767.65	15,566.85

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1953, AS OF JUNE 30, 1953

Communi- cation services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards, and indemnities 13
			\$16,802.69					
		\$9,182.80	1,000.00	\$2,503.31				
\$3,924.74			2,500.00					
			1,000.00	835.59				
8,645.44	\$14,040.00 960.00		40.50			\$211,755.70 8,117.85		
2,804.57 623.93						77,897.75 16,699.01 22,498.54		
726.94		7,422.82 443,779.00 44,408.30 586,478.96	72,976.44	7,608.51		817,562.31		
4,022.38 24,978.50	25,439.29		31,691.56 1,283.84 60.00	17,607.91 14,280.30	\$2,076.39		\$7.50	
45,726.50	40,439.29	1,091,271.88	127,355.03	42,835.62	2,076.39	1,154,531.16	7.50	
6,866.80 7,172.15	3,882.66	1,720.00 908.41	26,381.88 54,030.18	30,102.88 15,375.01	8,483.42 12,987.92	95.42		
14,038.95	3,882.66	2,628.41	80,412.06	45,477.89	21,471.34	95.42		
						510.50 25,854.26 112.00	\$2,500.00	
449.09 109.23 144.32 5,265.93	978.73	648.75 269.49 827.16 10,801.09	30,021.83 2,333.52 43,015.40 12,545.42	176.81 26.40 1,082.19 74,066.67 98.90 1,597.79	255.39 4,939.66 35,548.12 7,784.84	13,379.71	4,000.00 8,873.89 2,776.41	
5,968.57	978.73	12,546.49	87,933.19	77,048.76	48,528.01	39,856.47	6,500.00	11,650.30
65,734.02	45,300.68	1,106,446.78	295,700.28	165,362.27	72,075.74	1,194,483.05	6,500.00	11,657.80

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	\$800.00	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	267.40	
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American history.....	3,323.34	
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	63.73	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	3,732.32	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	6,025.77	
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	220.36	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,626.16	
Huntington, Archer M.: Books.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	4,492.24	
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	1,989.86	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	Furtherance of the art of music composition.....	4,575.72	
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music.....	387.66	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	
National Library for the Blind.....	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service for the blind.	974.67	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	11,578.82	
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	4,045.98	
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	2,000.00	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	For consultantships or any other proper purpose of the Library.	10,302.32	
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections or its services.	2,508.16	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.....	483.52	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows, presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	24,623.58	
Wilbur, James B.....	Acquisition of serviceable reproduction of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	9,024.54	
	Chair of Geography.....	3,274.28	
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Treatment of source material for American history.....	1,251.42	
Total interest on permanent loan.....		100,097.17	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:			
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	689.50	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	892.80	
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	11,075.44	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.		
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the fine arts.....	827.74	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.....		
Total income from investment accounts.....		13,485.48	

See footnotes at end of table.

BY DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1954
\$4,633.75	-----	\$5,433.75	\$510.50	\$510.50	\$4,923.25	-----	\$4,923.25
2,127.92	-----	2,395.32	-----	-----	2,395.32	-----	2,395.32
1,014.55	-----	4,337.89	3,199.82	3,199.82	1,138.07	-----	1,138.07
568.50	-----	632.23	-----	-----	632.23	-----	632.23
41,201.28	-----	44,933.60	-----	-----	44,933.60	-----	44,933.60
7,481.68	\$500.00	13,007.45	7,756.02	7,754.46	5,752.99	\$501.56	5,251.43
770.45	-----	1,010.45	150.00	150.00	860.45	-----	860.45
779.58	375.00	667.98	606.15	981.15	61.83	-----	61.83
457.09	-----	677.45	332.50	332.50	344.95	-----	344.95
3,020.95	-----	6,647.11	2,580.18	2,580.18	4,066.93	-----	4,066.93
13,549.56	1,622.58	16,419.22	8,016.56	5,981.69	12,060.11	3,657.45	8,402.66
64.43	-----	2,054.29	2,040.00	2,040.00	14.29	-----	14.29
5,503.71	450.00	9,629.43	3,591.75	4,038.33	6,041.10	3.42	6,037.68
308.28	-----	695.94	-----	-----	695.94	-----	695.94
3,975.27	215.30	4,581.89	883.82	757.61	4,039.58	341.51	3,698.07
-----	-----	974.67	-----	-----	974.67	-----	974.67
7,549.07	245.10	18,882.79	17,153.70	16,417.08	2,710.81	981.72	1,729.09
2,987.43	-----	7,033.41	-----	-----	7,033.41	-----	7,033.41
208.79	-----	2,208.79	-----	-----	2,208.79	-----	2,208.79
-----	-----	10,302.32	10,302.32	10,302.32	-----	-----	-----
2,950.53	-----	5,458.69	-----	-----	5,458.69	-----	5,458.69
5,618.94	-----	6,102.46	-----	-----	6,102.46	-----	6,102.46
674.39	450.08	24,847.89	22,247.08	22,627.62	2,670.35	69.54	2,600.81
32,232.96	4,486.96	36,770.54	7,262.16	8,998.65	32,258.85	2,750.47	29,508.38
882.99	-----	4,157.27	3,507.41	3,507.41	649.86	-----	649.86
2,152.07	-----	3,403.49	2,818.30	2,818.30	585.19	-----	585.19
136,080.42	8,345.02	227,832.57	92,447.77	92,487.12	143,690.47	8,305.67	135,384.80
1,006.40	500.00	1,195.90	-----	-----	1,695.90	500.00	1,195.90
1,241.38	-----	2,134.18	-----	-----	2,134.18	-----	2,134.18
4,987.90	35.75	16,027.59	8,178.12	8,115.62	7,947.72	98.25	7,849.47
15.74	15.74	-----	-----	15.74	-----	-----	-----
891.87	22.92	1,696.69	1,508.30	1,489.39	230.22	41.83	188.39
100.39	-----	100.39	1.56	-----	100.39	1.56	98.83
8,243.68	574.41	21,154.75	9,687.98	9,620.75	12,108.41	641.64	11,466.77

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund: Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.	For purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew language.		
American Committee of the International Greek New Testament Manuscript project, various donors.	Making microfilm of Biblical manuscripts on Mt. Athos.	\$510.00	
American Council of Learned Societies.	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.		
American Council on Education.	Slavic Studies Project.		
American Library Association.	For salary and allowances for Mr. Edgar G. Breitenbach, Library of Congress representative at the American Memorial Library in Berlin, Germany.	16,000.00	
Anonymous.	Contribution to the expenses of Douglas Bryant in attending the Copenhagen meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations.	250.00	
Ashworth, Martha L.	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.		
Associated Universities, Inc.	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		
Association of Research Libraries.	For miscellaneous expenses.		
Betchel, S. D.	For miscellaneous expenses.		
Bollingen Foundation.	Purchase of college reference books.		
Bowers, Jennie F.	East River Project.	3,702.42	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Civil Defense Project.		
Children's Literature, various donors.	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.		
Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, various donors.	Bibliography on the Arabian Peninsula.		
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.		
Cooperative Acquisition project, various donors.	For Hispanic work in the Library of Congress.		
Cornell University Library.	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.	1,250.00	
Crerar Library, John.	Survey of children's literature at the Library of Congress.		
Dixie Container Corporation.	Towards expenses of Colloquium.		
Documents Expediting project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	17,477.58	
Duplication of checklist, union lists, etc., program, various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress.		
Edwards, J. W., publisher.	State publications project.	38.88	
Florida University.	Expenses in connection with French patents.		
Ford Foundation.	Project for the procurement and transportation to the American Memorial Library in Berlin of American publications.	725.00	
Forest Press.	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	11,950.00	
Funk, Wilfred.	Duplication of checklist, union lists, bibliographies, bibliographic studies, brochures, pamphlets, reports and similar materials of general library interest.	15.98	
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.	For editing and preparation costs for the <i>Library of Congress Author Catalog</i> , quinquennial cumulation, 1948-52.	20,000.00	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	For expenses in connection with the Stetson collection.	1,650.00	
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	To assist in improving the availability of Slavic research materials in Western Europe and in Finland.	22,500.00	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	For Decimal Classification project.	5,052.32	
Kentucky University.	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.		
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.		
Lindsey Collection, various donors.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb.	For collecting fugitive war material.		
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay.	Purchase of rare books.	250.00	
	For selection of material on French, German, Spanish and Italian belles-lettres.	50.00	
	To cover grants made by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress.	3,500.00	
	For the identification and arrangement of the clippings in the Judge Ben B. Lindsey collection at the Library of Congress.	1,400.00	
	For the purchase of material on American Government.		
	Purchase of music.	55.18	

See footnotes at end of table.

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1954
\$140.00		\$140.00			\$140.00		\$140.00
		510.00	\$510.00	\$510.00			
6,249.46	\$3,325.00	2,924.46			6,249.46	\$3,325.00	2,924.46
10.80		10.80			10.80		10.80
		16,000.00	4,207.96	3,320.34	12,679.66	887.62	11,792.04
		250.00	250.00	250.00			
32.61		32.61			32.61		32.61
400.00		400.00			400.00		400.00
.13		.13	.13	.13			
33.69		33.69	33.69	33.69			
10.00		10.00			10.00		10.00
309.62		4,012.04	691.51	691.51	3,320.53		3,320.53
2,840.84	375.27	2,465.57	1,615.96	1,618.05	1,222.79	373.18	849.61
15.52		15.52	15.52	15.52			
100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00			
2,555.53	1,978.00	577.53	577.53	2,555.53			
25.00		25.00			25.00		25.00
2,500.00		3,750.00	3,750.00	3,750.00			
877.73	877.73			877.73			
.89		.89	.89	.89			
8,340.49	456.74	25,361.33	16,025.08	16,312.23	9,505.84	169.59	9,336.25
429.97		429.97			429.97		429.97
		38.88	38.88	38.88			
26.12		26.12			26.12		26.12
		725.00	669.47	255.47	469.53	414.00	55.53
6,887.79	865.97	17,971.82	11,188.24	11,667.23	7,170.56	386.98	6,783.58
		15.98			15.98		15.98
		20,000.00	19,605.50	19,605.50	394.50		394.50
		1,650.00	1,538.62	1,538.62	111.38		111.38
		22,500.00	2,500.00	1,600.00	20,900.00	900.00	20,000.00
2,026.92		7,079.24	6,130.06	6,130.06	949.18		949.18
50.00		50.00			50.00		50.00
352.34		352.34	17.12	17.12	335.22		335.22
159.15		159.15			159.15		159.15
101.82		101.82			101.82		101.82
265.00		515.00	500.00	500.00	15.00		15.00
100.00		150.00	116.64	116.64	33.36		33.36
		3,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
		1,400.00	1,344.35	1,344.35	55.65		55.65
427.04	422.80	4.24		9.20	417.84	413.60	4.24
204.01		259.19			259.19		259.19

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Middle East Institute.....	For the publication of a bibliography in the <i>Middle East Journal</i> .	\$800.00	-----
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For Mid-European Law studies; East European accessions list; textbook projects; and a consultant to screen the Library's Polish collection.	211,489.98	-----
National Research Council.....	U. S. A. National Committee of International Geographical Union Seventeenth Congress program.	2,094.16	-----
National Trust for Historic Preservation, and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American history and culture.	5,408.03	-----
Oberlaender Trust.....	For foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.	-----	-----
Pittsburgh, University of.....	To cover expenses in connection with installation of the new Stephen Foster Memorial in the Library of Congress.	275.00	-----
Princeton University Library.....	For compiling and editing the papers of Thomas Jefferson.	1,260.56	-----
Program for the Blind, various donors.....	Interest of the blind.....	15.00	-----
Rabinowitz, Louis N.....	For the purchase of original photographic negative portrait of Lincoln.	1,500.00	-----
Rockefeller Foundation.....	American studies program available for the period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	-----	-----
	Preparation and publication of an East European accessions list, and the expansion of the <i>Monthly List of Russian Accessions</i> .	-----	-----
	Towards the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.	-----	-----
	For expenses of selecting, purchasing and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.	-----	-----
	Grant to study collections of materials on the Near East in American libraries.	4,500.00	-----
	Grant for a survey of Soviet materials to be micro-filmed in the United States.	2,500.00	-----
	For expenses in connection with conference of American Studies Association.	3,000.00	-----
	Grant for the publication of Southern Asia quarterly accessions list for 1953.	9,000.00	-----
	Grant to complete the supplement to Cordier's <i>Bibliotheca Sinica</i> .	-----	-----
Semitic Division Gift Fund.....	Acquisition of Semitic material.....	50.00	-----
Slavic Studies project, joint committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material.....	2.86	-----
Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G.....	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	-----	-----
Southern Asia, Joint Committee.....	Program for a South Asia accession list.....	-----	-----
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	711.62	-----
Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.....	Cataloging of the films distributed through Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.	-----	-----
Time, Inc.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.	-----	-----
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by Library of Congress for the United Nations:	-----	-----
	For calendar year 1951.....	1,500.00	-----
	For calendar year 1952.....	4,300.00	-----
	For calendar year 1953.....	-----	-----
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France).	For a survey of bibliographical services.....	702.33	-----
	For a survey of World bibliographical services in English, Spanish, and French publications.	-----	-----
	For a two-month survey of the existing lists or directories currently published in the United States, listing research in the social sciences currently being prosecuted in the United States.	-----	-----
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project, various donors.	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO.	-----	-----
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts.....	9,000.00	-----
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Purchase of Arnold Schoenberg's manuscripts.....	-----	-----
Wright Memorial Fund, Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Poetry readings.....	8,250.00	-----
	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright collection.	-----	-----
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	-----	372,736.90	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1954
\$686.25	\$10.00	\$1,476.25	\$705.50	\$705.50	\$780.75	\$10.00	\$770.75
25,503.05	1,216.70	235,776.33	234,696.73	234,756.63	2,236.40	1,156.80	1,079.60
514.48	-----	2,608.64	2,608.64 5,429.84	2,608.64	-----	-----	-----
377.94	32.16	5,753.81	-----	5,462.00	323.97	-----	323.97
5,750.00	500.00	5,250.00	-----	500.00	5,250.00	-----	5,250.00
-----	-----	275.00	275.00	275.00	-----	-----	-----
1,990.40	-----	3,250.96	3,250.96	3,250.96	-----	-----	-----
417.78	-----	432.78	99.79	75.63	357.15	24.16	332.99
-----	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	-----	-----	-----
18,993.32	6,700.82	12,292.50	1,760.41	2,122.89	16,870.43	6,338.34	10,532.09
4,928.67	-----	4,928.67	4,928.67	4,928.67	-----	-----	-----
9,405.92	-----	9,405.92	9,103.23	6,529.29	2,876.63	2,573.94	302.69
10,000.00	450.00	9,550.00	9,525.25	9,975.25	24.75	-----	24.75
1,618.00	1,618.00	-----	-----	1,618.00	-----	-----	-----
3,676.54	-----	8,176.54	1,617.40	1,617.40	6,559.14	-----	6,559.14
-----	-----	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	9,000.00	7,000.00	-----	9,000.00	7,000.00	2,000.00
141.34	-----	141.34	-----	-----	141.34	-----	141.34
864.05	179.86	734.19	349.02	528.88	385.17	-----	385.17
4,083.19	-----	4,086.05	-----	-----	4,086.05	-----	4,086.05
831.66	-----	831.66	831.66	831.66	-----	-----	-----
4,716.46	3,760.24	956.22	7.22	120.46	4,596.00	3,647.00	949.00
-----	-----	711.62	711.62	711.62	-----	-----	-----
225.00	-----	225.00	-----	-----	225.00	-----	225.00
941.73	941.73	-----	-----	407.16	534.57	534.57	-----
3,019.15	400.00	4,119.15	3,274.26	3,048.12	1,471.03	626.14	844.89
-----	-----	4,300.00	3,205.00	2,841.36	1,458.64	363.64	1,095.00
79.67	-----	79.67	6.97	6.97	72.70	-----	72.70
25.23	-----	25.23	-----	-----	25.23	-----	25.23
-----	-----	702.33	695.40	695.40	6.93	-----	6.93
2,684.16	50.40	2,633.76	1,647.19	1,697.59	986.57	-----	986.57
-----	-----	9,600.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	-----	4,000.00
4,000.00	-----	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-----	-----	-----
3,250.00	-----	3,250.00	2,850.00	2,850.00	400.00	-----	400.00
2,770.65	75.24	10,945.41	10,510.96	10,271.43	749.22	314.77	434.45
146,967.11	24,236.66	495,467.35	395,017.87	389,795.20	129,908.81	29,459.33	100,449.48

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Service fees, Library of Congress.....	Laboratory of microphotography.....	\$593,214.22	
	Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress.	27,650.51	
	Books, The Stradivari Memorial.....	24.47	
Total service fees.....		620,889.20	
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.....		
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	6,337.88	
Grand total, trust accounts.....		1,114,346.63	

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1953.

² For obligations incurred by object classification see Exhibit "D".

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1953 AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	\$510.50	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American history.....	3,199.82	\$3,199.82
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music.	7,756.02	2,675.19
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	150.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	606.15	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	332.50	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel Huntington, Archer M.:	Chair of Aeronautics.....	2,580.18	2,580.18
Books.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	8,016.56	
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	2,040.00	2,040.00
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	Furtherance of the art of music composition.....	3,591.75	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	883.82	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the fine arts.....	17,153.70	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	For consultancies or any other proper purpose of the Library.	10,302.32	6,318.17
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows, presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for program in which those instruments are used.	22,247.08	2,122.98
Wilbur, James B.....	Acquisition of serviceable reproduction of manuscript material on American history in European Archives.	7,262.16	5,954.73
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Chair of Geography.....	3,507.41	3,507.41
	Treatment of source material for American history.....	2,818.30	2,818.30
Total interest on permanent loan.....		92,447.77	31,216.78

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year ²	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1954
\$138,388.02 5,297.90 552.24	\$37,733.59 2,555.25	\$693,868.65 30,393.16	\$372,905.78 27,727.72	\$581,558.28 29,269.81	\$350,043.96 3,678.60	\$29,081.09 1,013.16	\$320,962.87 2,665.44
144,238.16	40,288.84	724,838.52	400,633.50	410,828.09	354,299.27	30,094.25	324,205.02
98.90		98.90	98.90	98.90			
8,116.62		14,454.50	9,399.65	8,627.20	5,827.30	772.45	5,054.85
448,378.64	73,444.93	1,489,280.34	907,796.17	911,967.76	650,757.51	69,273.34	581,484.17

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1953

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
								\$510.50		
	\$30.09	\$100.74			\$4,950.00					
					150.00					
				\$601.15	5.00			332.50		
								8,016.56		
\$19.92		288.05			759.43			24.35	\$2,500.00	
	46.06				500.00	\$60.38 116.43		277.38		
176.75					3,807.40			17,037.27		
		60.30		47.60	19,850.00			166.20		
1,307.43										
1,504.10	76.15	449.09		648.75	30,021.83	176.81		25,854.26	2,500.00	

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY
YEAR 1953 AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Trust Fund income from investment account:			
Huntington, Archer M.	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	\$8,178.12	\$4,297.01
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.	Purchase of material in the fine arts.	1,508.30	
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.	1.56	
Total income from investment account.		9,687.98	4,297.01
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Committee of the International Greek New Testament Manuscript Project, various donors.	Making microfilm of Biblical manuscripts on Mt. Athos.	510.00	
American Council on Education.	For salary and allowances for Mr. Edgar G. Breitenbach, Library of Congress representative at the American Memorial Library in Berlin, Germany.	4,207.96	2,520.00
American Library Association.	Contribution to the expenses of Douglas Bryant in attending the Copenhagen meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations.	250.00	
Anonymous.	For miscellaneous expenses. ....	.13	
Associated Universities, Inc.	For miscellaneous expenses.	33.69	
Association of Research Libraries.	East River project.	691.51	691.51
Betchel, S. D.	Civil Defense project.	1,615.96	1,560.06
Bollingen Foundation.	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.	15.52	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	Bibliography on the Arabian Peninsula.	100.00	
Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies, various donors.	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.	577.53	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Support of a development project in the Prints and Photographs Division of Library of Congress.	3,750.00	
Cornell University Library.	Towards expenses of Colloquium. ....	.89	
Dixie Container Corporation.	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	16,025.08	3,200.08
Documents Expediting Project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	State publications project.	38.88	38.88
Edwards, J. W., publisher.	Project for the procurement and transportation to the American Memorial Library in Berlin of American publications.	669.47	
Florida University.	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	11,188.24	10,168.48
Ford Foundation.	For editing and preparation costs for the <i>Library of Congress Author Catalog</i> , quinquennial cumulation 1948-52.	19,605.50	19,605.50
Forest Press.	For expenses in connection with the Stetson collection.	1,538.62	
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.	To assist in improving the availability of Slavic research materials in Western Europe and in Finland.	2,500.00	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	For Decimal Classification project.	6,130.06	6,130.06
Kentucky University.	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.	17.12	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of rare books.	500.00	
Lindsey collection, various donors.	For selection of material on French, German, Spanish, and Italian belles-lettres.	116.64	116.64
Middle East Institute.	To cover grants made by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress.	2,500.00	
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For the identification and arrangement of the clippings in the Judge Ben B. Lindsey collection at the Library of Congress.	1,344.35	1,344.35
National Research Council.	For the publication of a bibliography in the <i>Middle East Journal</i> .	705.50	
National Trust for Historic Preservation, and National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings.	For Mi-Europan Law studies; East European accessions list; textbook projects; and consultant to screen the Library's Polish collection.	234,696.73	223,367.09
Pittsburgh, University of.	U. S. A. National Committee of International Geographical Union Seventeenth Congress program.	2,608.64	2,608.64
Princeton University Library.	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American history and culture.	5,429.84	5,399.94
Program for the Blind, various donors.	To cover expenses in connection with installation of the new Stephen Foster Memorial in the Library of Congress.	275.00	
Rabinowitz, Louis N.	For compiling and editing the papers of Thomas Jefferson.	3,250.96	3,250.96
	Interest of the blind.	99.79	
	For the purchase of original photographic negative portrait of Lincoln.	1,500.00	

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY
YEAR 1953 AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued Rockefeller Foundation.....	American studies program available for the period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	\$1,760.41	-----
	Preparation and publication of <i>East European Accessions List</i> and the expansion of the <i>Monthly List of Russian Accessions</i> .	4,928.67	\$4,928.67
	Toward the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.	9,103.23	4,103.23
	For expenses of selecting, purchasing, and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.	9,525.25	1,000.00
	Grant for a survey of Soviet materials to be micro-filmed in the United States.	1,617.40	1,613.52
	For expenses in connection with conference of American Studies Association.	2,500.00	-----
	Grant for the publication of the Southern Asia quarterly accessions list for 1953.	3,000.00	3,000.00
	Grant to complete the supplement to Cordier's <i>Bibliotheca Sinica</i> .	7,000.00	-----
	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material.....	349.02	-----
Slavic Studies project, Joint Committee, various donors.			
Southern Asia, Joint Committee.....	Program for a South Asia accession list.....	831.66	831.66
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	7.22	-----
Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.....	Cataloging of the films distributed through Teaching Film Custodians, Inc.	711.62	711.62
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For calendar year 1952.....	3,274.26	3,272.76
	For calendar year 1953.....	3,205.00	3,205.00
	For a survey of bibliographical services.....	6.97	-----
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France).	For a two-month survey of the existing lists or directories currently published in the United States, listing research in the social sciences currently being prosecuted in the United States.	695.40	695.40
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project, various donors.			
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts.....	5,000.00	-----
	Purchase of Arnold Schoenberg's manuscripts.....	4,000.00	-----
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Poetry readings.....	2,850.00	-----
Wright Memorial Fund, Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright collection.	10,510.96	9,254.11
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund.		395,017.87	312,618.16
Service fees, Library of Congress.....	Laboratory of microphotography.....	372,905.78	240,889.46
	Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress.	27,727.72	16,474.84
Total service fees.....		400,633.50	257,364.30
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.....	98.90	-----
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	9,399.65	-----
Grand total, trust accounts.....		907,796.17	605,496.25

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1953—Continued

Travel 02	Transportation of things 03	Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
	\$1.56				\$258.85				\$1,500.00	
					5,000.00			\$3,986.75		\$4,328.64
	209.86					\$3.88				795.25
					1,704.75					
					7,000.00			349.02		
					7.22					
		\$1.50								
	6.97									
	4.44	1.10			866.65			775.00		
					5,000.00			4,000.00		
\$730.98		21.20			2,850.00 502.45	2.22				
5,869.77	267.61	144.32		\$827.16	43,015.40	1,082.19	\$4,939.66	13,379.71	4,000.00	8,873.89
579.25 54.15	558.14 95.29	4,410.35 855.58	\$725.93 252.80	10,131.38 669.71	6,936.35 5,609.07	71,032.89 3,033.78	35,494.47 53.65			2,147.56 628.85
633.40	653.43	5,265.93	978.73	10,801.09	12,545.42	74,066.67	35,548.12			2,776.41
						98.90				
					17.02	1,597.79	7,784.84			
10,284.54	1,004.86	5,968.57	978.73	12,546.49	87,933.19	77,048.76	48,528.01	39,856.47	6,500.00	11,650.30

E. 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, 1953

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments ¹	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Request of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....			\$6,684.74	\$267.40	\$6,684.74	\$267.40
William Everts Benjamin, received in April 1927.....	Chair of American history.....			83,083.31	3,323.34	83,083.31	3,323.34
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926.....	Bibliographic service.....	\$6,801.00	\$552.00	1,603.16	64.12	8,404.16	626.12
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge), received in November 1926. ²	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	12,400.00	892.80	150,704.01	6,028.16	163,104.01	6,920.96
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson), received in May 1945.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association), received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection.....			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics.....			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer M. Huntington: ³							
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.....	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.....			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.), received between December 1949 and January 1953.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.....			118,491.40	4,739.66	118,491.40	4,739.66
Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth), received between March 1933 and February 1951.	Furtherance of music.....			9,691.59	387.66	9,691.59	387.66
Request of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943.....	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
National Library for the Blind (established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.), received between October 1952 and December 1952.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service for the blind.			36,015.00	1,440.60	36,015.00	1,440.60
Request of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937.....	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection.....	20,000.00	900.00	289,470.69	11,578.82	309,470.69	12,478.82
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in December 1950.	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.			101,149.73	4,045.98	101,149.73	4,045.98
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in May 1952.	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.			50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	2,000.00
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund (established by Annie-May Hegeman), received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultants'hip or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts), received in April 1951.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.			62,703.75	2,508.16	62,703.75	2,508.16
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 (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received between March 1936 and May 1953.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			653,953.94	26,158.16	653,953.94	26,158.16
James B. Wilbur:							
Donation, received in August 1925.....	Reproductions of manuscript source material in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933.....	Chair of Geography.....			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
Bequest, received in February 1933.....	Treatment of source material for American history.....			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Total.....		59,201.00	2,354.80	2,556,609.78	102,264.40	2,595,810.78	104,619.20

¹ Consisting of bonds and stocks.

² In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$17,000 a year) from a fund of approximately \$100,000 held in trust, by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

³ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from \$813,000 (face value) in investments held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English language.

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 No. 276, 62d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912) and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection.

Appendix XIV. Statistics of Employment

(Fiscal Year 1953)

	Employed on pay period ended—		
	July 6, 1952	Dec. 21, 1952	June 21, 1953
Salaries, Library proper:			
Office of the Librarian	4	5	5
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian	3	4	3
Office of Assistant Librarian	4	4	4
Information Office	3	4	3
Exhibits Office	3	3	3
<i>United States Quarterly Book Review</i>		8	7
Total	10	19	17
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office	5	3	5
Accounts Office	8	8	8
Disbursing Office	8	8	8
Personnel Division	20	24	20
Secretary's Office	50	44	45
Tabulating Office	9	12	10
Total	100	99	96
Reference Department:			
Director's Office	17	11	10
General Reference and Bibliography Division	51	44	44
Aeronautics Division	5	4	4
Hispanic Foundation	5	6	6
Manuscripts Division	17	17	16
Map Division	29	17	15
Music Division	14	13	14
Orientalia Division	22	23	21
Prints and Photographs Division	7	7	6
Rare Books Division	9	7	7
Stack and Reader Division	67	66	68
Serials Division	44	39	40
Loan Division	47	44	43
Science Division	4	3	3
European Affairs Division	3	5	4
Slavic and East European Division	3	4	4
Total	344	310	305
Law Library	36	35	32
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	17	23	21
Descriptive Cataloging Division	70	71	72
Subject Cataloging Division	55	54	56
Binding Division	7	7	6
Catalog Maintenance Division	32	31	30
Exchange and Gift Division	38	31	33
Order Division	73	70	76
Total	292	287	294

Appendix XIV. Statistics of Employment—Continued

	Employed on pay period ended—		
	July 6, 1952	Dec. 21, 1952	June 21, 1953
Salaries, Library proper—Continued			
Special and Temporary Services	1	1	.....
Librarian Emeritus . . . . .	.....	1	1
Total, Salaries, Library proper	790	761	753
Copyright Office:			
Register's Office	18	17	19
Cataloging Division	87	90	95
Examining Division	54	56	59
Reference Division	23	19	20
Service Division	57	55	58
Total, Copyright Office	239	237	251
Legislative Reference Service:			
Director's Office	14	12	12
Senior Specialists Division	25	23	27
Foreign Affairs Division	14	13	12
Government Division	15	12	14
History and General Research Division	23	21	18
Economics Division	22	22	21
Library Services Division	16	16	15
American Law Division	34	35	34
Total, Legislative Reference	163	154	153
Card Division:			
Office of the Chief	16	21	24
Sales Section	21	20	21
Orders Section	76	77	89
Inventory Section	24	26	23
Special Services Section	14	14	14
Decimal Classification Section	4	4	3
Cumulative Catalog Section	11	12	12
Special and Temporary Services	1	1	1
Total, Card Division	167	175	187
Union Catalog Division	29	16	32
Division for the Blind	17	18	20
Buildings and Grounds Division	216	198	197
Guard Division	76	77	75
Total, appropriated funds	1,697	1,636	1,668
Transferred and working funds	506	511	537
Gift and trust funds	133	147	160
Grand total, all funds	2,336	2,294	2,365

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