

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington : 1964

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Joint Committee on the Library

88th Congress, 1st Sess.

Representative Omar Burlison, *Chairman*.

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Vice Chairman*.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Senators Claiborne Pell, Joseph S. Clark, Jr., John Sherman Cooper, and Hugh Scott; Representatives Paul C. Jones, Frank Thompson, Paul F. Schenck, and Robert J. Corbett. *Chief Clerk*: Julian P. Langston.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

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

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD on June 30, 1962: Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; Representative Omar Burlison, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary*; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer [*Term expires March 9, 1965*]; and Benjamin Mosby McKelway [*Term expires March 9, 1968*].

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

as of October 15, 1963

Office of the Librarian

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Marlene D. Morrisey, Executive Assistant
Mrs. Olga A. Mikhalevsky, Secretary
Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian
Lester K. Born, Publications Officer (until March 17, 1963)
Janice B. Harrington, Acting Publications Officer (until June 9, 1963)
Sarah L. Wallace, Publications Officer (from June 10, 1963)
Helen-Anne Hilker, Information Officer
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Director of Personnel
Eugene C. Powell, Jr., Assistant Director of Personnel
(Vacant), Information Systems Specialist

Reference Department

Roy P. Basler, Director
John Lester Nolan, Associate Director
Paul L. Berry, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections
Georgella C. Hefty, Executive Officer

AEROSPACE INFORMATION DIVISION

George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief
William R. Dodge, Assistant Chief (from October 29, 1962)

DEFENSE RESEARCH DIVISION (formerly Air Research Division)

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

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Robert S. Bray, Chief
Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Henry J. Dubester, Chief
Robert H. Land, Assistant Chief
African Section: Conrad C. Reining, Head
Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section: Allan G. Anderson, Head
Children's Book Section: Virginia Haviland, Head
International Organizations Section: Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, Head
Public Reference Section: Peter Draz, Head

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Howard F. Cline, Director
Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture
Earl J. Pariseau, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*

LOAN DIVISION

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
Ralph L. Henderson, Assistant Chief
Library Station in the Capitol: Charles H. Stephenson, Jr., Head

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

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

MAP DIVISION

Walter W. Ristow, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

MUSIC DIVISION

Harold Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Archive of Folk Song: Mrs. Rac Korson, Head

Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary
Curator

Recording Laboratory: Robert B. Carneal,
Chief Engineer

NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY

John F. Stearns, Chief (from August 13, 1962)

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

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Horace I. Poleman, Chief

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

Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Head

Japanese Section: Osamu Shimizu, Head

Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Head

South Asia Section: Cecil C. Hobbs, Head

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief

Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief

Alan M. Fern, Curator for Fine Prints

Motion Picture Section: James H. Culver,
Head

Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen,
Specialist in Photography

RARE BOOK DIVISION

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

John Sherrod, Chief (until March 25, 1963)

Marvin W. McFarland, Assistant Chief (from
March 18, 1963), and Acting Chief (March
23-August 18, 1963)

Dwight E. Gray, Chief (from August 19, 1963)

Aeronautics Section: Marvin W. McFarland,
Head (until March 17, 1963), Acting Head
(from March 18, 1963)

Reference and Library Services Section: Em-
mett B. McGeever, Head (from February 4,
1963)

Special Bibliographics Section: Clement R.
Brown, Head

SERIAL DIVISION

Charles LaHood, Jr., Chief

John H. Thaxter, Assistant Chief

SLAVIC AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN DIVISION

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Paul L. Horecky, Assistant Chief

Slavic Room: Alfred C. String, Curator

STACK AND READER DIVISION

Charles M. Gottschalk, Chief (until October 11,
1962)

Alvin Moore, Jr., Assistant Chief; Acting Chief
(October 12, 1962—March 31, 1963)

Edward N. MacConomy, Jr., Chief (from
April 1, 1963)

Microfilm Reading Room:

John M. Hunt, Supervisor (until Novem-
ber 26, 1962)

Robert B. Gross, Supervisor (from Jan-
uary 7, 1963)

Law Library

Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian and
Acting Law Librarian

William H. Crouch, Acting General Counsel

William S. Strauss, Assistant General Counsel

AMERICAN-BRITISH LAW DIVISION

William H. Crouch, Chief

Walter H. Zeydel, Assistant Chief

James G. McEwan, Librarian, Anglo-Ameri-
can Law Reading Room

Robert V. Shirley, Librarian-in-Charge, Law
Library in the Capitol

EUROPEAN LAW DIVISION

Edmund C. Jann, Chief

Fred Karpf, Assistant Chief (from November 2,
1962)

FAR EASTERN LAW DIVISION

Tao-tsi Hsia, Chief

HISPANIC LAW DIVISION

Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, Chief

NEAR EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN LAW
DIVISION

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director

Lester S. Jayson, Deputy Director

Burnis Walker, Executive Officer

Charles A. Goodrum, Coordinator of Research

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

Harry N. Stein, Chief

ECONOMICS DIVISION

Julius W. Allen, Chief

John C. Jackson, Assistant Chief

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

Frederick B. Arner, Chief

Helen E. Livingston, Assistant Chief

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIVISION

William C. Olson, Chief

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT DIVISION

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief

William R. Tansill, Assistant Chief

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

Norman A. Pierce, Chief
Merwin C. Phelps, Assistant Chief

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Tom V. Wilder, Chief

SENIOR SPECIALISTS DIVISION

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director
Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director
Edmond L. Applebaum, Executive Officer
Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Officer
Mrs. Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
Cyrillic Bibliographic Project: Rudolf Smits,
Chief
Public Law 480 Program: Robert D. Stevens,
Coordinator
Union List of Serials Project: Mrs. Edna
Brown Titus, Editor

BINDING DIVISION

George E. Smith, Chief
Mrs. Henrietta M. Mierke, Assistant Chief (un-
til May 31, 1963)

CARD DIVISION

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief
Elizabeth H. Harding, Assistant Chief (until
December 9, 1962), and Assistant Chief for
Administration (from December 10, 1962)
Loran P. Karsner, Assistant Chief for Produc-
tion (from January 21, 1963)

CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Edward A. Finlayson, Chief (until February 5,
1963)
Mrs. Alice F. Toomey, Chief (from February 6,
1963)

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief
John C. Rather, Assistant Chief

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Jennings Wood, Chief
Nathan R. Einhorn, Assistant Chief

ORDER DIVISION

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief
Robert C. Sullivan, Assistant Chief

SERIAL RECORD DIVISION

Mrs. Mary E. Kahler, Chief
Mrs. Marjorie B. Amis, Assistant Chief

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Richard S. Angell, Chief
Robert R. Holmes, Assistant Chief

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief
Johannes L. Dewton, Assistant Chief

Copyright Office

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights
George D. Cary, Deputy Register
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register
Abe A. Goldman, General Counsel

CATALOGING DIVISION

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief
Mrs. Aubry L. Graham, Assistant Chief

EXAMINING DIVISION

Barbara A. Ringer, Chief (until February 17,
1963), and Assistant Register of Copyrights
for Examining (from February 18, 1963)
(Vacant), Assistant Chief

REFERENCE DIVISION

Richard S. MacCartency, Chief (until August
30, 1963)
Waldo Moore, Chief (from October 14, 1963)
Mrs. Marjorie G. McCannon, Assistant Chief

SERVICE DIVISION

Luther H. Mumford, Chief
Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief

Administrative Department

Robert C. Gooch, Director
William J. Welsh, Associate Director
Duard M. Eddins, Assistant to the Director
John C. Murphy, Chief of Protective Services

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS DIVISION

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

GUARD DIVISION

Arthur C. Barbour, Captain of the Guard

OFFICE OF COLLECTIONS MAINTENANCE AND
PRESERVATION (formerly the Office of the
Keeper of the Collections)

Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections
(until March 4, 1963)
Paul E. Edlund, Collections Maintenance and
Preservation Officer (from May 24, 1963)
August S. Domer, Assistant Keeper of the Col-
lections (until April 8, 1963); Assistant
Collections Maintenance and Preservation
Officer (from April 9, 1963)

OFFICE OF FISCAL SERVICES

Julius Davidson, Chief
 William W. Rossiter, Deputy Chief
 Accounting Office:
 Mary E. Kilroy, Accounting Officer
 Lawrence C. Arbaugh, Assistant Accounting
 Officer (until July 19, 1963)
 Budget Office:
 William W. Rossiter, Budget Officer
 Richard L. Cain, Sr., Assistant Budget
 Officer
 Data Processing Office (formerly the Tabu-
 lating Section): George R. Perreault, Head
 Disbursing Office:
 James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer
 Roy H. Spillers, Assistant Disbursing Officer

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Donald C. Holmes, Chief
 Stephen R. Salmon, Assistant Chief (from De-
 cember 10, 1962)

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

Poetry in English:
 Louis Untermeyer (until May 31, 1963)
 Howard Nemerov (from September 1, 1963)

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Aeronautics: Charles A. Lindbergh
 American Letters:
 Richard P. Blackmur, Catherine Drinker
 Bowen, Cleanth Brooks, Babette Deutsch,
 Louis Untermeyer, Eudora Welty

Saul Bellow, Richard Eberhart, Katherine
 Anne Porter, Elmer Rice, John Steinbeck
 English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
 Historical Cartography: Clara E. LeGear
 History of Canon Law and Roman Law:
 Stephan George Kuttner
 History of International Intellectual Relations:
 Waldo Gifford Leland
 Humanities: Robert Frost (died January 29,
 1963)
 Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History:
 Myron B. Smith
 Luso-Brazilian Culture: Robert C. Smith
 Materials for Research in American History:
 Samuel F. Bemis, Samuel E. Morison, Allan
 Nevins
 Motion Pictures: Willard Webb
 Rare Books: Lessing J. Rosenwald
 Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris

FOREIGN CONSULTANT OF THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Slavic Studies in Germany Since World War II:
 Peter Scheibert

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PUR-
CHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Edgar Breitenbach, Rudy O. Pozzatti, Fritz
 Eichenberg

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER
WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress,
 Chairman, *ex officio*
 Lloyd A. Dunlap, Administrative Editor

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

John C. Davis, Manager

Letter of Transmittal to Congress

The President of the Senate:

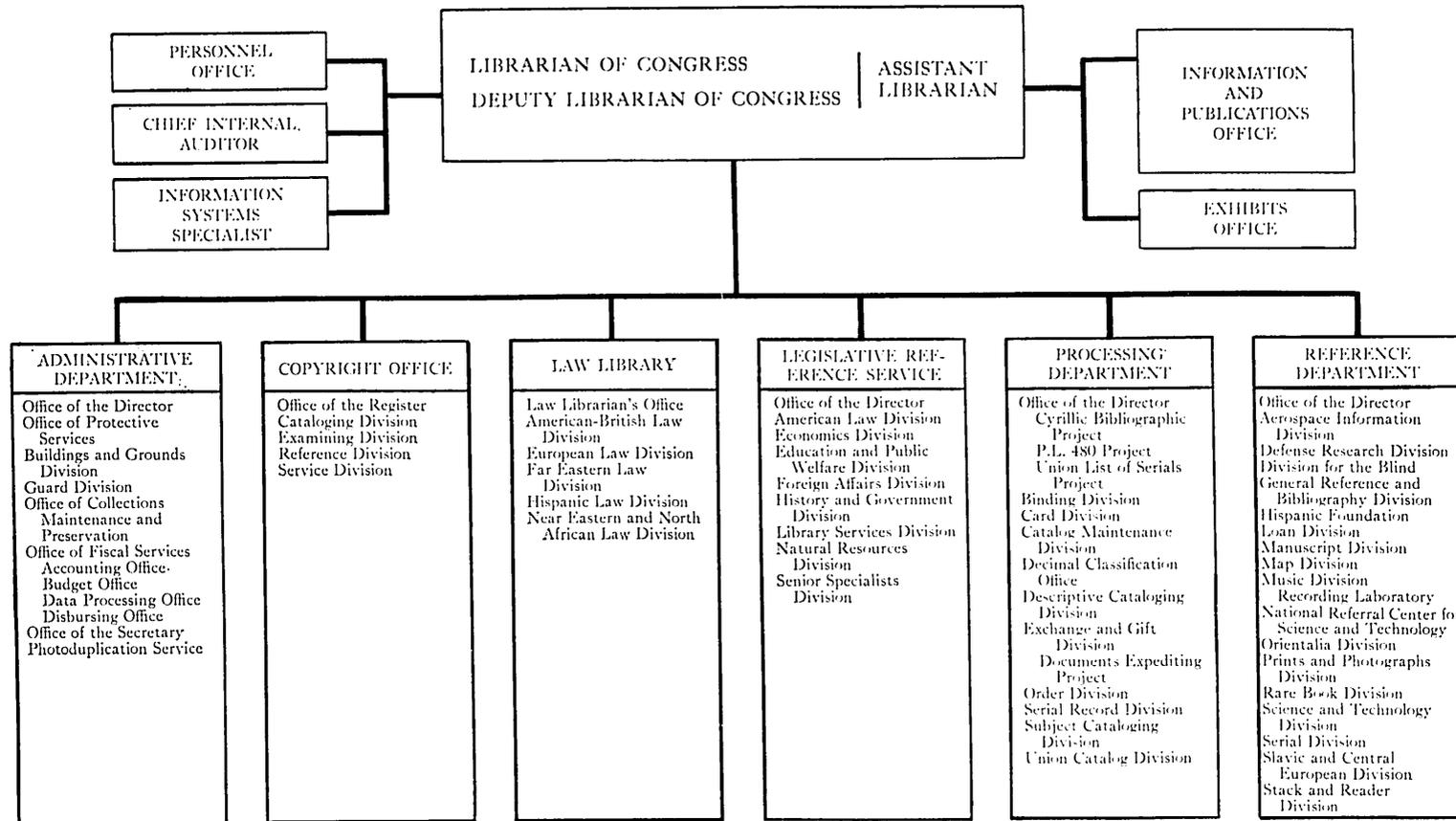
The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. 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, 1963, are submitted herewith, as is a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Organization Chart



JANUARY 1964

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1963

Introduction

TWENTY-FIVE years ago William Adams Slade, then Chief Reference Librarian, wrote in an appendix to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938*:

The Library of Congress, functioning as it does in the service of Congress and the entire governmental establishment, functions also in the service of the general public, among other ways as a center of research for the benefit of investigators coming to it in numbers from at home and abroad, providing them with whatever material to their purposes the collections afford, with special facilities for their studies and with expert guidance in pursuing them. These aids to research are made possible by the strong support the Library receives from Congress, supplemented by the support, also strong, it receives from the public. The gifts from the public, of materials and money, have brought and are continuing to bring new distinctions to the collections and increased strength to the service, notably the service to research.

These aids to research made possible by the strong support received from Congress, supplemented by the support received from the public, are demonstrated first in the constant growth of the collections. At the time Mr. Slade wrote the above passage, just before World War II, they included 8,731,139 pieces, excluding manuscripts which were thought not feasible to include in the tabulations.

At the close of fiscal year 1963, despite an increasingly selective acquisitions policy, the collections totaled 43,131,479 items, a

substantial increase not only over 1938, but also over the 41,867,494 pieces reported in fiscal year 1962. Books and pamphlets, covering a tremendous span of time as well as of subjects, numbered 12,752,792. Manuscripts, not included in the count a quarter century ago, number 18,610,876 pieces, invaluable source material for the scholar. The number of maps has doubled in those 25 years, reaching a total of 2,746,879. This is a collection which has taken new directions in a day when new countries are developing on the familiar planet Earth, and new frontiers in space are opening to the explorer. Fine prints and reproductions come to 588,641 pieces, and photographic negatives, prints, and slides have reached a total of 3,124,741. Volumes and pieces of music now number 2,140,991, and constitute one of the world's outstanding collections. Blind readers can call upon a total of 685,194 volumes in raised type, 576,278 containers of talking books, and 5,506 books on magnetic tape. The number of bound volumes of newspapers—156,766 as compared with 160,466 in fiscal 1962—reflects the trend toward preserving newspapers on microfilm. As the total of bound volumes declines, the microfilm total rises; the Library now has 112,320 reels of microfilmed newspapers as compared to 94,058 at the end of fiscal year 1962. Other reels and strips of microfilm total 140,111; microprint cards, 166,355; and Microcards, 63,363. Reels of motion pictures, ranging from the earliest days of

the art to the present and boasting significant documentary records, increased in number to 75,378. Recordings include 119,304 discs and 5,860 tapes and wires. Completing the total figure are 1,060,124 broadsides, posters, photocopies, and other materials.

Nineteen major exhibitions and 32 smaller displays held during the year illustrated the richness and depth of the collections. Featured were the American musical theater; a panorama of poets in photographs, facsimiles of manuscripts, and books shown in connection with the National Poetry Festival; a collection of contemporary Swiss posters and another of Dutch posters; the 19th National Exhibition of Prints; and the American artist Joseph Pennell and his contemporaries.

In connection with the exhibits the presentation on June 12 of an "Award of Distinction" to the Library of Congress by the Civil War Centennial Commission deserves mention. Presented by Congressman Fred Schwengel, vice chairman of the Commission, the award recognized the "distinguished and extraordinary contribution to the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War" which included the Library's publications relating to the Civil War, its superb exhibit of Civil War materials, and its enrichment of learning in the field of Civil War scholarship.

Just short of reaching its mid-century mark, the Legislative Reference Service for the first time went over the 100,000 mark in the inquiries it handled for Congress. The total, 105,152, exceeded the 1962 figure by 6 percent. The continuing upward trend of Congressional use is seen in the fact that the 1962 total itself represented an 18 percent increase over 1961. The number of requests received by the Service in fiscal 1963 is double the number received 10 years ago.

Reference questions and loan requests for the Government, other libraries, and individual users of the Library answered by the Reference and Processing Departments and the Law Library came to over

800,000 including more than 44,000 for Members and Committees of Congress. Over 2,150,000 volumes were supplied for use within Library buildings and better than 230,000 for interlibrary loan.

The Photoduplication Service received 71,943 requests for photoduplicates; of these 3,109 were for official use, the other 68,834 coming from all over the world. The remarkable growth in the use of microfilm is shown in the fact that the number of negative microfilm exposures increased by almost 60 percent in the past fiscal year. The number of exposures totaled 11,008,537, of which 10,735,506 were for use by libraries, institutions, research agencies, and others.

During the year the Division for the Blind began the collection of braille musical scores and texts authorized by Public Law 87-765. Another innovation was the talking book on 10-inch records recorded at a speed of $16\frac{2}{3}$ r.p.m. All records ordered after January 1963 are on this smaller, slower-speed disc, which provides 45 minutes of recorded time on each side and therefore reduces the number of discs required for each book. The Division also received prototypes of fully enclosed, magnetic-tape talking books.

The sale of catalog cards continued to soar, reaching an all-time high of 46,022,022. This exceeded by $3\frac{1}{2}$ million the previous record established in fiscal 1962. The amount deposited in the U.S. Treasury from the sale of these cards and technical publications—\$2,959,771—came to 107 percent of the amount appropriated for salaries and other expenses of the card distribution service.

Another record was established in the Copyright Office, which observed the biggest year in its history, with total registrations mounting close to 265,000 and total gross receipts reaching almost \$1,124,000. Of this amount close to \$1,078,000 in applied fees was turned over to the U.S. Treasury.

Thus, from sales of cards and technical publications and from copyright fees, a total of \$4,037,771 was returned to the U.S.

Treasury. This was 21.5 percent of the total appropriations to the Library, excluding the \$1,100,000 allocated for renovation of space in the Navy Yard Annex.

Publications from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic acquired under the Public Law 480 foreign acquisitions program and shipped directly to American research libraries during fiscal year 1963 went over the million mark. To make these valuable publications fully useful, they must be described. Cataloging programs, jointly financed by the participating libraries, were therefore planned and became operative during the fiscal year. The Arabic and the Indic cataloging units at the Library were strengthened. Local staffs in New Delhi and in Karachi were trained in the preparation of data sheets, and local printers were engaged to print the body of each entry in vernacular script. The first copy from New Delhi printers arrived in Washington in early March 1963. It was combined with printing in Roman characters in the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office to produce copy for the final card printed by offset. Continuing its cooperation in the cataloging of Arabic materials, Princeton University supplied copy for about 45 percent of the books received in this area.

The Children's Book Section, authorized in the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, began operation in March. Comparable to the Library's subject specialization in other fields, the section serves as a center to which illustrators, writers, publishers, and people who work with children can come to do research on children's books. It is headed by a specialist who can advise them, who recommends children's literature for acquisition by the Library, and who prepares bibliographies of works relating to children's literature for publication. Work is already in progress on a major compilation, a bibliography of reference works in children's literature. In addition, several short lists have been prepared to meet specific requests.

Outstanding among the Library's cultural programs was the first National Poetry

Festival held October 22-24, 1962, in the Coolidge Auditorium. About 80 American poets gathered to participate in the Festival, the first to be sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government.

The Library and Automation

Begun in April 1961 with announcement of a grant of \$100,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the study of automation of research libraries was near completion at the end of fiscal year 1963. The conclusions reached by the survey team are presented in an 88-page report, *Automation and the Library of Congress*, published in January 1964 and available from the Government Printing Office at a price of \$2.

In brief, the survey team concluded:

That automation in three areas of library work—bibliographic processing, catalog searching, and document retrieval—is now technically and economically feasible in large research libraries.

That automation can both augment and accelerate the services of such libraries in the next 10 years.

That retrieving the intellectual content of books by automation is not yet feasible for large collections, but that progress in this direction will be advanced by automating certain library functions now.

That automation will enhance the adaptability of libraries to changes in the research world and facilitate the development of a national system of automated research libraries.

That automation will reduce the cost-to-performance ratio, although the team concluded that the Library of Congress should aim at expanding services and solving the pressing problems of research libraries rather than at reducing total operating costs.

The implications of the proposed system for the national research picture lie in equipment which does not now exist in all cases as "off-the-shelf" items but which is feasible. Some developmental work will be required for certain pieces of equip-

ment, such as consoles and output printing devices. Into an enormous computer store or "memory"—larger than any now operative—could be fed the contents of the card catalogs in the Library of Congress and in other libraries, as well as indexes and abstracts. The user would communicate with the system by means of a console which might be a display device built around a cathode-ray tube. Through such a console, bibliographies, reading lists, and reports responding to individual needs could be reclaimed from the "memory."

It would be possible to create a national system of automated libraries by tying individual libraries into the central store, or "memory," through a console linked to the Library of Congress system by standard communication lines. The next need, high-speed, high-quality printing for producing book catalogs, is expected to be met by equipment to be developed soon.

Such a system could bring growing collections in research libraries under more effective bibliographical control, save time and space in the use and maintenance of now-unwieldy catalogs in card form, and relieve arrearages in cataloging and processing that result from the ever-increasing volume of publication, particularly in the fields of serial publications.

The survey team recommended that the Librarian of Congress:

Request \$750,000 to be devoted to securing system specifications for the automation of the internal operations of the Library of Congress and the functions it performs for other libraries.

Request funds for implementing the system specified by the above design effort immediately upon its completion.

Establish a group within the Library to administer the automation project and to assume responsibility for its continuing implementation.

In regard to the second recommendation, the report states that "it is impossible to arrive at a precise and accurate total cost for the automation project prior to a detailed design effort." But according to a preliminary estimate by the team, an auto-

mated Library of Congress system would cost between \$50 and \$70 million. The report stresses, however, that the immediate objective of automation should not be the reduction of costs but rather the solution of the pressing problems which face large research libraries.

The long-range objective of automation will be to focus the services of the Library on the individual user for the satisfaction of his research needs, providing "tailor-made" reports, bibliographies, reading lists, and other materials on request. Provision of this kind of service would increase use of libraries for research and would enhance the level of our cultural and intellectual activities.

The report describes the present increase in research activity in government, industry, and educational institutions and points out that research libraries should meet these increasing demands for service by the introduction of computers and related equipment. The team strongly recommends that the Library of Congress, because of its central role in the Nation's library system, take the lead in the automation venture.

THE AIRLIE CONFERENCE

Interest in the survey and its preliminary findings led to the Conference on Libraries and Automation at the Airlie Foundation in Warrenton, Va., May 26-29, 1963. Limited to 100 invited participants, the conference was sponsored by the Library of Congress, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Science Foundation, the latter providing the major financial support. Serious concern was expressed by the administrators of leading libraries and by industrial representatives over the complexities of library automation. Even more significant were the indications that librarians are looking to computer technology for a solution to their problems of recordkeeping, inventory control, and fiscal management. Strong initial programs in these areas must precede the more complex one of automating direct service to the reader.

Also evident at the conference was the role other libraries expect the Library of Congress to play in the support of experiments in communication and printing technology, the production of machine-readable card catalog copy, and the development of rules for cataloging and filing in an automated system.

The proceedings of the conference will be published during 1964.

USE OF COMPUTERS

For over 20 years the Library of Congress has utilized electrical accounting machines with increasing effectiveness for business operations and for the collection of reliable statistical information. Despite the continued improvement of electrical accounting machines, their inherent limitations prevent them from effectively meeting the ever-increasing Library requirements. The small-scale computer provided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1964, Public Law 88-248, will allow for greater speed and versatility. By application of automatic data processing to its business and certain bibliographic activities, the Library expects to gain increased currency in its reports and information, and improved effectiveness of operations. A good example is the control over serial publications purchased by the Library. Continual updating of the purchase records of some 20,000 such publications is important for bibliographical as well as fiscal purposes but is virtually impossible with electrical accounting machines.

The Library also requires such equipment in the bibliographic field. Rules for arranging and filing cannot be followed by an electrical accounting machine but can be built into computer programs. Areas where it is certain that automatic data processing can be applied include the Presidential Papers Program, which involves complex sorting and long print-out runs. Although a small computer can be used only for individual business and limited bibliographic operations, experience with it will develop a staff with some com-

petence in computer techniques, which will be useful for the day when extensive automation is practical.

Even the *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* felt the approach of the computer age as the Processing Department investigated new systems of printing the 7th edition. Experiments were conducted on two methods of preparing copy. In an effort to speed actual composition time and to lower printing costs, the first experiment was based on cuttings from the 6th edition and its several supplements mounted in parallel columns with a final column containing material which required resetting.

The second experiment, involving the use of electronic photocomposition, was conducted in cooperation with the Government Printing Office. Use of this method would require resetting the entire 6th edition for storage on magnetic tape, which in turn could be fed into a photocomposing unit. By properly coding all of the new and changed headings which appear in the supplements, it would be possible to combine the tapes for the cumulated supplements with that of the basic volume by means of a computer, permitting future editions of the basic volumes to be revised, updated, and published very quickly. A further coding of the headings of the 6th edition and supplements would make it possible to extract lists of headings in special subject fields. Decision on the use of this method will depend in part upon availability of the equipment at the Government Printing Office and in part on the availability of funds to reset the text for the 7th edition.

MECHANIZATION IN THE CARD DIVISION

During fiscal 1963 the Card Division introduced two new machine processes. One mechanically counts and inserts into envelopes the cards needed to fill orders in the "Cards-with-Books" Program. The other is a photo-transfer system to make a master for offset duplication of out-of-print cards to fill subscribers' orders on demand and of proofsheets from *The National Union*

Catalog, in order to supply entries cataloged by cooperating libraries.

Science and the Library

Science took its place in the Library of Congress in 1815 with the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's personal library which contained about 500 volumes in natural philosophy, agriculture, chemistry, zoology, and the technical arts. Additions to the collection in the next 50 years were benefited significantly by direct international exchange, authorized by Congress in 1840, and the growing number of publications issued by such agencies as the Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture, and the military services. The year 1866 was a milestone in the history of the Library's scientific collections. That was the year that the greater part of the Smithsonian Institution's library—roughly 40,000 volumes—was placed in the Library of Congress. The deposit provisions of the two basic copyright laws, enacted in 1865 and in 1870, have enabled the Library to acquire most of the publications issued in this country in scientific and technical fields as well as in other disciplines.

Of great benefit to the Library and its users in this subject area is the fact that in addition to acquisitions by copyright, gift, and purchase, the Library of Congress receives large quantities of scientific materials through more than 23,000 exchange agreements with governments, universities, laboratories, observatories, and scientific and technical institutions here and abroad. Several hundred of these agreements are with organizations in the USSR.

Today the Library's holdings in science and technology include more than 2 million books, approximately 20,000 journals and other serial titles (not issues), and a collection of some 400,000 technical reports that is growing at the rate of about 50,000 documents annually.

The present Science and Technology Division had two immediate ancestors—the

Science Division, founded in 1949, and the Technical Information Division. The latter had its own beginnings in the Science and Technology Project begun in 1947. Although the Science and Technology Division has primary responsibility within the Library for bibliographic and reference services in these fields, the programs of two other Library divisions are closely related to science and technology. Both the Defense Research and the Aerospace Information Divisions originated in projects launched by the Library of Congress in the late 1940's at the request of the Air Force. The Aerospace Information Division systematically abstracts scientific and technical articles on a selective basis from over 900 foreign publications. These abstracts are made available to industry and the scientific community through the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. The work of both these Library divisions is supported by the Department of Defense.

Although to a surface view they would seem far removed from the call of the scientist, several Library units are involved in serving the scientific community because of the special characteristics of their collections. Examples are the Map, Prints and Photographs, Manuscript, and Orientalia Divisions, as well as the Law Library.

Consistent readers of the Librarian's *Annual Report* know that industry has available a fee bibliography service through the cooperative effort of the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce and the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress. During the past fiscal year the number of requests was relatively small—156—but the importance of the work performed was high. These same readers also know that the Library of Congress was designated one of 12 Federal Regional Technical Report Centers located throughout the country.

Probably the most outstanding event in the bibliographic program of the Science and Technology Division was the inauguration of the Antarctic Bibliography Project with the support of the Antarctic Programs

of the National Science Foundation. The bibliography is issued on cards to subscribers. The intense interest in science and its related fields, with its correlative need for information, has increased the importance of the Library's publications in the scientific and technological areas, many of which are discussed in the chapter on the Reference Department.

THE NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Supported by funds from the National Science Foundation, the National Referral Center for Science and Technology was established in August 1962. Designed "to provide comprehensive, coordinated access to the Nation's resources of scientific and technical information," the Center was established in the Library of Congress to take full advantage of the Library's unparalleled bibliographic resources, its working relationships with all elements of the scholarly world, and its broad interests in all fields of science—physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and the many technical areas relating to them.

Drawing upon these tangible and intangible resources, the Center was able to organize its program, recruit its basic staff, and achieve an operational status in little more than 6 months.

The Center was assigned three principal functions:

1. To identify all significant information systems and services in science and technology, and to acquire and correlate data defining their nature, scope, and capabilities.
2. To provide advice and guidance about such information resources, in response to requests and through published directories, to any activity or individual requiring access to them in terms that will permit the most effective satisfaction of the requirement.
3. To examine, through investigation and analysis, the relationships existing among the Nation's information systems and services.

Referral services were formally begun on March 4, 1963. By the end of the fiscal year, 4 months later, the Center had received about 400 requests for referral service. It had also succeeded in identifying 4,800 potentially significant information resources, sent a survey form to 2,100, and received 1,050 replies. To indicate the Center's continuing growth, it may be noted that by the end of December 1963, some 7,500 information resources had been identified, and about 4,500 had been asked for descriptive data.

CONGRESSIONAL NEEDS

The needs of Congress for scientific and technological information have naturally expanded as the vital impact of science and technology on public policy has become more and more evident. Not only in the relatively new sphere of space exploration, but also in the areas of national defense, utilization of natural resources, public health, and many others, Congress has shown increasing awareness that science is one of the most dynamic forces affecting domestic and foreign policy alike. These broad considerations, together with the dramatic rise in recent years of the cost of Federal programs for research and development, have resulted in growing Congressional use of the Library's scientific resources.

Experience shows that Congress needs not only scientific and technological information, but also staff consultants who can interpret scientific data and relate them to the legislative process and to the determination of legislative policies. The Library has a sound foundation for this combination of services in its unsurpassed collections of scientific and technological information, and in its specialists in the Legislative Reference Service and in the Science and Technology Division. In the Legislative Reference Service, not only the Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and the Senior Specialist in Engineering, but specialists in economics, national defense, public administration, and other fields have

been able to assist Members and Committees of Congress in many areas of public policy deeply affected by science and technology.

Those of us who have witnessed the astonishing developments in medicine, conservation, communication, space exploration, defense, and agriculture—to name but a few—know that there is no longer any field which remains untouched by science. The Congress must keep pace with scientific developments and, in addition, to their application to the Nation and its people. To supply information in this field and give it the proper background, the Legislative Reference Service must also keep pace in staff and in resources.

LIAISON COMMITTEES

In last year's *Annual Report* the Librarian reported steps taken to set up liaison committees to serve as two-way channels of information and advice. The first to be appointed was the Liaison Committee of Librarians which was followed by a similar committee of humanists and social scientists. The personnel of both committees was given in the fiscal 1962 *Report*.

The companion committee of scientists, which was still in the process of organization at that time, was fully formed by the end of fiscal year 1963. It is composed of William O. Baker, vice president (research) of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Fred R. Cagle, vice president of Tulane University; Robert Mario Fano, professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences; Don R. Swanson, formerly manager of the Synthetic Intelligence Division at Thompson Ramo Wooldrige, Inc., and now dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago; and Alan T. Waterman, former director of the National Science Foundation.

One of the chief advantages of such committees lies not in their formal meetings alone but in the constant informal exchange of ideas. Outstanding representatives of the major fields of knowledge become alert

to the needs and the problems of the national library. The Library, in turn, benefits from their new approaches to old problems, their original ideas, and the reflection they bring of the needs and interests of these varied fields as they relate to the role of the national library.

The Third Building

A healthy library is a growing one. The Library of Congress, which began in a room in the Capitol over 160 years ago, has grown so steadily in users, collections, and services that it now thrusts outward at the solid walls of the old Main Building and its supplemental Annex to find shelf space for books, desk space for staff, and seating space for readers.

The plan for a third building to solve the present dilemma is not new to readers of the Librarian's *Annual Report*. The immediate need to undertake studies for such a building was discussed by the Library and the Architect of the Capitol as early as 1956. This *Report* summarizes the thinking and the action since that time.

Intensive studies of a new building and how best to distribute the Library's functions, activities, and services among three locations followed those initial discussions. Estimates indicated that to meet its needs for a quarter of a century after occupancy the Library required a structure that would occupy four city blocks and contain nearly 2 million square feet, net. On May 14, 1960, Public Law 86-489, authorizing the preparation of preliminary plans and cost estimates for a third building, was approved. The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1961, signed on July 12, 1960, provided \$75,000 for this purpose.

However, before preliminary plans for such a building could be completed, consideration of the Library project was combined with planning then under way for a memorial to President James Madison. Several joint resolutions were introduced into the 87th Congress for a Madison Memorial that would also include space for some of the Library's collections. In essence, the resolutions incorporated the

proposals of the James Madison Memorial Commission for a "living memorial," providing for a research center on the two-block site (square 732) east of the Cannon Building and directly south of the main building of the Library of Congress. The museum and research center, including a statue of Madison and exhibits relating to him, would occupy the space above ground; below ground about 473,000 square feet, net, would be devoted to special collections of the Library of Congress, including the papers relating to James Madison and other Presidents, rare books, and similar materials. While agreeing that the plan was an appropriate living memorial, the Library pointed out that the proposal, which offered only about 24 percent of the space required, did not begin to meet the Library's needs and could not replace the urgently needed third building.

At the outset of the architects' preliminary planning, the most logical location for the third building was considered to be directly east of the Annex, where four squares would have been required to meet the Library's total needs. The proposed combination with the Madison Memorial would reduce the requirements for the building east of the Annex to two squares, on which a smaller structure providing the remaining 76 percent of needed space could be erected.

The resolutions relating to the Madison Memorial were not acted upon in the 87th Congress except for hearings held by a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works of each House. Similar bills introduced early in the 88th Congress had not been acted upon by the close of the fiscal year.

A new aspect was given to both the Madison Memorial and the Library's building program with the introduction in the first 2 months of the new fiscal year (July and August 1963) of several identical bills to authorize the erection of a third building for the Library of Congress on square 732 and to name it the "President James Madison Memorial Library." This site,

directly south of the Main Building, would offer ease of access to users and many administrative and operational advantages, but it would allow only 70 to 75 percent of the space required by the Library. To offset this in some degree the proposed legislation provides further that the underground garages to be constructed in squares 637 and 691, several blocks southwest of the Main Building, provide aboveground facilities for those portions of the collections which the three major buildings would not be able to house.

The concern of Congress over the need for adequate space for the Library has been demonstrated in the various proposals, although it must be observed that no measure now before the Congress relates exclusively to the Library's critical space needs. In July of 1963 the Joint Committee on the Library discussed the status of the various proposals and planned to consider the subject further at a future meeting.

Meanwhile, the suspension of progress in the Library's building program since the completion of the Madison Memorial study and cost estimate in 1961 has caused grave concern. Crowding, which was already severe in 1960, is becoming steadily worse. The quest for additional space accommodations within the present Library buildings is administratively and otherwise costly and is not productive of desirable results. One of the latest examples of attempts to provide work space is the projected renovation of windowless storage areas on the fourth floor of the Annex. In other than abnormal circumstances such use of such space would never be contemplated. This renovation can be made possible by transferring the contents of the area to ungraded and, for the most part, unpaved ground within the Annex foundations and to a structure located about 50 miles from Washington which has been made temporarily available to the Library by the General Services Administration. Of the two, only the latter area is suitable for the live storage of certain library materials, equipment, and supplies, but it will require main-

tenance of a shuttle delivery service to the Library buildings.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted that the General Services Administration has assigned some 85,000 square feet, net, of ground-level space in the Naval Weapons Plant, now called the Navy Yard Annex, to the Library. Although the most satisfactory of several locations considered for temporary use, the site places more than 400 staff members about one mile away from the main activities of the Library, many of which are vitally interwoven with their work. Appropriations for fiscal year 1963 included \$1,100,000 to be made available to the General Services Administration for the renovation. The contract was awarded at the close of the fiscal year and calls for completion on or about April 1, 1964.

The total space in General Services Administration buildings to be placed at the Library's disposal in fiscal year 1964, helpful though it will be, is far short of compensating for present crowding in the Library buildings. No other additional temporary outside space is in prospect. At best, these are only stopgaps and, like all stopgaps, relieve the current pressure but do not provide for an orderly, planned development of the Library's program. The urgent need for action to provide additional permanent space for the Library cannot be overemphasized.

Publications

Among the many roles a national library may play is that of publisher, a role assumed in order to bring to a wide audience the fruits of its bibliographic program. A list of the publications issued by the Library of Congress during fiscal year 1963 is found in appendix VI. In the chapters on the Processing and the Reference Departments many are described briefly. The production of these bibliographies and related publications requires varied abilities, ranging from the knowledge of the specialist, through the skill of the typist, to the capability of the editor. No list can adequately reveal the concentration of effort and the unselfish desire to supply a tool

truly useful to scholars that each person brings to its production.

The first volume of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961*, appeared in October 1962. Thus a longtime dream of scholars for a comprehensive guide to the manuscript resources of the Nation in every field at last began to become a reality. A careful consideration of the first volume, in which both the Advisory Committee on the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections and the Library's Committee on Manuscript Cataloging participated, resulted in changes designed to make the publication, especially the index, more useful. By the end of fiscal 1963, work on the revised index was well under way. The volume covering the cataloging done in 1962, plus a separate index volume covering all the collections cataloged thus far, are expected off the press in the spring of 1964. The catalogs have been made possible through special grants from the Council on Library Resources; by January 1964 these grants totaled \$370,565. Now that the costly experimental stages of this enormous cooperative undertaking have been successfully passed, the Library hopes to be able to carry on the activity as a regular part of its work on the National Union Catalog.

The first volumes of *The National Union Catalog, 1958-62*, which also includes quinquennial cumulations of *Music and Phonorecords* and *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, began to appear late in 1963 from the presses of Rowman and Littlefield, Inc. Contained in it are entries for all items cataloged by the Library of Congress from 1958 through 1962, plus monographic items bearing imprints of 1956, or later, cataloged by other American libraries reporting to the National Union Catalog. In the 54 volumes making up the new publication are 35,000 pages containing references or entries for about 830,000 titles and some 3,200,000 location symbols. Of the titles recorded, 58 percent represent Library of Congress printed catalog cards and 42 percent are entries from other libraries.

Just short of 800 libraries now report to the National Union Catalog and subscriptions to the printed volumes run over 1,250.

Early in the fiscal year, in September 1962, in response to a request from the ALA Committee on Resources' Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, the Library of Congress undertook the reproduction and distribution of proofsheets of the catalog entries prepared for *The National Union Catalog* from copy supplied by other libraries but not represented among the Library's own printed cards. Proofsheets are reproduced, cut, punched, and shipped weekly to over 50 libraries. Subscribing libraries receive the information much faster than they would if they waited for the printed volume. More important, the proofsheet provides excellent copy from which individual libraries can reproduce their own cards by offset. This service, combined with the longstanding proofsheet service of Library of Congress cards, has doubled the amount of cataloging copy that was available to other libraries before its inception.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted the enthusiastic reception on both sides of the Atlantic of the *Guide to the Study of the United States of America*, published in 1960, and announced that a supplement had been undertaken. The gigantic task of compiling the supplement will not be completed before January 1966. The statement made last year as to the popularity of the *Guide* is borne out by the fact that the Superintendent of Documents reports that there have been four printings, and at the close of the calendar year 1963 almost 13,000 copies had been sold.

Volume 6 of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Clara E. LeGear, Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography, was published at the close of the fiscal year. For this work she won the first C. S. Hammond Company Library Award, presented July 19, 1963, at the second general session of the American Library Association's 82d annual conference in Chicago.

Legislation Affecting the Library

Funds for the varied operations of the Library of Congress are included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. Under Public Law 87-730 the Library was allowed \$19,431,930 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. This represented a substantial increase over the appropriation for fiscal 1962. This amount was later increased by Public Law 88-25, which provided a supplemental appropriation of \$473,410 for the salary increases that had been authorized by Public Law 87-793. The total direct appropriation for the Library, therefore, came to \$19,905,340. The carryover from fiscal 1962, transfers from other Government agencies, and gift and trust funds brought the total available for obligation to \$29,513,087.

Significant increases were approved, one of \$100,000 in the appropriation for books for the Library's general collections and one of \$20,000 for books for the Law Library. A sum of \$1,100,000 was included to reimburse the General Services Administration for alterations in the space to be occupied by the Library of Congress at the Naval Weapons Plant. An amount of \$15,000 was allowed to index and microfilm the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska.

The statutory limitation on the amount of gift funds which the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board may accept for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in the permanent loan account was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by Public Law 87-522.

Under Public Law 87-668 any renewal term of copyright that was scheduled to expire between September 19, 1962, and December 31, 1965, is automatically continued until December 31, 1965. The extension covers only those renewal copyrights still in force on September 19, 1962. The act had no effect on first terms of copyright or on a renewal copyright that expired before September 19, 1962.

As the national library, the Library of Congress has an interest in any measure to

improve libraries and to assist educational and cultural enterprises. During the fiscal year the Librarian testified on a number of bills in these areas. For example, in September 1962 he participated in a roundtable discussion on improved coordination of information before the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. He also testified in favor of the provision in the Revenue Act of 1964 extending to governmental and publicly supported organizations the 30-percent deduction of adjusted gross income for charitable contributions to educational institutions. Many valuable gifts have been lost to libraries not connected with universities or colleges because they were not considered "educational institutions" as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. Another proposed measure of interest to the Library was an amendment to Section 503 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material significant to the history of the United States. At the House hearings, the Librarian spoke in favor of this program, which would be administered by the National Historical Publications Commission of the General Services Administration.

The Librarian appeared before committees of both Houses to testify for the amendment to the Library Services Act and for the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. The first, by removing the 10,000 population limitation, makes possible the establishment of library services where none exist or the improvement of existing inadequate services in the crowded expanding metropolitan areas as well as in the rural sections of the Nation. It also increases the amounts available to the States on a matching basis for library services and authorizes funds for public library construction. The second act, the "bricks and mortar" bill, provides funds for construction of facilities, including libraries, by colleges and universities.

On December 30, 1963, the President signed Public Law 88-248 which appropriated funds for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1964. The total appropriation for the Library of Congress was \$20,488,800. On paper this represents an increase of \$583,460 over the appropriation for fiscal 1963. In reality, however, it indicates a gain of \$1,683,460 for the Library program since the figure for 1963 included the non-recurring item mentioned above of \$1,100,000 for the renovation of the Naval Weapons Plant. The fund for books for the general collections of the Library of Congress was increased by \$100,000. Congress also designated \$100,000 for the hiring of 20 additional catalogers. The total of \$978,000 allowed for the acquisition and collection of materials under Public Law 480 represents a substantial increase to enable the Library not only to continue programs in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic but also to begin similar programs in Indonesia, Israel, and Burma on a 6-month basis. At the time this report is written, offices have been established in the first two.

A summary of legislation affecting the Library of Congress is found in appendix XIII.

Personnel

Three types of seminars were instituted for management personnel during fiscal year 1963. The first was a series of monthly meetings at which key people from other Government agencies spoke to top management on a wide range of topics. Executive seminars, focused on administrative problems, policies, and procedures, were offered to division chiefs of the Reference Department. The third was an in-service training program of monthly meetings of 82 staff members at the supervisory level.

Staff training covered a wide field. Over 165 new clerical employees took the training course in office practices. Orientation sessions were held each month to familiarize 485 new employees with the rules, regulations, and policies of the Library of Congress.

Specialized and technical training courses included a lecture series on the organization and functions of the Library, one to train deck attendants, another to train office personnel in correspondence filing, two dealing with the processing of personnel action recommendations and, finally, three series of three sessions each to train about 90 time-and-attendance clerks.

The 14th annual recruiting program for outstanding graduates of library schools resulted in the selection of seven recruits. One entered military service, but the other six completed the planned rotational assignments in six departments and the Office of the Librarian.

In addition to the programs offered within the Library, over 100 staff members participated in special training programs offered by other Government agencies, local colleges and universities, or other nongovernmental facilities.

Various departments have experienced the loss through resignation or retirement of staff members who have served the Library with loyalty and with distinction. Their records and contributions have been reviewed in the weekly *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and will not be repeated here. All, however, leave an intangible mark on the spirit and the service of the institution which their successors absorb as part of the tradition of performance to which they themselves must measure up and which they must attempt to surpass. It is because the Library has drawn to itself so many staff members of unusual abilities and of an intellectual generosity which prompts them to a prodigal expenditure of these abilities in the im-

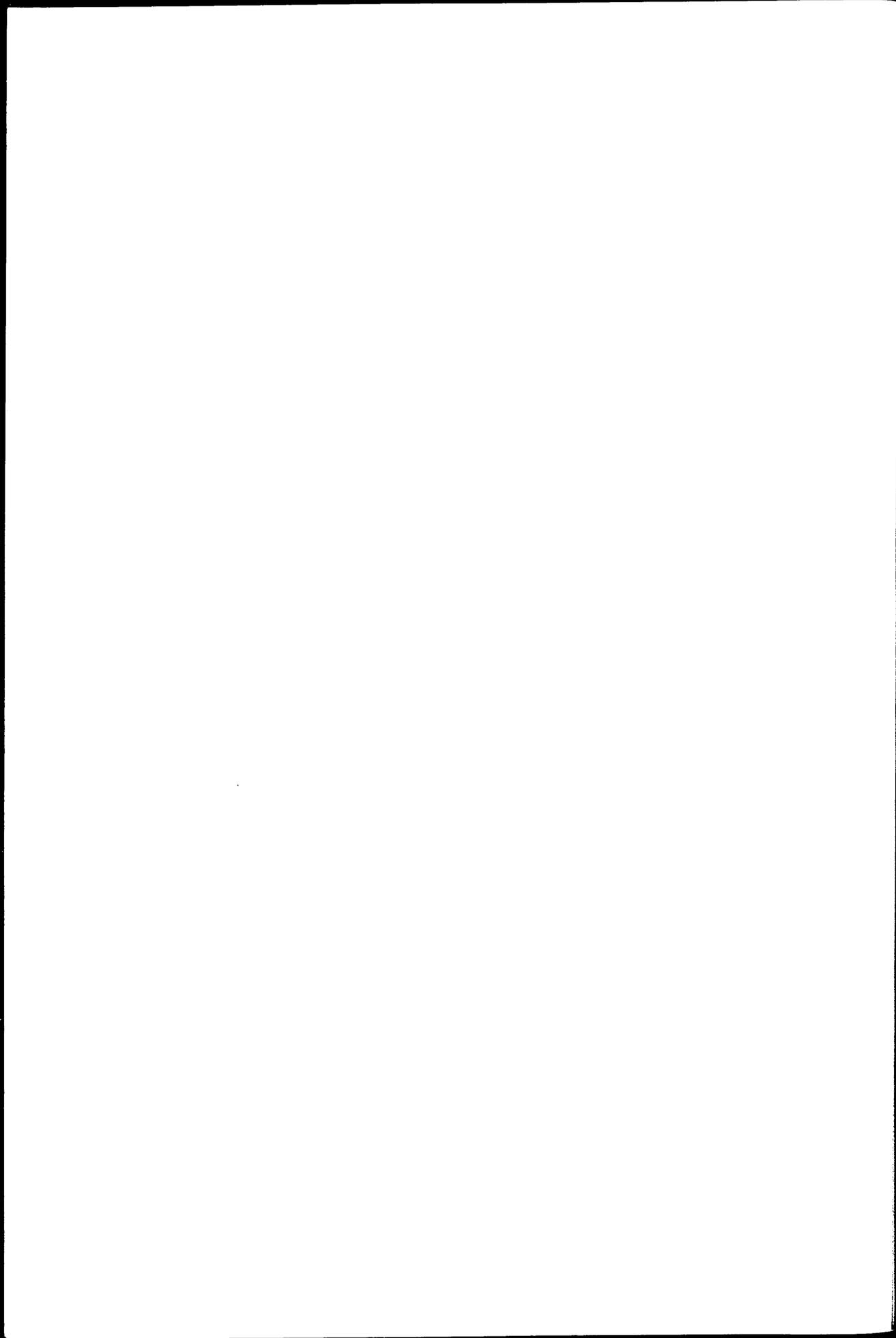
provement of the Library and its service that its high standards have been maintained at all costs.

Robert Frost

"I don't like to say goodbyes. I shan't be gone long. Think of me as just being away."

This was Robert Frost's way of bidding farewell to his friends in the Poetry Office shortly after his last public appearance in the Library of Congress before an overflow audience at the National Poetry Festival. Three months later Robert Frost was dead. He had served as Consultant in Poetry in English from 1958 to 1959 and as Honorary Consultant in the Humanities from 1959 to his death.

Mr. Frost's friendship with the Library had begun long before his official connection as a consultant. Over a period of many years he "said" his poems before rapt audiences at Library of Congress programs. It was at one of these programs, held in March 1941 in a series on "The Poet in a Democracy," that Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, said: "Good poets . . . tend to be conquerors. . . . Frost has conquered a piece of this country and made it forever his." Surely, of that part of the country which was forever his, the Library of Congress held title to a special piece. The mutual admiration between Robert Frost and the Library will long remain among the cherished treasures of the institution—represented tangibly by the collection of his books, recordings, and manuscripts, intangibly by the affection and respect he left in the hearts of the members of the staff.



CHAPTER I

The Processing Department

IN New Delhi a small black-haired woman in a bright sari carefully records the information from the book beside her on a Library of Congress data sheet. In Cairo a growing pile of newspapers is stored awaiting microfilming. In Wisbech, near London, negatives of the *Union List of Serials* come in increasing numbers from the unique cameras of Balding & Mansell. In a Midwestern town the staff of a small library unpacks a shipment of new books and finds a complete set of Library of Congress cards tucked in each volume, enabling them to proceed at once with the cataloging process. At a famous university an equally famous professor asks the librarian to request the Library of Congress to locate a valuable and elusive piece of source material for him.

Such daily occurrences show that the windows of the Processing Department open not on Washington, D.C., alone, but on the world. In a year of days which bring shipments, information, and queries from around the world, it is difficult to choose the notable events which characterized fiscal 1963. Close to one million publications from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic were acquired for American research libraries by the P.L. 480 Program. But this was not the only service rendered to libraries by the Processing Department. There was the initiation of a new service for supplying proofsheets of catalog entries prepared by other libraries and not represented by Library of Congress printed cards, the growth of the "Cards-with-Books" Program designed to reduce cataloging costs and speed cataloging processes in American libraries,

and completion of the editorial work on the third and final edition of the monumental *Union List of Serials*. Increases in the appropriations which Congress voted for the purchase of books helped in the important business of expanding the Library's basic resources. This expansion was augmented by gifts and by exchange arrangements which bring highly diversified materials to the collections. Details of these and other activities related to the acquisition and processing of library materials are given in the text of this chapter and in the statistical appendixes.

Public Law 480 Program

This program, described fully in last year's report, continued into its second year with eminent success, overcoming many difficulties and surpassing expectations. As noted above, about one million publications were acquired and shipped directly to American research libraries. Cataloging programs, jointly financed by the participating libraries, were initiated for Indic and Arabic materials.

During the year Congress appropriated to the Library of Congress \$679,900 for use in fiscal 1963 to carry out the provisions of Section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480), as amended. Of the total amount appropriated, \$630,000 was designated for the purchase of U.S.-owned foreign currencies and \$49,900 for the necessary U.S. dollar support of the program. This increase in funds over the previous year's total of \$400,000 made it possible to augment the number of sets of publications purchased and for the over-

seas offices to initiate monthly accessions lists in each of the three countries where the program was in operation.

After passage of the Library's appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, libraries of the following institutions became new participants in the P.L. 480 Program:

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Boston College
 Brandeis University
 *University of Chicago
 Hoover Institution
 University of Kentucky
 University of Southern California
 Syracuse University
 *Yale University

INDIA/PAKISTAN

*Columbia University
 University of Illinois
 *University of Michigan
 *New York Public Library
 Syracuse University
 *University of Virginia

The institutions preceded by an asterisk were previously receiving P.L. 480 publications from the area other than the one indicated here. The availability of additional funds has made it possible to send sets from both to a limited number of institutions conducting advanced programs

in the two areas. All of the participants have agreed to pay toward the general support of the program an annual \$500 for each set of publications received. Each participant also contributes to the jointly financed cataloging programs.

P.L. 480 ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions arrangements in the United Arab Republic remained unchanged. Minor changes were made in India in an effort to improve coverage of materials published in the south. Acquisition of Indian government publications at the national and state levels is carried out by the Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, on contract to the P.L. 480 Project. The coverage of Indian Government documents and of commercial publications is relatively good, but improvement is needed in the acquisition of Indian institutional publications, and special efforts are being made to that end. In Pakistan new contracts were negotiated for the acquisition of both monographs and serials.

From January 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, a total of 1,400,000 publications had either been acquired and shipped or were awaiting shipment. The following shows the publications acquired in each country during the period July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963:

	India	West Pakistan	East Pakistan	UAR
Commercial and Institutional Publications:				
Newspapers.....	328,343	63,006	36,365	93,544
Serials.....	106,942	36,992	4,815	35,880
Monographs.....	102,508	12,613	7,482	34,933
Government Publications:				
Serials.....	¹ 87,732	¹ 2,623	¹ 4,881	15,271
Monographs.....	21,944	1,641	441	4,920
Totals (July 1, 1962-June 30, 1963).....	647,469	116,875	53,984	184,548
Totals (Jan. 1, 1962-June 30, 1962).....	293,182	29,283	16,448	60,160
Totals (Jan. 1, 1962, to date).....	930,651	146,158	70,432	244,708

¹ Includes bound volumes of government gazettes.

All substantial monographs are bound abroad, with P.L. 480 funds, prior to shipment to American libraries. Indian gazettes and certain Arabic serials are also bound abroad. Examination by the Binding Division of the Library of Congress of the work done overseas indicates that the results are good and that the volumes should stand up under normal library usage.

All books acquired since July 1, 1962, are included in accessions lists initiated during the period under review. These lists, prepared and published at the centers in Cairo, Karachi, and New Delhi, are distributed widely in an effort to make P.L. 480 receipts known and useful to as many scholars as possible. The *Accessions List, Middle East*, prepared at the American Libraries Book Procurement Center in Cairo, was first issued in January 1963. Monthly issues for January, February, March, and April have now appeared. A special supplement of the Middle East list, to be issued in the near future, is expected to cover all acquisitions through December 31, 1962.

The six numbers of volume 1 of the *Accessions List, Pakistan*, covered receipts for the period July–December 1962. The Pakistan list published in Karachi covers acquisitions from East as well as West Pakistan. By special arrangement a copy of each item acquired in Dacca is sent to Karachi for listing before it is shipped to the Library of Congress.

Volume 1, numbers 1–6, of the *Accessions List, India* covers the period July 1–December 31, 1962. Number 6 contains a special supplement listing all monographs acquired in India during the period January 1–June 30, 1962, as well as an author index to all monographs listed in the first 6 issues. Volume 2, no. 1, of the *Accessions List, India*, issued in January 1963, contains a listing of the more than 1,300 serial titles currently acquired in India. Within the next few months it is expected that production of the lists will be on a more nearly current basis and that they will arrive in participating libraries at about

the same time the books that they list arrive. Pending receipt of catalog cards, the lists, containing code numbers for each book, can readily be used as a guide to the books arranged by code number.

P.L. 480 PROCESSING

The cataloging programs jointly financed by the participating libraries became operative early in the fiscal year. Each of the 17 recipients of a set of publications from India/Pakistan contributed \$7,750, making a total of \$131,750 for support of the Indic Cataloging Program. The 17 recipients of sets of publications from the United Arab Republic each contributed \$1,111, or a total of \$18,887, to support the Arabic Cataloging Program.

During the first 6 months of the year the Indic cataloging staff at the Library was strengthened and started immediately to catalog P.L. 480 books in Hindi and in English. In October two American catalogers were sent to India to train local staff in New Delhi and Karachi in the preparation of data sheets and to work with local printers engaged in printing the body of each entry in vernacular script. The first copy from the New Delhi printers arrived in Washington early in March and was combined with printing in Roman characters produced in the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office to form the basis of the final card printing by offset. By the end of the year 1,100 printed cards for receipts from India/Pakistan had been distributed and an additional 800 cards had been through the descriptive cataloging process and were ready for printing. The cataloging staff in New Delhi has been able to assist far more in the establishment of entries than was originally anticipated. The local printer in New Delhi not only is gradually acquiring previously unavailable type faces for some of the vernacular scripts but is also meeting a faster schedule. The two factors which have made it possible to operate the Indic cataloging program with fewer than the anticipated number of personnel have been the success of the data sheet program and

unexpected good fortune in securing personnel in the U.S. able to deal with a number of Indic languages.

The Arabic cataloging unit has been strengthened by the recent addition of two new staff members. Printed cards have been provided for 1,200 of the 2,727 items received from Cairo. An additional 492 items are being cataloged, 117 titles have been covered by form card cataloging, and 931 titles await cataloging. Princeton University Library continued its cooperation in the cataloging of Arabic materials, supplying copy to date for about 45 percent of the books received. There now seems some prospect that the office in Cairo will be able to improve its accessions list copy to a point where the entries may serve as preliminary copy for both Princeton and the Library of Congress.

In Pakistan arrangements have been made with the Pakistan Scientific Documentation Centre for the filming of all newspaper titles being acquired in both East and West Pakistan. The National Research Centre of Egypt in Cairo has agreed to film seven of the newspaper titles being acquired in the United Arab Republic. Because efforts to arrange for the filming of Indian newspapers with P.L. 480 funds proved fruitless, cooperative microfilming projects for Indian newspapers will be undertaken at the Library of Congress.

Microfilming of all designated newspapers will start with the January 1963 issues. Actual filming will begin early in 1964 and, in the interim, complete files are being collected and held in the various overseas offices. The newspapers originating in Pakistan and the United Arab Republic will be filmed in those countries, a negative and two positive lending copies being made. The negatives and one lending positive will be deposited at the Library of Congress. The second lending positive will be deposited with the Midwest Inter-Library Center which has agreed to lend these films to nonmember as well as member libraries. Libraries wishing to purchase their own positive copies of the Pakistan and UAR newspapers may order them

from the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress.

The 1963 issues of Indian newspapers now being accumulated in New Delhi will be brought to the Library of Congress for microfilming. The Photoduplication Service will attempt to organize cooperative microfilming projects for these titles, circularizing P.L. 480 participants and others to determine the number of subscribers.

The Librarian's Advisory Committee on P.L. 480, composed of representatives of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Social Science Research Council, the American Historical Association, the National Science Foundation, the Department of State, and the American Council of Learned Societies, met with the Librarian and members of the Library staff on April 10, 1963, to consider the future of the program. The group recommended a cutback of at least 50 percent in the intake in Indic vernacular fiction, and the project office in New Delhi has been so instructed. The committee urged the Library of Congress to initiate programs in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel as quickly as possible and to seek funds for programs in Poland and Yugoslavia at an early date. Plans to initiate a program for the distribution of a large number of highly selected sets of monographs and serials in the English language were approved by the committee. There was general agreement that in the long run P.L. 480 can do no more than to provide coverage for the eight or so countries where excess funds are available and that appropriate library organizations must now explore other means of improving acquisitions of research materials from other major areas.

In anticipation of new programs in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel, the Library asked groups of specialists to recommend appropriate research libraries as recipients for books from these countries. Accordingly, the Committee on American Library Resources on Southern Asia, composed of

scholars and librarians, has recommended recipients for Burmese and Indonesian publications. Participants in a proposed program for Israel have been recommended by the Area Subcommittee on Middle Eastern Resources of ARL's Farmington Plan Committee. An *ad hoc* committee has been asked to recommend a list of libraries to receive the selected sets of publications in the English language proposed by the Librarian's Advisory Committee on P.L. 480.

The Coordinator of Public Law 480 Programs, Robert D. Stevens, visited the P.L. 480 offices in Cairo, Karachi, Dacca, and New Delhi during September-October 1962 to discuss problems on the spot with the field directors, the U.S. Embassy staff, foreign government officials, and bookdealers.

Other Acquisition Activities

The acquisitions program of the Library can never remain static lest irreplaceable items be lost. This year a much-needed increase in appropriations for the purchase of materials not only offset to some degree the rising cost of publications but also made possible the expansion of the Library's microfilming program.

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

In addition to its quarterly review of allotments for the purchase of books and subsequent recommendations for adjustments, the Acquisitions Committee reviewed the Library's policy on the acquisition of translations, book jackets, doctoral dissertations, publications of international organizations, programmed instructional materials, and fiction in the vernaculars of

India and Pakistan, as well as policy on the insurance of deposits.

The program under the Wheat Loan Interest Fund (India), for supplying identical sets of Indian government publications to the University of Pennsylvania Library, the Midwest Inter-Library Center, and the University of California Library, has been described in earlier reports. First proposed in 1957 and begun in 1959, it continues at a satisfactory level with regular shipments of materials.

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief of the Order Division, was the Library's official representative at the Eighth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at the University of Wisconsin in July 1963, and Emma Montgomery, Head of the Hispanic Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, presented a working paper on Brazilian official publications.

PURCHASES

The welcome increase from \$470,000 to \$570,000 in the appropriation for the acquisition of books for the general collections and an increase from \$90,000 to \$110,000 in the appropriation for the Law Library's collections made possible a marked expansion of the program for microfilming deteriorating materials. The larger appropriation also made possible small additions to the amounts allotted for the purchase of books, serials, and other materials and helped somewhat to offset the steady rise in the cost of publications. In numerous respects the work accomplished by the Order Division increased over last year. Under the blanket-order system reliable bookdealers in many foreign countries continued to select current publications for the Library and to indicate these publications in a copy of the current national bibliography. The number of such selections increased from 7,500 to 8,800. Selections by dealers in countries lacking an adequate national bibliography increased from 22,500 to nearly 30,000. A considerable portion of this latter increase is attributable to the Library's continuing participation in the Latin American

Cooperative Acquisitions Project. This program has been very successful in acquiring materials not previously available through alternative channels. The number of catalogs, lists, and bibliographies referred to other divisions of the Library and the number of resulting recommendations also rose during the year. Procurement of publications from the USSR and of maps from all areas of the world under the "single fund" arrangement with the Department of State continued. Newspapers and periodicals from Moscow are shipped to the Library by air cargo.

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

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS

Through domestic and foreign exchange, official deposit (including copyright deposit), and transfer from Federal agencies the Library received more than 3,500,000 items from which to select materials for its permanent collections. From Federal agencies came approximately 1,845,000 of which about 555,000, including newspaper issues and maps, were retained to augment the collections. Remaining items were added to the duplicates collection for exchange, transfer to other Government libraries, sale, donation to educational institutions, or disposition under surplus-property regulations.

Executive agreements with other countries for the reciprocal exchange of official publications concluded in earlier years, were varyingly productive. No new Executive agreements for the reciprocal exchange of official publications between the Government of the United States and foreign governments were concluded during the year. The Library has purposely delayed requesting the Department of State to negotiate Executive agreements with the newly established governments in Africa and other areas of the world until such time as these countries can evaluate their own library resources and establish procedures for the implementation of such agreements on their part.

The number of informal exchange arrangements with foreign institutions and

with agencies of other governments rose from about 22,000 to over 23,600. Over 1,380 new exchanges were arranged, subdivided into the following areas:

American and British, 218

Hispanic, 230

European, 305

Oriental (including both African and Asian), 635

The systematic review and analysis of exchanges which has been in progress for several years was continued with a view to strengthening those that are productive, dropping those long unproductive, and generally attempting to strike a balance between receiving and sending. The survey was extended during the year to cover Brazil, Iran, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, the Portuguese and Spanish possessions in Africa, the Canadian provinces, and the Australian states. Efforts are being made, both through direct correspondence and through the facilities of the Department of State, to fill gaps in the collections that were revealed by these studies.

A continuance of unsettled conditions in some of the Latin American countries not only increased the difficulty of obtaining official documents but also tended to discourage publication by nongovernmental institutions. On the other hand, there were encouraging increases in the receipt of publications through exchange from Spain, Western Europe in general, and nearly all of the countries of Asia and Africa, including the newly established nations. Procurement of the publications of international organizations continued to receive special attention; 84 new exchange arrangements with these organizations were effected and the number of pieces received increased from 58,000 to 62,000.

This past year under the domestic exchange program the number of items transferred to other Federal agencies rose 19 percent, from 74,000 to 88,000 items. Selections by representatives of educational institutions for their libraries increased from 297,000 to 307,000. These exchanges consist largely of surplus duplicates. The

reasons for this are that State and municipal government documents are usually made available to the Library of Congress under provisions of law or through other special arrangements. Most of the publications of scientific and learned institutions in the United States are copyrighted. Those not copyrighted are ordinarily received without requiring material in exchange. Duplicates not needed in the exchange program are made available to other Government libraries and for donation to educational institutions and public bodies in the United States.

GIFTS

More than 1,302,000 pieces were received as gifts during the year of which 51.8 percent were manuscripts. This increase of better than 76 percent over the 738,000 received last year brings about a corresponding increase in the workload of the Gift Section of the Exchange and Gift Division which prepared some 1,400 request letters, 16,600 form requests, and 8,500 acknowledgments. Some significant gifts showing their wide range and variety are described in the chapter on the Reference Department.

PUBLICATIONS ABOUT ACQUISITIONS

Now in its 53d year, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is an accessions list of documents received by the Library from official agencies in the 50 States and the insular possessions of the United States. It is sent free to all agencies that provide copies of State publications for the Library's collections. As the result of a program of systematic solicitation the number of publications received increased during the year from 72,700 to 75,800, a gain of over 4 percent. Several changes in the format of the list, designed to improve its appearance and facilitate its use, were put into effect, and a separate, semiannual listing of periodicals was added, beginning with the June 1963 issue. The coverage of the *Checklist* was expanded to include substantial publications prepared by Federal-State cooperative crop reporting services and publications prepared by private indi-

viduals or firms under contract to State agencies. The number of copies distributed increased to over 3,100 and a commercial firm also made the *Checklist* available on microcards.

Publications in the Russian language that are currently received by the Library of Congress and by a group of cooperating libraries are recorded in the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, issued since 1948. During the year the number of monographic titles translated and indexed increased nearly 5 percent, from 17,580 to 18,432. The number of periodical issues recorded rose slightly more than 2 percent, from 10,916 to 11,160. The 12 issues contained a total of 3,368 pages, requiring a subject index of 195,000 entries. As a very useful byproduct, the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project which prepares the *Index* for publication supplied the Descriptive Cataloging Division with entries for all Russian-language monographs recorded by the project. At the close of the fiscal year arrangements had been made to restore in an early issue the tables of contents of periodicals which had been discontinued for budgetary reasons in 1960.

The 1962 annual cumulation of *New Serial Titles* that was distributed in June 1963 contained 1,341 pages, compared with 867 pages in the 1961 cumulation which it superseded. Supplementing but not superseding the 1950-60 cumulation, it listed 15,000 new titles and reprinted some 25,000 titles from the decennial cumulation to show revisions in the entry or additional library locations. Libraries reporting their accessions increased to 637. Secondary card files of titles in the 1950-60 cumulation have been arranged by subject and country, and cards for titles in the subsequent cumulations are being interfiled. Both the 1950-60 and the 1962 volumes serve as supplements in advance to the third edition of the *Union List of Serials* now in preparation.

DOCUMENTS EXPEDITING PROJECT

Nondepository United States Government publications which are not available by purchase from either the Government

Printing Office or the issuing agency have been acquired by subscribing libraries through this cooperative centralized service since 1946. Sponsored by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association, the project is administered by the Library of Congress under contract with this Joint Committee. During fiscal 1963 the number of subscribers increased from 72 to 85 as the University of Arizona, Brigham Young University, Brooklyn College, Honnold Library (Claremont, Calif., Colleges), Eastern Michigan University, Harvard University, Lesley College, Long Beach (Calif.) State College, Los Angeles County Public Schools, Los Angeles State College, University of North Carolina, Pennsylvania State Library, and University of Southern California joined the project.

Under the established distribution system over 85,000 items were sent to subscribers. An additional 78,000 were sent in response to individual requests. These figures do not include publications sent directly to member libraries by Federal agencies at the request of the project. The project continued its distribution of the reports of the Cooperative Research Service, the Educational Media Branch, and the Research and Language Development Section of the Office of Education. It also continued to send to the Superintendent of Documents, for cataloging purposes, one copy of each publication distributed. Cooperation in two microfilming projects continued, the collection and collation for filming by the Library's Photoduplication Service of the Voice of America's basic scripts in the English language and the *Daily Report* of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

Cataloging and Classification Activities

Late last year the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant to the Library to complete and publish for use by

law libraries a classification scheme for Anglo-American law as a part of Class K. Accordingly, Miles O. Price, former Law Librarian of Columbia University, was appointed principal consultant in the work, reporting for duty in October 1962. Werner B. Ellinger, Senior Subject Cataloger, devoted most of his time to the project with other members of the Subject Cataloging Division staff assisting in various ways. The first step was to assemble and arrange a card record of the Library's holdings in American and English law, a task accomplished by duplicating the Law Library's shelflist of Anglo-American materials on card stock by photographic methods. This provided a film which can be used for securing additional copies of the cards as needed in applying the classification to the collections. Cards were also obtained for U.S. Congressional hearings and reports and for publications which are now considered within the scope of the classification but which in earlier years were classed in other schedules. In addition, cards for currently cataloged legal materials are sent to the project to be incorporated in the card record. The total number of cards from these sources handled by the project staff was 311,000, representing 196,000 titles.

As a second step, the card record was compared with "Working Paper No. 9," the tentative schedule for the classification of American law. Sections of the schedule which had been overdeveloped were condensed, and those parts requiring greater development in the light of the Library's holdings were expanded. A subject and catchword index to "Working Paper No. 9" was also prepared. Carleton W. Kenyon, Librarian of the California State Law Library and an expert in law classification familiar with the Los Angeles County Law Library schedule, spent the months of April and May 1963 in Washington working with Messrs. Price and Ellinger, drafting the new schedule and resolving problem areas. In addition to this general participation in the project, he tentatively classed the extensive materials on courts and procedure,

criminal law and procedure, and taxation, and also arranged California State material according to "Working Paper No. 9" to determine the extent to which corresponding class numbers could be worked out between Federal and State materials. Position papers are being prepared on a number of recommended changes are relocations and will be submitted to the Library's Committee on Development of Class K and then to the Advisory Committee on the Development of a Library of Congress Classification for Anglo-American Law. Review by the Advisory Committee of the draft schedule is now contemplated for June 1964.

As the result of a request from the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of ALA's Committee on Resources, the Library began in September 1962 to reproduce and distribute to libraries proofsheets of the catalog entries prepared for *The National Union Catalog* from copy supplied by other libraries but not represented by Library of Congress printed cards. The details of this project, so important to American libraries, have been given in the Introduction to this report.

Another aid to American libraries in reducing costs and speeding the cataloging process is the "Cards-with-Books" Program. The program also reduces the burden and expense of card distribution by bringing the economy and efficiency inherent in wholesaling to a vital library operation. Since 1961, cooperation of bookdealers and publishers who sell to libraries has been enlisted to purchase sets of Library of Congress cards for all the current American trade books they stock in quantity. As a result, when a library orders a book, a set of cards is placed in or with it, and book and cards arrive together at the library, ready for a minimum of processing before the volume is placed in the reader's hand.

This new method of card distribution is practical because the majority of current American titles are supplied to libraries through wholesale book distributors and publishers. Since the Library of Congress receives many American trade books before publication date through the "All-the-

Books" Plan and the supplementary arrangement with the R. R. Bowker Co., it is usually possible to catalog and print cards for these books in advance of their sales to libraries. The Library of Congress is, therefore, in a position to supply cards to distributors for almost all of the books purchased by American libraries. The savings for these libraries should also be substantial since the simultaneous arrival of a book with the needed cards saves the effort and expense of ordering cards separately.

In the year and a half it has been in effect 30 wholesale distributors and publishers have joined the program and are supplying a set of Library of Congress cards with each book sold to schools and libraries. In round numbers 4,300,000 cards in 857,000 sets for 30,000 individual titles were supplied during fiscal 1963 under the wholesale program. Installation of an automatic counting and packaging machine during the year plus utilization of a special catalog arranged by publisher has greatly speeded up the handling and mailing of cards to publishers and distributors.

The Union List of Serials Project was established in 1959 with funds granted by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for the preparation of a third and final edition of the *Union List of Serials*. In June the project entered its final phase when John W. Cronin, Director of the Processing Department and a member of the Joint Committee, accompanied the copy to London to supervise the first stages of its reproduction. By agreement between the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., and the H. W. Wilson Co., publishers of the third edition, advantage is being taken of the unique "abstracting" method of photographic reproduction developed by the British firm of Balding & Mansell. Its first notable large-scale use was in the publication of the British Museum's mammoth *General Catalogue of Printed Books*. Available nowhere else, this method was specified by the Joint Committee in order to save an estimated \$100,000 in preparatory costs, an expense which would otherwise have had to be borne by libraries purchasing the third edition. At the close of

the fiscal year, 200 pages had been reproduced, with excellent results, and the work was proceeding on schedule, with the personal attention of Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, editor of the *Union List of Serials*. Publication is expected in 1965.

The project for a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections was established in 1959 to provide information on the nature and location of all significant bodies of manuscript materials in the United States. As reported in the Introduction, the initial volume of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961*, appeared in October 1962.

The Library prepared subject and author indexes to 8,065 summaries of dissertations submitted by more than 140 institutions for publication in *Dissertation Abstracts*. Approximately 15,475 subject index entries and the necessary cross references were assigned, and 1,180 new headings were established. This work continues the cooperative arrangement made in 1961 with University Microfilms, Inc., and ARL's Committee on Publication and Recording of Doctoral Dissertations.

The Library continued to cooperate in the effort to develop a new edition of the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*. The heads of the various sections and other administrative staff of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, in particular, spent a considerable amount of time in studying drafts of new cataloging rules prepared by the editor, C. Sumner Spalding, and proposed alternative rules to meet the particular needs of the Library of Congress. Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, represented the Library on the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee and on its Steering Committee, which met in the Library in December 1962 and in Chicago in May 1963. One result of the Library's study was the recommendation of a rule for entry for certain corporate bodies that would be a compromise between the present rules and those that would result from the application of the principles adopted by the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held in Paris in October 1961. The

proposal, as submitted to the Catalog Code Revision Committee, was designed to reduce the cost of change to new rules and retain under the name of the city or State certain types of institutions that seem to be more appropriately entered there than under their own names.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Publication of the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* is planned for 1965. During the year the Decimal Classification Office completed virtually all the tables for general works, philosophy, philology, arts, recreation, literature, and history, as well as large parts of other classes, providing for expansion and classification throughout. Major changes were made in the table of standard subdivisions and in meteorology. A new preferred schedule for psychology was prepared and the one for education was adjusted to provide detailed expansions for school organization and administration at elementary, secondary, and higher levels.

A constant concern of the editors has been provision of greater assistance for libraries in other countries. In order to recognize political changes, particularly in Asia and Africa, they expanded the history and geography tables and made some relocations. Specific expansions for Eastern literatures and philosophies not previously covered in adequate detail were provided. The editors also suggested ways to shorten the notation and give prominence to subjects requiring emphasis in individual libraries, including languages, literature, and religions.

One issue of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions* (nos. 14-16 of volume 1) was published. It clarified some points frequently misunderstood by users of the 16th edition, asked for advice on several matters, and promulgated new schedules for the history and geography of South Asia, with particular reference to India and Pakistan. Additions and corrections to the eighth abridged edition were disseminated to users through the *Wilson Library Bulletin*.

The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met in the Library in October 1962, devoting its attention to the table of standard subdivisions, the impact of anticipated relocations on libraries using the 17th edition, and the treatment of law. Benjamin A. Custer, editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification, met with its publisher, the Forest Press, Inc., in New York in July 1962, when Einar Ohman, editorial director of the Universal Decimal Classification, was also present and the relations of the DDC and UDC were considered at length.

During fiscal 1963 Decimal Classification numbers were applied to more than 23,600 titles, with particular attention to titles to be listed in *Publishers' Weekly* and the *American Book Publishing Record*, those received under the "All-the-Books" Plan, and American trade books in general.

COMMITTEES

The Processing Committee met 10 times during the year to deal with recommendations in connection with catalog code revision and to discuss limited cataloging. The committee accepted in principle the proposal that limited cataloging as such should be abolished and that there should be a single set of rules. Some of the details involved in modifying the rules, such as limitation in added entries and collation, have yet to be worked out. A recommendation from the Descriptive Cataloging Division for a revision of ALA rule 157c, providing for a more liberal use of title added entries, was approved and forwarded to the ALA Committee on Descriptive Cataloging.

The cataloging of works in the vernaculars of India and Pakistan acquired by American libraries under the Public Law 480 Program, continued to concern the Orientalia Processing Committee. The members studied transliteration tables for these languages and considered advice on this subject received through correspondence with members of the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee and with competent scholars in various universities throughout

the country. At the beginning of the year, tables for Kannada, Hindi, and Urdu were accepted. At the end of the year, tables for Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Panjabi, Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telegu had received approval. Publication of these tables is in progress. The rules of application for Persian transliteration were formulated early in the year. The publication of these rules and of the Persian transliteration table is also in progress.

In November 1962 the Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs was reestablished to undertake a revision of the preliminary edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Pictures, Designs, and Other Two-Dimensional Representations*, which was issued in 1959. After a series of discussions based on recommendations from the Prints and Photographs Division and an analysis of the problems involved which had been prepared by the Audio-Visual Specialist in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, the committee agreed upon the necessary revision. A new draft of the rules is now being prepared.

The Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging was reactivated to advise upon improvements that might be made in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. Two meetings were held which resulted in a number of recommendations that are now being put into effect.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

The copy received for about 6,000 titles in the cooperative-cataloging program represented a substantial decrease. There has been a steady decline, noted in previous reports. It can be explained in part by the discontinuance of the cooperative cataloging of dissertations on microfilm because of the expansion and improvement of *Dissertation Abstracts* and in part by the fact that prompt reporting by libraries to the National Union Catalog of titles acquired under the Farmington Plan has replaced the cooperative cataloging of these titles.

Apart from the P.L. 480 Program, copy is now received only from agencies with which there are standing agreements to catalog certain State and Federal publications, analytics in series, and university press publications, and from libraries furnishing copy at the request of the Card Division on the basis of card orders. The number of data sheets for motion pictures and filmstrips increased from 2,965 to 3,785 and 101 agencies participated in the audio-visual cooperative cataloging program for the first time.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

The Descriptive Cataloging Division cataloged, recataloged, or otherwise processed 115,625 titles for the Library's collections, a small gain over the previous year. The number of new titles cataloged for printed cards showed a slightly larger increase. The growth of the arrearage and of the amount of work on hand at various stages after searching and preliminary cataloging was slowed. The cataloging of materials received from the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan under the Public Law 480 Program became an important part of the Descriptive Cataloging Division's work with the establishment of an Arabic Language Unit in the Foreign Languages Section and an entirely new South Asian Languages Section. Modifications in the policies and procedures of the Preliminary Cataloging Section during the second half of the fiscal year enabled it to keep abreast of the titles received.

The Music Section reduced its arrearage by some 800 titles and, in cooperation with the Slavic Languages Section, cataloged about 1,000 Cyrillic-language items. It also assumed full responsibility for cataloging serials in the field of music and began the editing of the libretto catalog in the Music Division. Since January 1963 books about music have been listed in the *Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords* as well as in *The National Union Catalog*. The former publication is now a complete record of music materials currently given full cataloging.

The division worked closely with the Committee on Descriptive Cataloging of the American Library Association on pressing problems not solved by the present cataloging rules for entry and for description, looking forward to a new edition of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* to be issued in conjunction with the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*.

Two entire chapters of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* were revised. The chapter on Phonorecords, published separately in a preliminary edition in 1952, was revised for publication in a second preliminary edition. Chapter 10 on Facsimiles, Photocopies, and Microfilms required a complete revision in order to bring the cataloging of these materials in line with recommendations in the study *The Bibliographical Control of Microforms*, made by Wesley Simonton, Associate Professor, University of Minnesota Library School, for the Association of Research Libraries. The division also worked with the Far Eastern Materials Committee of the ALA's Cataloging and Classification Section and completed a cumulative list of modifications of the romanization for selected characters in Giles' *A Chinese-English Dictionary*.

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

SUBJECT CATALOGING

Investigation of new methods of printing the Library's list of subject headings and the reorganization of the Subject Cataloging Division were the principal activities in the area during fiscal 1963. The first, which involved two new methods of preparing copy for the seventh edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, is discussed in the Introduction.

The second, the reorganization of the Subject Cataloging Division, will bring long-range benefits in expediting the division's work. A newly established Editorial Section will consolidate the publication and corrections program by bringing under the

direction of a single head the Editor of Subject Headings, the Editor of Classification Schedules, and the Head of the Catalog Corrections Unit. The major fields in the Subject Catalogers Section were expanded to cover seven broad areas of knowledge, each of which will be handled by a Senior Cataloger and supporting staff. The former Shelving Section became the Book Control and Preparation Section and its General, Serials, and Documents Units were combined into a single Classification Record Unit. The position of Principal Cataloger, established late last year, was filled.

Approximately 113,000 volumes were entered in the shelflist and over 393,000 were labeled. The number of duplicate copies checked for possible addition to the collections rose from 34,000 to 35,000. More than 1,600 new class numbers were established compared with about 600 last year, and the number of revised numbers also showed a slight increase. Revision and expansion of the numbers for Japanese literature were completed, and copy is now in final preparation for publication. Some 2,900 new subject headings were established, and 245 headings were changed. Their adoption resulted in changing over 16,600 tracings on the main entries in the Official Catalog as well as the preparation for the Official, Main, and Annex Catalogs of 11,500 cards for 3,800 references.

During the year the completely revised edition of schedule BL-BX (Religion) was published. Reprints of classification schedules A (General Works—Polygraphy), M (Music), and Q (Science) were published with supplementary pages of additions and changes bringing them up to various dates in the summer or fall of 1962. At the end of the year reprints of schedules P-PA (Classical Languages and Literature) PN, PR, PS, PZ (General, English, American, Fiction and Juvenile Literature) were in press, and copy for schedule T (Technology) was in preparation. Lists 126-128 (April-June-October-December 1962) of the quarterly *L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes*

were published, and List 129 (January-March 1963) was in press at the close of the fiscal year. Twelve supplements to *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* were issued, including a 1-year cumulative supplement covering the period January through December 1962.

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

THE SERIAL RECORD

Last year's report announced the appointment near the end of fiscal 1962 of a Committee on Serials to study the operations of the Serial Record Division with regard to the possibility of mechanizing its procedures. After completion of its study the committee recommended that further investigations be deferred until they can be related to the recommendations of the automation survey of the Library. The division recorded and forwarded 1,693,276 serial issues for immediate use by readers, for further processing, or for other disposition. Total receipts increased by 4 percent over the previous year and the number of issues awaiting handling by 5 percent. New titles entered in the Serial Record totaled 11,736. In order to release space for current materials, a collection of single issues in pamphlet bindings, which had accumulated over the years, was reduced. Interest in changing events continues with a corresponding continued recourse to periodical publications for information. This resulted in a total of 47,380 reference inquiries about the Library's serial holdings of which 44,718 came by telephone, 1,569 in writing, and 1,093 in person.

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

THE CARD CATALOGS

"He hath good cards to show for it." So says a 17th-century book of English proverbs. Through the preparation and distribution work of the Catalog Maintenance Division the Library's general cata-

logs and special files had over 1,984,000 more "good cards to show," an increase of nearly 7 percent over last year. Of these, almost 1,325,500 were filed into the Main, Official, and Annex Catalogs and 85,000 into the Music Division Catalogs. At the end of fiscal 1963 the approximate number of cards in these catalogs was as follows: Main Catalog, 11,582,000; Official Catalog, 12,838,000; Annex Catalog, 5,940,000; Music Division Catalogs, 2,040,000. The staff also added close to 182,000 cards to the Process Information File and answered over 25,000 requests for information about books being cataloged. The Catalog of Juvenile Books was increased by 2,250 cards, the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections by 11,300, and the Far Eastern Languages Catalog by 12,500. The preparation of cards for overprinting by the Government Printing Office and their filing into the catalogs were maintained on a current basis. Approximately 24,500 additions and corrections were made on catalog cards in the Main and Official Catalogs, 2,300 more than in fiscal 1962. A systematic revision of the more troublesome filing areas in the general catalogs was initiated, and work began on eliminating an arrearage of conflicting catalog entries and cross references encountered by the filers.

Staff members were alert to possibilities of expediting the work of the division and evolved two pieces of special equipment. A metal card holder to use in typing cards was originated by Francis C. Fenwick and a box for sorting punched cards used in preparing subject catalogs and indexes in book form was developed by Nelson A. Parker.

Before the end of the fiscal year catalog cases for the expansion of the Main Catalog into the adjoining corridor had been ordered for delivery in the fall of 1963. These cases will increase the catalog by one-fifth and should provide for 6 or 7 years' growth. Plans were also made for expanding the Process Information File. Edward A. Finlayson, Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division since 1954, retired

in February 1963, after having served the Library for more than 34 years. Mrs. Alice F. Toomey, formerly Head of the Cumulative Catalog Section, was appointed to succeed him.

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

CATALOGS IN BOOK FORM

Renewed interest on the part of libraries in a continuation and expansion of *The National Union Catalog* has been treated in the Introduction. The editorial preparation of the volumes for 1958-62, which also include quinquennial cumulations of *Music and Phonorecords* and *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, was brought to an advanced stage in fiscal 1963. By the close of the fiscal year it was expected to be completed in September with publication scheduled for December 1963. The 1962 cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects*, which will appear in 3 volumes, was in press at the close of the fiscal year.

For the 15th successive year the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine cooperated to produce the annual *National Library of Medicine Catalog*. The current 1962 volume of 733 pages supplements the 1950-54 and 1955-59 quinquennial issues and the 1960 and 1961 annual issues. The 15,600 titles listed are arranged by author and subject, with appropriate cross references, and represent publications cataloged or recataloged by the National Library of Medicine from November 1961 to October 1962. The *Catalog*, together with the *Index Medicus*, continues the bibliographical record of medical literature which began in 1880 with the publication of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office*.

UNION CATALOGS

Cards received by the Union Catalog Division during the fiscal year totaled over 1,471,000, an increase of 10.7 percent over the 1,338,000 received in fiscal 1962. These represented—

Materials printed prior to 1952,
495,000
1952-1955 imprints, 43,000
Materials published 1956 to date,
933,000

Sources of the cards were—

Library of Congress, 148,000
Direct reports from other North
American libraries, 1,223,000
Photocopies from regional Union
Catalog Centers, 82,000
Photocopies of other library
cards, 15,000
Cards typed by staff of the divi-
sion, 2,000

For protective purposes, selected entries representing titles dated 1952 and earlier that were acquired by other libraries but not cataloged by the Library of Congress were microfilmed and the film placed in storage. At the end of the year the National Union Catalog of pre-1952 titles and its supplements contained more than 15,300,000 cards and the Slavic, Hebraic, Japanese, and Chinese auxiliary union catalogs some 950,000 cards.

Of the 32,000 requests for the location of books and other research materials received by the division, over 25,000, or more than 78 percent, had been reported to the National Union Catalog and were readily located. By circularizing 4,265 of the 7,000 remaining titles in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*, which is mailed each Friday to some 70 large research libraries in the United States and Canada for checking, an additional 1,285 titles were found, bringing the total number of imprints located to 26,650, or over 82 percent.

The special service of searching unfilled Card Division orders and supplying photographic copies of cards in the National Union Catalog was continued with the cooperation of the Photoduplication Service. The value of this service is indicated by the growth of the annual average of searches made:

1949 through 1957, 2,600
1958 through 1961, 5,185
1962 and 1963, 10,000

Whereas in former years subscribers to this service were among the smaller college and university libraries, this year relatively extensive use of the searching service has been made by large university research libraries.

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

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

With funds transferred from the United States Information Agency the Library continued to develop and maintain a union catalog of the book holdings of 359 Information Center libraries and reading rooms throughout the world. These libraries forwarded reports on more than 65,000 additions to and 40,000 withdrawals from their collections. Library of Congress cards were purchased for titles that had not previously been reported, and these were filed into the union catalog. This year the catalog was reduced 31 percent by the withdrawal of reports from libraries that have closed and the consolidation of reports from countries which have developed regional catalogs. At the end of the year it contained approximately 800,000 cards representing 147,000 titles. A catalog of all books requested by Information Center libraries for purchase or for presentation purposes is also maintained. During the year 51,000 purchase slips were added to this catalog. A 1962 supplement to the USIA's *Books Recommended for the Overseas Program*, listing 2,695 titles and a subject-title index of 5,500 entries was prepared for publication. In coop-

eration with the Card Division, arrangements were made to purchase and ship 145,000 sets of Library of Congress cards to Information Center libraries for use in their catalogs.

Maintained by the Union Catalog Division, the Microfilming Clearing House provides a centralized record of microfilming projects and facilitates the location of microform copies which may be purchased or borrowed on interlibrary loan. Its files are in constant use within the Library, and it is general practice for other libraries planning to reproduce newspapers and serials to check with the Clearing House first. A revised and enlarged fifth edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm* was prepared for publication in the fall of 1963. This lists the titles of 12,200 domestic newspapers as compared with 10,420 in the 4th edition, and 3,500 foreign newspapers, over 35 percent more than the 2,580 listed in the fourth edition. It also provides several hundred additional locations of positive copies.

Cards in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transcription received during the year from 183 cooperating libraries for filing into the Slavic Union Catalog totaled 90,000, an increase of 31 percent over the 69,000 cards reported last year. Of these, 5,648 represented books published before 1917. In addition, 27,300 Library of Congress cards were filed. After the elimination of duplicates and the consolidation of multiple library holdings on a single card, the net increase at the end of the year was 27,300 cards.

Card Distribution

The section of the *Annual Report* has become one of superlatives as American libraries receive more and more service from the Library's Card Division. Records are set one year only to be broken by the next. Last year the number of cards sold reached an all-time high of 42,386,314, a record which was surpassed in 1963 by over 3½ million to establish a new high of 46,022,022.

For the third successive year the sale of catalog cards exceeded the 2-million-dollar

mark. For the fifth successive year the amount deposited in the U.S. Treasury from the sale of cards and technical publications—\$2,959,771—exceeded the amount appropriated for salaries and all other expenses of the card distribution service.

Net sales, including the Library's book catalogs and technical publications, came to \$3,126,070, an increase of 17 percent. Such substantial gains have an inevitable corollary in greater workloads.

Individual order slips were received at the rate of 4,800 an hour, 38,500 per working day, to reach an annual total of 9,619,284, again an all-time high. The number of slips bearing the card number has increased 74 percent, a development which can be attributed to the printing of the numbers on the copyright pages of most American titles and to the wider availability of the Library's catalogs in book form. The number of slips that had to be searched by author and title, however, exceeded 2,750,000.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted the installation in June 1962 by the Government Printing Office of equipment for reproducing by photography out-of-print catalog cards when reprinting was not economically feasible. In July 1962 the activities of the Duplicating Unit of the Card Division, along with the personnel of that unit, were transferred to the Library Branch of GPO. It was not until September 1962, after a period of experimentation and training, that full production was achieved. By the end of fiscal 1963 almost 650,000 title units had been reproduced and two additional duplicators had been installed to handle the workload. Now, with the new equipment, no longer are "Out" orders returned to libraries. Instead, the cards are reproduced by Ektalith. Because the everpressing space problem has forced a drastic cut in the number of cards carried in stock the new process is a real boon to libraries.

The tremendous growth of card sales and the constant daily pressure to serve the growing number of subscribers promptly required a larger staff, a need recognized by Congress in approving a request for 31

new positions in the Card Division. The increase in staff plus the growing complexity of operations necessitated major organizational changes. A new position, that of Assistant Chief for Production, was established with full responsibility for the processing of all orders and the institution of procedures to expedite the card distribution service. Loran P. Karsner, formerly Head of the Orders Section, was appointed to fill the position. The former Assistant Chief, Elizabeth H. Harding, became the Assistant Chief for Administration, responsible, with the Chief, for all administrative and fiscal operations. The Investigation Unit was reorganized, and a new Administrative Services Section was created. A Publishers' Liaison Unit was also established, with responsibility for the preassignment of card numbers, the "All-the-Books" Plan, and the handling of cards ordered by wholesale distributors.

The number of new or reactivated subscribers to the card service, 1,691, surpassed that of any previous year, and the United States Information Agency was again the largest single purchaser of cards. Subscribers to either partial or complete sets of proofsheets now total 800, and there are over 630 standing orders for cards covering more than 3,000 subjects. The number of orders for cards in the audio-visual fields of phonorecords, motion pictures, and filmstrips also increased during the year.

The "All-the-Books" Plan mentioned earlier in this report was begun in 1953 to widen the scope and improve the promptness of the card-distribution service. The Library asked publishers to send their new publications for cataloging as soon as bound copies were available. The response has been generous, and approximately 4,000 publishers, 800 more than last year, are now participating in the plan. They sent 20,554 copies, as compared with 16,800 copies in fiscal 1962, the majority of them before publication date, and also printed the Library's card numbers in most of the books. Under a supplementary arrangement, begun in 1959, the R. R. Bowker Co. lends for cataloging the copies it receives for listing or review in *Publishers' Weekly*,

the *American Book Publishing Record*, and the *Library Journal*. In return, the Library supplies full cataloging information, including subject headings and Dewey Decimal numbers, for the listings in these periodicals. During the year 11,174 copies were obtained through this arrangement. Together, the two sources made available 17,178 titles not previously received and enabled the Card Division to fill a high percentage of orders prior to the publication dates of the books cataloged.

Other data on card sales and distribution will be found in appendix V.

Bindery and Repair Work

Binding production for fiscal 1963 was considerably lower than the all-time record set in the previous year, when extensive use was made of commercial binding at unusually low prices. In 1963 contract prices for commercial binding increased 66 percent for Class A binding and 75 percent for "economy" binding. This rise in price is reflected in the 28 percent drop in the number of volumes bound, the total of 80,000 representing some 31,600 fewer than the year before. Two commercial binderies bound some 47,000 volumes, and the Government Printing Office, 33,000. These figures include both original binding and rebinding. In addition, GPO gave protective treatment to approximately 36,000 pamphlets by wirestitching or handsewing them into binders. The six repair units housed in the Library but manned by GPO employees maintained a normal rate of production. The map unit laminated nearly 19,000 maps and refolded, titled, and placed about 29,000 in folders. The manuscript unit handled over 87,000 manuscript pieces, laminating over 82 percent. The rare book unit repaired 5,500 volumes for the Rare Book and the Music Divisions and made 100 boxes and portfolios. The prints and photographs unit handled over 19,000 pieces and made more than 2,700 boxes, binders, and portfolios. The newspaper station repaired about 1,000 items. The miscellaneous repair station handled approximately 10,500 volumes for repairs and insertions and

trimmed 6,800 volumes with uncut pages. Mrs. Henrietta B. Mierke, Assistant Chief of the Binding Division since 1953, retired in May 1963, after nearly 36 years of service in the Library.

Staff Activities

To keep abreast of developments in their field and to share their knowledge with the entire library community, members of the department staff are active in groups which range from data processing committees to hymn societies.

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

Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, served on RTSD's Catalog Code Revision Committee. He was a member of the Interagency Committee on Automatic Data Processing and a member-at-large of the Council of the American Documentation Institute. Edmond L. Applebaum, Executive Officer of the Processing Department, was a member of the Recruiting Committee of ALA's Library Administration Division. Charles C. Bead, Principal Cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, was a deputy member of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Helen E. Bush, Senior Music Subject Cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, served on the Music Library Association's Cataloging and Classification Committee. Mrs. Katharine W. Clugston, Audio-Visual Specialist in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, represented the Theatre Library Association on the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc., and on the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc. Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director of the Proc-

essing Department, succeeded John W. Cronin as a member of the Middle Eastern Resources Subcommittee of ARL's Farmington Plan Committee. Mrs. Virginia Cunningham, Head of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was chairman of the Music Library Association's Cataloging and Classification Committee. She was a member of RTSD's Catalog Code Revision Committee and of the International Association of Music Libraries' Cataloging Code Commission. Benjamin A. Custer, editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification, served as vice president of the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc., and was the ALA representative to the USBE. He was a member of the Committee on the Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation. He also served on ALA's *ad hoc* Committee on Documentation. Werner B. Ellinger, Senior Subject Cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, was a member of the American Association of Law Libraries' Committee on Cataloging and Classification and of its Committee on Foreign Law. He was also a member of RTSD's Catalog Code Revision Committee. Leonard W. Ellinwood, Senior Subject Cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, was chairman of the Hymn Society of America's Committee on the Dictionary of American Hymnology. F. Olivia Faulkner, Principal Cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was secretary of RTSD's Cataloging and Classification Section and a member of its Catalog Code Revision Committee's Subcommittee on Government Documents. She was also a member of the ALA International Relations Round Table's Directory Committee. Robert R. Holmes, Assistant Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, served on RTSD's Organization Committee. Mrs. Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief of the Serial Record Division, was named chairman of an RTSD intersectoral committee on the acquisition of the publications of U.S. conferences and congresses. Ai M. K. Kawaguchi, Assistant Head of the Far Eastern Languages Section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division,

was a member of RTSD's Far Eastern Materials Committee. Elva L. Krogh, Principal Decimal Classifier, served as a member of ALA's Classification Committee. Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was a member of the ALA Council, of its Greater ALA Committee, and of the Steering Committee of the ALA-RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee. She was chairman of the ALA Panel on UNESCO and represented the National Book Committee on the ALA-AIA-NBC Library Buildings Award Program. She served on the Board of Directors of the Association of College and Research Libraries and on its Planning and Action Committee. She was a member of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee and of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. She also served on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc., and was

the Library of Congress representative to the USBE. George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Union Catalog Division, was a member of the RTSD Resources Committee's Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog and of its Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects. He also served on the Interlibrary Loan Committee of ALA's Reference Services Division. Robert C. Sullivan, Assistant Chief of the Order Division, again represented the Library on RTSD's Cost of Library Materials Index Committee. Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, was a member of the RTSD/RSD Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents and chairman of its Subcommittee for Implementation of the Depository Library Act. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the American Association of State Libraries.

The Legislative Reference Service

As lawmaker and as overseer of the administration of the laws, Congress has to make decisions and evaluations on a constantly widening range of public issues and Government programs, most of which are becoming increasingly complicated and technical. Striking illustrations of the growing complexity of government are seen at once in such relatively recent programs as scientific research and development in the exploration of space. A more significant point is that problems and issues just as complicated and technical are encountered in dealing with the flow of gold and the balance of international payments, amendment of the income tax laws, civil rights, medical care for the aged, Federal aid to education, and foreign aid—to name only a handful.

Accompanying these legislative developments has been a rapid growth in communication between Member and constituent, which has strikingly broadened the dimensions of the representative function. The rising flow of correspondence and visitors has been widely noted. The number of speaking engagements tends to multiply. The use by the Members of newsletters, questionnaires, taped radio broadcasts, and other devices for keeping in touch with, representing, and informing a constituency has increased. The consequence of these developments has been that many Members find their allowance for office assistance squeezed between the growing need for help in their strictly legislative role and the mounting burden of handling correspondence and other forms of communication with their constituents.

Over the past few years, these trends have been reflected in the work of the Leg-

islative Reference Service through an increased volume of inquiries, a steady expansion of subject coverage, and a growing variation in types of assistance requested. While these changes have come about gradually, their cumulative effect is so marked that it seems worthwhile to make it the focus of the review of this past year's work.

Volume of Inquiries

One year short of its half-century mark, the Service for the first time answered more than 100,000 Congressional inquiries in a single year. The precise figure, 105,152, exceeded the 1962 total by 6 percent. The extent of this increase can be more fully appreciated in the light of last year's jump of 18 percent over the 1961 volume. The number of inquiries in this 2-year period has increased from 84,195 to 105,152, or by 25 percent. The present total is more than double that of 10 years ago.

No single figure nor any set of statistics, however, can furnish a truly accurate index of the Service's workload. One inquiry can be answered immediately over the telephone, while another may require weeks or even months of the time of a top-notch specialist. Generally, but not always, inquiries answered by phone or by sending prepared materials take less time than inquiries answered in some written form. The growth in volume of these three broad types of responses has been uneven. From 1961 to 1963, for example, the number of inquiries answered by telephone actually declined by 6 percent, while the number answered by sending prepared materials increased 45 percent. Significantly, the most time-consuming category of inquiry, those

answered by report, memorandum, or other written form, increased by 22 percent, or at only a slightly lower rate than the overall increase of 25 percent.

While in sheer numbers the Members' constituent mail has accounted for the greater percentage of the growth, this has not caused a proportionate increase in the Service's actual workload. The assistance given Congressional offices on constituent inquiries in most instances consists in furnishing readily available material or useful references, and the new centralized system for handling certain types of these inquiries, described in last year's *Annual Report* (page 21), has resulted in substantial gains in productivity. Although inquiries directly related to legislative activity of Members and committees increased at a slower rate than constituent inquiries, the former required much more intensive work on the part of the Legislative Reference Service and therefore resulted in a major additional burden on the staff even though the comparative statistics do not reflect this fact.

Range of Subject Matter

No less marked than the continued growth in the volume of research and reference inquiries has been the steady expansion of subject matter covered. A mere listing of the topics on which substantial reports were prepared during the past year would take many pages, and the subjects encompassed by reference inquiries were literally encyclopedic in range.

Illustrations from half a dozen areas, based on fairly extensive written reports alone, may convey some idea of the impact of expanding coverage on the Service's work.

Foreign Affairs. The Cuban crisis in the fall of 1962 and its aftermath led to requests for the preparation of reports on the chronology of events bearing on the Cuban crisis; the history of the Monroe Doctrine and its application to the Cuban situation; the varied interpretations of the causes and purposes of the Soviet buildup; the legal basis for interdiction of the delivery of offensive weapons to Cuba; the provisions of various international agree-

ments, U.S. statutes, and other documents relevant to United States resistance to Soviet activity in Cuba; neutrality laws and their application to raids by Cuban exiles; the doctrine of contraband and its applicability to the Cuban situation; foreign reaction to United States action; the Guantanamo naval base in international law; the history of United States policy towards peaceful blockade; the Cuban economy; the feasibility, legality, and possible repercussions of recognizing a Cuban government-in-exile; the question of the effectiveness of the Organization of American States in maintaining hemispheric security against Communist encroachment; and on a number of questions relating to international law and international organizations.

Inquiries generated by the Cuban crisis did not replace other assignments on Inter-American affairs; they were superimposed on them. After the adjournment of the 87th Congress, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee engaged the Service's specialist in this field to assist it in making an extensive study of and report on current conditions in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica. This took several months. Numerous inquiries were also received during the year on the military assistance program in Latin America, on many aspects of the Alliance for Progress program, and on questions of recognition and aid arising from the overthrow of constitutional Latin American governments. In consequence of the piling up of inquiries in this area, several members of the Foreign Affairs Division and of the American Law Division had to be pressed into service.

A comparable though less dramatic situation developed in the work on Asian affairs. Assignments arising from Indonesia's claim to West New Guinea, India's relations with Pakistan, the neutrality of Laos, and the struggle in Vietnam were interspersed with 23 intensive studies of countries made for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a steady flow of inquiries on Communist China, Nationalist China, and relations between them, and on

various aspects of Japanese and Indian affairs.

The year's experience respecting Latin America and Asia only illustrates a trend evident throughout the entire area of foreign affairs and international relations; old issues and problems fade away at a painfully slow rate, while new crises and issues emerge with increasing frequency.

International Trade and Finance. Always the object of lively Congressional concern, the field of international trade and finance was even more active than usual during the year. The Trade Expansion Act, both prior and subsequent to its passage late in 1962, stimulated a great many inquiries. Particular concern was shown about the impact of increased imports on segments of the American economy. After its passage, numerous inquiries were handled on various proposals to restrict imports that have injured or threatened to injure specific industries in the United States. Many dealt with the Buy American Act and with proposals to strengthen the provisions of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

As a result of the increasing significance of the relationship between the United States and the European Economic Community (Common Market), Members and Committees of Congress required a great deal of background information on the economic conditions of these countries and our trade relations with them. Here, too, many inquiries reflect the concern over the effect that closer association with the Common Market may have on various areas of the country, as well as on a variety of U.S. industries, such as steel, glass and pottery, toys, and horticultural products.

The continuing outflow of gold and the resulting balance-of-payments problems gave emphasis to the role of international trade in Congressional deliberations. Alternative approaches to these problems were analyzed in some detail.

In response to requests from nearly every Congressional office for material on the national high school and intercollegiate debate topics for 1962-63, which related to international trade and tariffs, the Economics Division prepared two compilations

of excerpts and selected references, "Free Trade, Tariff Legislation, and Common Markets for the Western Hemisphere" (printed as House Document No. 598, 87th Congress, 2d Session), and "An Economic Community for the Free World."

Meanwhile, there was no letup in Congressional interest in East-West trade, Soviet foreign trade policies, potential trade relations with Africa, foreign aid, and U.S. counterpart funds abroad.

Health Legislation. The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 came up for debate in the Senate early in July 1962. Among the many amendments introduced were the Administration-sponsored Anderson-Javits "medicare" proposal to provide medical care for the aged under social security, as well as three alternative health plans. Medicare became a major issue and Legislative Reference Service specialists were asked by the Senate Committee and by individual Members to supply information and arguments concerning each of the various proposals.

Medical care, however, was not included in the legislation finally enacted. Consequently, with the opening of the 88th Congress, new medical care bills began to appear and the Service was requested to prepare summaries of each one. The most comprehensive report furnished a history of current and past proposals, together with pro and con arguments on each one. Several offices asked for conferences or comments on their own different versions. Requests for general information on the subject continued at a high rate throughout the year. Medical care is the national high school debate topic for 1963-64, and the Service's compilation of selected excerpts on this topic was ordered to be printed as a Senate document under the terms of Senate Concurrent Resolution 48, 1st Session, 88th Congress.

Another major project was a study of the British, German, and Canadian health insurance programs, covering their history and, where possible, the reasons for changes through the years.

As to other health legislation, the fiscal year started with rather hectic activity con-

cerning the thalidomide controversy, which led to the 1962 drug amendments. This gave rise to many calls for analysis of the proposed legislation, pro and con studies, and background information. As the year moved on, the continued investigation of particular drugs, and especially the controversy surrounding the testing of krebiozen, produced a large number of requests.

The Administration's proposed mental health and mental retardation legislation also led to a substantial volume of inquiries. The Service prepared an analysis of the proposals, together with a pro and con study, and furnished statistical and other background information as well as arguments for the hearings and debates. Assistance of a similar nature was furnished in connection with the Administration's proposals for Federal aid to medical schools and students.

A sizable number of Members also have expressed intense interest in the smoking-cancer problem, and the Service has answered requests ranging from current and projected statistics to legislation and public information programs in other countries.

Another major undertaking was a study of the mandatory licensing statutes in the 50 States affecting practical nurses, which was made for a committee studying a proposed amendment to the District of Columbia Practical Nurse Act.

Civil Rights. Beginning with the Mississippi crisis in the summer of 1962, an area of outstanding concern throughout the fiscal year was that of civil rights and related matters—States' rights, the use of Federal troops to enforce court orders, etc. The President's civil rights proposals sparked numerous requests on matters of law, history, and administration. Among the many reports and memoranda prepared were those on *Meredith v. Fair*, and the use of troops to enforce judicial decrees; the effect of the voting referee provisions of S. 1283; a State governor's executive immunity from arrest; analyses of State statutes prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in places of public accommodation and of their validity; the historical and legal background of the right

to own, use, and enjoy private property; constitutional and statutory provisions pertinent to a discussion of the President's use of troops in a State; the power of Congress to prohibit racial discrimination in privately owned places of public accommodation; the history of attempts to empower the Attorney General to initiate civil rights lawsuits on behalf of private individuals; the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in this area; the constitutional basis of the coverage of the Commerce Clause; and analyses and comparisons of the various legislative proposals advanced.

Judicial Procedure. Among the several areas of legal work on which there was a significant increase in inquiries was the field of judicial procedure, particularly in criminal proceedings. Many of the requested studies were prompted by widespread interest in the application of the rules laid down in the highly publicized *Durham* and *Mallory* cases. The Supreme Court's decisions and the President's message regarding the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases also touched off a number of inquiries. Among the reports prepared by the American Law Division in this general area were an analysis of various legislative proposals concerned with crime in the District of Columbia; a study of the effect of repeal of Rule 5(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; a review of State statutory provisions relating to appearances before a committing magistrate in criminal cases; reports on Blue Ribbon grand juries, criminal contempt, and bail; an analysis of proposed public defender legislation; and a review of State statutory provisions for assignment of counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases.

Congressional Organization and Procedure. As manifested by inquiries directed to the Legislative Reference Service. Member interest in the organization and procedure of Congress was higher than in the past several years. These inquiries covered a great variety of subjects and resulted, for example, in reports on the Senate as a continuing body; the submission of constitutional questions to the Sen-

ate by the Vice President; the cost of filibusters; the history of the Private Calendar in the House; the history of proposals for the use of electric voting machinery in Congress; provision for interpellation of members of the executive branch; censure in the House; conflict of interest and a code of ethics for Members of Congress; Congressional salaries; the legislative budget; the 21-day rule; apportionment and redistricting; election laws; and rules for limitation of debate in State legislatures. A compilation of Congressional reform measures suggested during the past decade was prepared. Many inquiries and several reports dealt with the histories of various committees and their jurisdiction and procedures; with practice in making committee assignments; and with joint meetings of House and Senate committees. "Back-door" spending, the power of the Senate to initiate appropriation measures, and Senate action on House tax bills prior to House passage were prominent topics.

Interest in Congressional committee staffing was notable. At the joint request of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, the Service made an informal study of the staffing of Senate committees. One part of the report, based on committee reports submitted for the *Congressional Record* up to 1959, presented a detailed statistical picture, summarized in a chart, of the development of Senate committee staffing since 1947. A second part, based on interviews with committee and subcommittee chairmen, with ranking members, and with committee staff directors, dealt with the current staffing situation, including staff assistance for the minority, and summarized comments and proposals made in the interviews. This part of the report was published as Senate Document No. 16, 88th Congress, 1st Session. Many inquiries were also received on committee staffing in the House.

Such broad public policy areas as scientific research and development, natural resources, education, public welfare, taxation and fiscal policy, youth legislation, unem-

ployment and work training would demonstrate almost equally well the growing volume and scope of the Service's assistance to Members and committees on legislative matters. One graphic illustration of this scope is seen in the fact that during the year requests from 64 different committees or subcommittees were handled by the American Law Division alone.

The Varied Nature of Staff Assistance

Members and committees of Congress have long been accustomed to receiving on request many different forms of assistance from the Service. It prepares analyses and legislative histories of bills and statutes and furnishes reports and memoranda on their constitutionality and interpretation.

It supplies bibliographies and social, economic, and other relevant background information, in the form of specially prepared written reports or selected materials, on public policy issues and problems and Government programs.

It makes analytical studies identifying issues and giving pro and con evaluations.

It translates materials required by Members in the performance of their official duties.

It prepares charts and graphs.

It furnishes readily available information for use of Members in answering constituent mail.

Its specialists are available for personal conferences with Members or staff assistants.

On a continuing basis, it prepares the *Digest of Public General Bills* and has charge of the Congressional Reading Room, which is maintained for the use of Members of Congress and their staff assistants.

While the Service is not actually furnishing any more types of assistance than it did several years ago, its assistance has become increasingly varied in the sense that Member inquiries tend more and more to call for responses tailor-made to their specific needs. As with the growing volume and scope of inquiries, this tendency

is an outgrowth of the Members' accelerating legislative workload and constituency relationships. It is manifested in a number of ways.

First of all, while one general report on a given subject will frequently provide a satisfactory reply to many inquiries, the Member and his staff assistants do not always have time to dig through comprehensive reports to see if they can find facts and arguments relevant to the specific questions that are of most interest to them. Satisfactory assistance under these circumstances requires the preparation of reports or memoranda directed to the precise questions raised. Moreover, when comprehensive reports are requested, they very often provide jumping-off points for a continuing "dialogue" and a series of requests for follow-up reports or memoranda of a quite specific nature. Yet to try to remedy this situation by making general reports more comprehensive would often make them less rather than more useful.

Another expression of the need for tailor-made reports is illustrated by inquiries handled in respect to the President's trade expansion proposals and the European Common Market. Members were, of course, interested in general information and broad analyses of both, but many of them also showed concern for the effects—probable or possible—of the President's proposals, of alternative suggestions, and of the Common Market on specific industries, commodities, and geographic areas. A comparable particularity of interest is exhibited with respect to most other broad policies and programs.

The form and nature of the Service's assistance must also be geared to its intended use by the inquiring Member or committee. Given the same general subject matter, effective service will vary considerably depending on whether the request is for a study to be published as a committee print; questions that might be used in examining witnesses at a committee hearing; briefing or other assistance to a Member preparing

to appear before a committee on a particular bill; materials and arguments for use in floor debate; similar service for use in addressing different types of audiences; and so on. Members of Congress play many roles. To be of maximum usefulness, the Service's specialists must have a sympathetic understanding of these roles, both as they relate to the legislative process directly and as they relate to the Member's function in representing his constituency; also, they must be flexible enough to adapt their responses to particular needs and occasions.

Staff Changes

Harry N. Stein was appointed Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief of the American Law Division on October 15, 1962, succeeding Lester S. Jayson who had previously been made Deputy Director of the Service. Mr. Stein came to the Library from the Department of Justice, where he was Chief of the Torts Section of the Civil Division. He has also had extensive experience in the private practice of law.

C. Edward Wise was appointed Senior Specialist in Science and Technology on August 20, 1962. Mr. Wise came to the Library from the Marine Corps, where he was Chief Scientist-Adviser. He has been in Government service since 1942, all of it in the scientific area.

Raymond E. Manning, Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy, retired after 39 years of distinguished work in the fields of law and economics in the Legislative Reference Service.

The American Law Division lost, through retirement, three senior members: Margaret Fennell, who had a total of 45 years of service in the Library; Samuel S. Still, much of whose 30 years of service had been given to work in the field of election law; and Mrs. Mollie Z. Margolin, who for 16 years had done outstanding work in several fields of law.

CHAPTER III

The Reference Department

SCIENCE and technology, culture and the arts, the first so vital to the physical survival of the Nation, the second so vital to its mental and spiritual vigor—these were major areas of concentration for the Reference Department during the past fiscal year. A renewed emphasis was placed on cultural activities while the program in science and technology was enlarged and strengthened, notably by the establishment of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology as a division of the department. Simultaneously, there was the constant striving for improvement in traditional services, so necessary if the Library is to discharge its obligation to the Congress and to the people of the United States.

A long step forward in broadening the Library's reference services was the establishment of the Children's Book Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, made possible by the provision of three positions in the Library's appropriations for fiscal year 1963. Activities in this field did not begin until March 1963 when the new head of the section took office, but the results in the succeeding months of the fiscal year demonstrated the value of the bibliographic and reference services such a section can offer to the library profession. In addition to bibliographies prepared to meet specific requests, the section is undertaking a major compilation of reference works on children's literature. With the objective of strengthening the Library's collections of children's books, the section is also preparing a series of recommendations to clarify the acquisitions policies for children's literature and to change bibliographic controls over such

literature to meet the needs of a variety of users.

New activities take on a glamour and importance because of their very newness. As a consequence, steady improvements in traditional services may be minimized, but two such improvements deserve special mention.

To reach its goal of providing more reading material to the blind with greater speed, the Division for the Blind strives constantly to effect greater economies and to improve service, a goal that was advanced materially with the change to slower-speed records for all talking books ordered after January 1, 1963. The slower speed means that the blind listener hears more per record, and thus does not need to change the disc so often. These records are also smaller and, being less bulky, are easier to ship. The division also progressed further in meeting the individual needs of a few readers through the use of magnetic tapes recorded by volunteers, expanding even more the amount of recorded book material now available to the blind.

Another improvement was in service to Government libraries in the Washington area through the inauguration of a telephone request service designed to speed the delivery of materials required for official use. As a result, the number of telephone requests from Government libraries increased more than sixfold, from some 400 requests in fiscal year 1962 to over 2,500 in fiscal year 1963.

Statistics are, at best, a poor index of service. They reflect neither the character of the assistance required by readers nor

the quality of the service rendered by a trained and experienced staff.

All the major activities of the Reference Department increased during fiscal year 1963—reference services, development of the collections, and organization of materials. The staff provided 1,912,880 pieces of material to readers in the Library; lent 220,290 items for use outside of the buildings; and responded to 619,650 reference inquiries in person, by telephone, or through correspondence. They reviewed thousands of current national bibliographies, bookdealers' offers, and other informational sources of materials of potential use in the development of the collections. Over 2,389,000 pieces of material were accessioned, 3,012,600 items were arranged and shelved, and nearly 225,000 pieces were prepared for permanent retention through binding, laminating, or similar treatment.

Acquisitions

The major responsibility for recommending additions to the Library of Congress collections in all subject fields, exclusive of law, lies with 103 members of the Reference Department staff who, in addition to other regularly assigned duties, function as recommending officers. To these staff members the Reference Department office routes national bibliographies from various countries, publishers' advertisements and announcements, secondhand bookdealers' catalogs, miscellaneous offers of material, and, beginning in fiscal 1963, those "proof slips" from the Library of Congress National Union Catalog which do not indicate the Library's symbol of ownership.

In 1959 and in the years since, concern over the noticeable gaps in the collection has been expressed. The tide of publishing grows. At the same time titles disappear from the market at a surprisingly rapid rate. The vital need of Congress and of other readers for current information leads inevitably and understandably to concentration on recent imprints. However, a library must add materials of value whatever their age. Unless such items can be acquired when they are available, the

collections reflect serious lacunae which become increasingly difficult and expensive to fill.

The trend in the country as a whole toward cultural interests and activities is reflected in certain of the Library's acquisitions programs. Louis Untermeyer, serving his second year as Consultant in Poetry in English, issued invitations to 43 poets to record their own work for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, and through appropriated funds and gifts, a number of fine recordings were added. In addition to the year's literary programs and the National Poetry Festival, the Library's Recording Laboratory recorded the following: John Beecher, Stanley Burnshaw, Paul Engle, Ernest Kroll, Walter Lowenfels, Archibald MacLeish, William Meredith, Ralph Pomeroy, Helga Sandburg, and Joseph Tusiani. Recordings of 29 poets who participated in Mrs. Florence Becker Lennon's Radio Station WEVD program, "Enjoyment of Poetry," were copied from tapes lent by Mrs. Lennon. Other notable gifts of this type included: the New American Library of World Literature's series, "The Writer Speaks," tape recordings of talks and interviews with 13 well-known contemporary authors; two reels of tape of the Robert Frost Birthday Dinner at the Pan American Union on March 26, 1962; two reels of the Robinson Jeffers memorial service, held on February 14, 1963, at Carmel, Calif.; a tape of the Robert Frost memorial service at Amherst College on February 17; and the Frost memorial program broadcast over Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Mich., on February 1. The Bollingen Foundation, Inc. Gift Fund made possible the addition to the Archive of the recordings of the following 12 poets who employed their own local recording facilities: Francis Berry, Kay Boyle, Alan Dugan, Walker Gibson, A. D. Hope, David Ingatow, Thomas Parkinson, Sheila Prichard, Peter Redgrove, John Ridland, Vernon Scannell, and Philip Whalen. Although only a few additions were made to the Hispanic Foundation's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, a number of already recorded authors pro-

vided copies of their works in printed or manuscript form to aid in establishing texts for the recorded works, and the Chilean poet, Fausto Soto, recorded a 50-minute selection of his work.

Although lack of funds prevented recording projects, the Music Division's Archive of Folk Song nevertheless made several important additions to its collections. George Korson in 1940 recorded 100 folk-songs and ballads of bituminous coal miners, a unique group now duplicated for the Archive. Five reels of Moroccan folk music, with accompanying field notes, were presented by Paul F. Bowles, whose earlier work on a Rockefeller Foundation grant resulted in 65 unusual tapes reflecting the diversified musical traditions of Morocco. Another eight reels of tape, these recorded among the Indians of Alaska by Frederica de Laguna, were duplicated by the Archive for its collections. These 8 reels in addition to 35 already in the collection were made available by the American Philosophical Society, donor of the grant under which Dr. de Laguna conducted her research.

Although important gifts to the Library are discussed in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* which supplements the *Annual Report*, a few significant items are noted here to give some idea of their variety.

On July 11, 1962, David Shoenbrun, Chief of the Washington Bureau of CBS News, presented to the Librarian a film of the CBS television program, "A Tour of the White House with Mrs. John F. Kennedy." Films dealing with the first international "Telstar" television broadcasts were presented by both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. The American Broadcasting Company presented six further selections from the television series "Close-up." Some 14,400 feet of film of the 165,000 mile, six-orbit flight made on October 3, 1962, by Commander Walter M. Schirra, Jr., were presented to the Librarian on February 5, 1963, by CBS news correspondent, Charles von Fremd, who covers space research for the Washington bureau

and who broadcast the Schirra flight by radio.

Of particular interest to the phonograph record collector and historian is the collection of early recordings and printed materials assembled by the late John Secrist of New York City. This remarkable group of materials was presented to the Library of Congress by the collector's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Secrist of Atlanta, Ga., as a memorial to their son. Consisting of approximately 1,600 operatic and vocal recordings from the early years of the phonograph and more than 1,000 record catalogs, all in virtually "mint" condition, this generous gift adds new dimensions to the Library's existing collection of sound recordings.

Other important gifts included the music manuscripts of the following shows: *Of Thee I Sing*, by George Gershwin, gift of Ira Gershwin; *Brigadoon*, by Frederick Loewe, gift of the composer; and *The Sound of Music*, by Richard Rodgers, gift of the composer. On behalf of the Bolívar Society of Caracas, His Excellency Enrique Tejera, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States, presented 58 rolls of microfilm to the Librarian of Congress at a ceremony held in the Librarian's Office on April 5. The film contains the Archivo del Libertador, the papers of Simón Bolívar, deposited in the Casa Natal in Caracas.

Although literary recordings, documentary television programs, and rare phonograph recordings illustrate the diversity of the Library's collecting interests and its concern with new media of communication, other Library collections were not neglected. To the Manuscript Division's burgeoning shelves were added a number of fine collections of personal papers. The papers of Oswald Veblen, distinguished American mathematician, were presented by his wife. Brigadier General Gordon R. Young (U.S.A., Ret.) presented 24 diaries of his father, John Russell Young, journalist, diplomat, and seventh Librarian of Congress. Six scrapbooks containing material related to the acquisition of the Library's Vollbehr Collection of incunabula were presented by the Honorable Ross Col-

lins. As a Member of the House of Representatives he was chiefly responsible for the legislation which provided for the acquisition of the Vollbehr Collection for the Library. A small but unusual collection concerning the painter Emanuel Leutze, whose "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way" are universally known, was the gift of Eberhard Hanfstaengl of Munich, Germany. The most important additions to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection were the Ballhache family papers, and 18 interesting broadsides acquired through purchase from the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Society of Washington Printmakers, as its annual gift of a print appearing in its own exhibition, presented the etching and aquatint, "On a Darksome Road" (1961) by Minna Citron. This year's choice was made by members of the Prints and Photographs Division. The Pennell Fund Committee met in the Library of Congress on Friday, December 7, 1962, and selected 33 prints by American and European artists for the Library's Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection.

The Map Division, through international exchange and purchase, respectively, acquired two recently published maps, "A New Topographical Map" for Nigeria's Independence Year 1960 and a "Provisional Geological Map of Southern Rhodesia."

An early George Gershwin item was added to the Music Division's collections through the purchase of a 28-page lesson book in harmony and orchestration bearing comments on the exercise by Gershwin and his teacher, Edward Kilenyi, Sr.

Two collections of special materials—motion pictures and newspapers—increased this year through receipts of an unusual nature. Public Laws 87-846 and 87-861, enacted by the Congress in 1962, effective in January 1963, resulted in the transfer to the Library of Congress of approximately 4,500 reels of newsreels, documentary, scientific, feature, and other motion pictures made in Germany, Italy, and Japan between 1930 and 1945, which had been placed under the control of the Office of

Alien Property during World War II. The new laws returned the rights in these motion pictures to their original owners and authorized the transfer to the Library of Congress of any films that the Library wanted. About 3,500 reels were selected for retention. The newspaper collection was enriched by a gift from the Free Library of Philadelphia of some 60,000 unbound issues of older newspapers, chiefly foreign-language titles published in the United States.

The acquisitions process in the Library of Congress resembles an equilateral triangle, the first side being the recommending activity itself. The second side is the acquisitions work undertaken outside the Library, frequently outside the boundaries of the United States. Each year a few recommending officers take acquisitions trips, some of which last for weeks or months, some for only a day or two. As an example, the difficulty of acquiring materials from the various countries of Africa has confirmed the need for greater cooperative efforts nationally and internationally. In December 1962, Conrad C. Reining, Head of the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, visited Togo and Dahomey in his continuing attempts to improve arrangements for African acquisitions. He attended a number of professional meetings overseas, and at the year's end was in Africa on a Ford Foundation grant discussing with the staffs of existing documentation centers their participation in a proposed conference on strengthening existing centers and establishing new ones in Africa.

Paul L. Horecky, Assistant Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, made a publications survey and acquisitions trip to Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria in the spring of 1963. During this trip, Dr. Horecky located new sources for exchange and purchase, and at the same time strengthened and expanded existing exchange arrangements with numerous institutions. In connection with the Manuscript Division's program of microfilming materials in foreign sources pertaining to the history of the United States, Dr.

Horecky explored the possibility of bibliographic cooperation with several leading centers in these countries and ascertained the existence of important unpublished archival materials suitable for filming under the terms of the Wilbur Fund.

Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, Head of the International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, traveled extensively in Europe in the fall of 1962 visiting institutions whose primary interests are international organizations. Specific benefits have already been realized from Mrs. Murra's trip, particularly in the acquisition of preconference materials.

On the third side of the triangle are found an assortment of activities stemming from the acquisitions work. Members of the Reference Department staff customarily serve on various Library committees, of which the Acquisitions Committee is one of the most important. During the past year, Paul L. Berry, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections, continued as a permanent member of this committee and Henry J. Dubester, Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was appointed to serve on the committee for the calendar year 1963. Previous reports have mentioned the important role in the acquisitions program played by surveys of the Library's holdings in subject fields and geographic areas. In his consideration of Spanish official publications, James B. Childs, Specialist in Government Document Bibliography, Serial Division, continued his area surveys and was instrumental in bringing to light and acquiring for the Library many important official publications not generally recorded in bibliographies. The official publications of Chile were surveyed and efforts intensified to complete the collections in that area. In cooperation with Dr. Reining, members of the staff of the Serial Division conducted a special survey of African newspaper receipts resulting in 41 purchase recommendations. The Slavic and Central European Division continued to probe the coverage of publications from the various countries

with which its operations are vitally connected. In cooperation with the Exchange and Gift Division of the Processing Department, the intake of current Rumanian materials was investigated with the aim of providing fuller coverage and clarifying purchase and exchange procurement. Re-activation of a long-dormant agreement with the National Library in Warsaw for the exchange of Polish official publications was accomplished during fiscal 1963.

Organization and Maintenance of Collections

Development of the collections is basic to good reference service, but equally essential are their organization and maintenance, so that the materials they contain may be located readily, utilized efficiently, and safeguarded adequately. Although the principal organizational functions—cataloging and classification—are primarily the responsibility of the Processing Department, some devolve upon the Reference Department because of peculiarities of format, language, or content of the materials. Similarly, maintenance of the collections is the function of the Administrative Department, but location of materials in areas assigned to the Reference Department places the immediate responsibility for custody upon its staff members.

To exercise responsibility over collections totaling more than 40,000,000 pieces of material of various types is an enormous responsibility for the divisions of this department. The success of their efforts to maintain controls over the multitude and variety of these materials depends to a great extent upon the availability of staff, equipment, and space. All divisions suffered to a greater or lesser degree from lack of one or more of these three essentials, so that much material was maintained under substandard conditions.

Initiated this year was a departmentwide program to preserve rarities by using photocopies in lieu of the originals. Those divisions having custody of rare materials—Map, Manuscript, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, and Rare Book—were asked to designate top treasures which

had not been photocopied or which were not represented in the collections by suitable reprints. These treasures have been carefully microfilmed, photostated, or in a few instances photographed. Service photocopies will be prepared for reader use, and the negative microfilms and photographs will facilitate filling photoduplication requests.

In the maintenance of the general book collections, the Stack and Reader Division continued its efforts to assure the orderly arrangement of the books and to adjust the location of classes consonant with their growth, but no major shifts in the general collections were possible during the year. More than 229,000 shelves in the general collections were reviewed for proper book arrangement, an increase of 28 percent over the number reviewed in fiscal year 1962, and more than 29,000 shelves were read against the official shelflist records in classes PQ, PR, PS, PT, Q, and R. This not only serves as a check on the shelving of books in their proper location, but also results in the identification of volumes in need of rebinding, relabeling, or correction of the book number. Correction of the official shelflist records also results from this program.

Although the Library several years ago adopted a program for the replacement of deteriorating newspapers with microfilm copies, fiscal 1963 brought the first systematic effort to attack the problem within the general book collections. Using funds specifically appropriated for the purpose, the Stack and Reader Division began to replace with photocopies books in such poor condition that they cannot be used by readers. Most of these are "brittle books," so-called because the paper on which they are printed has become brittle, and consequently extremely fragile. Both microfilm and electrostatic reproductions have been prepared under this year's program, but other forms of photoreproduction are being studied.

Reference collections on the open shelves in the alcoves of the Main Reading Room are being subjected to a major review by the General Reference and Bibliography

Division, a thorough and systematic effort directed toward the development of a smaller collection of higher quality and greater utility. In carrying out the review of this 30,000 volume collection, the staff has been aided by the advice and assistance of specialists from other divisions of the Library as well as specialists from the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine. By the end of the fiscal year approximately 6,500 volumes had been weeded and the collection shifted to conserve space. A closely related activity has been the review of all of the commercial looseleaf services assigned to the alcove collections. A number of these services were reassigned to other more appropriate reference collections, such as those of the Law Library or the Science Room; others were returned to the general collections.

The major activity of the Hispanic Foundation, organization of the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, was made possible through a transfer of funds from the United States Office of Education. The funds available allowed for the preparation of biobibliographical data on each of the 218 authors represented in the Archive; a highly detailed inventory and analysis of each tape-recorded composition, based on listening to the tapes; and the photoreproduction of the text of each composition. The most concentrated effort has been directed toward the 158 authors of works in Spanish; they are represented by recordings of over 1,400 separate compositions, which have been carefully analyzed and indexed. The works of these 158 authors were studied by a group of consultants, language and literature teachers, educational administrators, and others to determine their possible pedagogic value.

Organization of a collection of Mexican Indian pictorial documents which are temporarily housed in the Hispanic Foundation was begun during the year. This is preliminary to the preparation of a comprehensive international census of such materials.

For the second consecutive year the Preparation Section of the Manuscript Division

processed a million more pieces than the division received during the fiscal year. These 1,800,000 pieces of material, an increase of 28 percent over the previous fiscal year, represent work on newly received collections as well as on collections added previously. This has been possible through the efforts of 13 people, the full staff of the section, with the aid at various times of 3 additional temporary employees. Some 29 large collections of over 5,000 pieces each were definitively arranged; registers were prepared for 58 collections. Through data sheets or registers the division reported on 180 collections to the Descriptive Cataloging Division in the Processing Department for use in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, bringing the total number so reported to 538 collections, containing an estimated 9,400,000 pieces. Work on the card catalog for the division's reference collection was completed during the year.

Public Law 87-113, approved July 31, 1961, authorized arranging, transliterating, indexing, and microfilming the vital statistics portions of the original records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, a collection held by the Library of Congress. Funds were first appropriated for the fiscal year 1963. Administered by the Manuscript Division, the project could report at the end of the year that all the arranging and microfilming had been completed, and that for the period 1900-1936, about one-third of the total collection had been transliterated and indexed.

During the year the Map Division sorted and disposed of some 94,000 items as surplus to the Library's needs and accessioned approximately 71,600 items. The division, which already had responsibility for cataloging the atlas collection, was assigned responsibility for preparing copy for printed catalog cards for the large number of multi-sheet set maps that comprise an estimated 40 percent of the map collection. Under this plan 410 map sets, totaling approximately 80,000 sheets were cataloged. On the other hand, atlas cataloging was hampered by the loss of one of the staff assigned

to this work. There is still a large arrearage of older uncataloged atlases. In addition, the project of bringing some 1,650 rare atlases under control remains uncompleted.

The large collections of maps housed in cases on the ground floor of the Library Annex were weeded and compressed by stacking cases 7 units (35 drawers) high and by reducing the aisle width. Additional cases then placed in these areas used up all available space. Although floor space available for map collections on Deck 1 of the Annex was reduced, the installation of new cases will provide more drawer space than did the old cases. In the atlas collection, the special shelf inserts to support oversize volumes, mentioned last year, were installed and put into use. It was found, however, that even with these supports some atlases are too wide for the shelving to accommodate. An area of special warehouse-style shelving has therefore been requested. The continuing preservation program this year emphasized the restoration of old and worn maps, older atlases, and the Kohl and Hummel Collections. The hand-drawn facsimiles of early historic maps which comprise the Kohl Collection were removed from deteriorated paperboard backings, remounted on rag stock paper and cloth, and laminated between sheets of acetate. The rare oriental maps in the Hummel Collection were repaired after consultation with the specialists in the Branch Bindery of the Government Printing Office. The number of atlases sent for rebinding increased from 340 to 473; as a result of the attention given to rarities, however, the number of maps laminated declined from 23,000 to 18,000.

With the additional funds available in fiscal year 1963 for this purpose, the Music Division was able to photocopy some of the deteriorating printed materials in its collections. However, much more work will be necessary in future years. Binding preparation was stepped up markedly during the year, with over 21,000 items sent to the Binding Division for treatment of some kind. Rare items rebound or repaired numbered 583.

Late in the year, through a special project, it was possible to begin the organization of the Schoenberg, the Paganini, the Richard S. Hill, and the D'Albert Collections. Incompletely cataloged collections still plague the division, however, with 11 more added during the year, bringing the total number to 44. For the most part, these consist of autograph letters and other non-music materials relating to musicians.

For the Music Division's Archive of Folk Song, the most important maintenance accomplishment of the year was the completion of the project to copy onto magnetic tape some 840 glass-base discs of folklore and folk music recorded during World War II. This transfer from glass to tape assures the preservation of valuable material recorded at a time when the durable aluminum records were unobtainable.

This year sections of the Orientalia Division turned their attention to utilizing microfilm. A number of newspaper files were filmed. As a result of a systematic survey, recommendations were made to purchase on microfilm for retention in lieu of binding nearly all the newspapers currently received. Japanese papers received on good paper in monthly groups were excepted. For newspapers filmed in past years, service positives were acquired. In the Chinese Section, cooperative projects were pursued to produce as complete files as possible of the major Chinese newspapers of the post-World War II period, as well as to preserve a large number of secondary but valuable newspapers obtained from China during the 1950's. In the Japanese Section, a special project made possible the microfilming of a unique collection of over 9,600 items of printed matter banned by the prewar and wartime Keihokyoku (Police Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs).

Significant from an organizational standpoint was the decision to continue use of the Nippon Decimal Classification for the interim control of the Washington Documents Center Collection, thousands of unique Japanese materials acquired by the United States upon the occupation of Japan in 1945. Because of their impor-

tance these materials are being given temporary cataloging. The responsibility for assigning the Nippon Decimal Classification numbers was returned to the Japanese Section through an agreement with the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Processing Department.

Sections of the Orientalia Division were not exempt from the chronic Library complaint—lack of sufficient shelf space. Some reshelving and relocating were necessary in all collections either to allow for the replacement of wooden shelves with steel shelves, a project completed this year, or to make better use of available space. In the Japanese Section some space was gained by the transfer to the U.S. Patent Office Library of nearly 1,000 volumes and 800 unbound pieces of Japanese patent specifications, a type of material which the Library of Congress does not collect but had acquired as part of other collections.

Cataloging of the collections in the Prints and Photographs Division continued to show progress. The work of recent years has demonstrated the inadequacies of the preliminary edition (1959) of the basic cataloging guide: *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Pictures, Designs, and Other Two-Dimensional Representations*. As reported in the chapter on the Processing Department, the Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs was reestablished to develop rules more responsive to the peculiarities of this type of material. Representatives from both the Processing and Reference Departments, including staff members of Prints and Photographs Division, were members of the committee. Routine organizational work in the division resulted in the initial cataloging or recataloging of over 1,200 artists prints; some 1,770 posters of artistic merit; and nearly 300 "lots": groups of items cataloged collectively rather than individually, including albums of photographs of Turkey, additional cartoons by artists who contribute regularly to the *New Yorker*, and two collections of cigarette cards.

A catalog that will have a 35mm photocopy of a print or drawing affixed to each card to provide the user with an approximation of the appearance of the original and, at the same time, to avoid unnecessary handling of valuable material will result from special efforts in the Prints and Photographs Division to organize materials. As the first step 425 historical prints and drawings were brought under divisional cataloging control during the year. Two special projects involving the materials in the Historic American Buildings Survey were made possible through the assistance of temporary staff. All photographic negatives were jacketed, labeled, and interfiled with the rest of the collection, and a card subject index of the drawings and photographs was developed. Additions to the HABS collection from the National Park Service—consisting of 290 measured drawings, 1,558 photographs with negatives, and 806 pages of data—were organized for interfiling into the collection. Control of the collection of artistic playing cards was advanced by the generous assistance of a private collector, Fred G. Taylor, who prepared descriptive data for each deck in the Library's collection. With the coding of 54,000 glass-plate negatives, organization was completed for three collections of photographic negatives—the George C. Bain, Herbert E. French, and Detroit Publishing Company collections. A special file of copy negatives frequently used for photoduplication was also the object of attention, with 2,890 of these negatives cataloged and indexed and 1,200 service prints captioned and filed.

The transfer of motion pictures to the Library by the U.S. Office of Alien Property, pursuant to Public Laws 87-846 and 87-861, reported earlier, posed serious organizational problems for the staff of the Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division. Additional space was assigned to the Library in the nitrate storage vaults at Suitland, Md.; the transferred films were examined for signs of deterioration; the reels were placed in new cans and were labeled; a temporary catalog card was prepared for each title; and dup-

licate titles were compared with existing holdings to select for retention of the film in the better condition. Of the 3,500 reels chosen for addition to the motion picture collection, the necessary preparatory work had been completed for approximately 80 percent by the end of the fiscal year. At the same time, the existing collections of motion pictures were not neglected: catalog data for 515 titles from the copyright collection were submitted to the Descriptive Cataloging Division for printed cards; scripts of newsreels were sorted and arranged by series; and shelving of the permanent collection on safety film, which is housed in the Library Annex, was continued.

Various programs to protect and preserve the motion picture collection continued. The surveillance of the nitrate films revealed an increasing amount of film in which deterioration had progressed so far as to require its destruction. In the copyright collection alone, for example, over 35,000 feet of nitrate film were destroyed, compared with 11,300 feet in fiscal year 1962. The project for converting the unique paper prints of early motion pictures to 16mm safety film, as provided for in Public Law 85-766, neared its end in fiscal year 1963 with the final shipment of paper prints to the company handling the conversion. Efforts were then directed toward converting nitrate film to 16mm safety film. American newsreels of World War II to 1950, totaling an estimated 369,000 feet of 35mm nitrate film, made up the initial installment sent to the laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for conversion.

The Rare Book Division gave special attention to the John Davis Batchelder Collection and the Alfred Whital Stern Collection during the year. A careful screening of the Batchelder Collection resulted in the withdrawal of 600 pieces for transfer to more appropriate divisions (Prints and Photographs, Orientalia, and Manuscript) or for possible addition to the general book collections. The material retained in the Rare Book Division was then sorted into groups corresponding

with special collections, such as incunabula, early American imprints, etc., and the remainder into a large miscellaneous section. Divisional or unofficial cataloging was completed for some 400 items in the special groups, leaving approximately 1,000 miscellaneous items to be cataloged.

The continued growth of the Stern Collection of *Lincoliana* has necessitated the cataloging of its nonbook materials. A separate catalog was established for the pictorial material, but further organizational work still remains.

Routine preservation work in the Rare Book Division relates to the repair and re-binding of rarities through the Government Printing Office Repair Station which is located in the division's area. During fiscal year 1963, the repair station rebound 834 books and repaired in some way several hundred more volumes.

The collection of technical research reports maintained by the Science and Technology Division challenges the organizer by its size, by the varied formats of the original reports and three types of microforms, and by a lack of sufficient space in which to shelve the material properly. Despite these handicaps, every effort is made to keep it under sufficient control so that effective service is possible. This year the division began a detailed inventory on a series-by-series basis, looking toward a complete reshelving in the near future.

The long-standing objective of the Serial Division has been to process all serial receipts currently. In fiscal year 1963 the most significant breakthrough toward this objective came in government publications where material processed exceeded current receipts by 19,000 pieces, due principally to the binding preparation of the bills and resolutions of the 87th Congress. Periodicals and government publications prepared for binding increased 7 percent. The drastic decrease in newspaper binding is the intended result of the microfilming program. Since virtually all titles currently received are microfilmed, the program has sharply reduced the number of new volumes bound. Moreover, the pro-

gram to microfilm older titles means that deteriorating volumes can be discarded, thus reducing the size of the bound newspaper collection. Some 6,400 volumes were removed this year but sufficient space has not yet been freed to permit complete reshelving of this collection including the thousands of volumes stacked on the floor.

Having liquidated an arrearage of old, unbound periodicals in 1962, the Slavic and Central European Division endeavored during the year to maintain that status. In addition, an effort was made to identify periodicals too brittle to bind and to determine their value to the collections. Under the first phase of this program, 248 issues of 26 titles were identified for photocopying.

Reference Services

Library collections are developed, organized, and maintained for use. To make the collections of the Library of Congress useful the staff of the Reference Department counts as one of its most characteristic activities the service of materials from these collections and the interpretation of their contents to the user. Users cover a broad spectrum—some use the Library's facilities in person; some seek aid by correspondence or telephone; some never see the Library of Congress, enjoying the use of its materials at a distance through interlibrary loan or the purchase of photocopies; and some benefit indirectly by the bibliographic and substantive research disseminated in Library publications. From year to year the character and relative significance of these services are judged by both their quantitative and qualitative aspects.

One index to quantity is the amount of material served to readers within the several reading rooms or through loans. A steady increase in circulation has characterized the past several years, reaching in fiscal year 1963 a total of more than 2,100,000 volumes and other pieces, representing a 2.6 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. In contrast with the preceding year, however, this increase has occurred chiefly in volumes served from the general collections and those issued on loan; the amount of material served by the special-

ized custodial divisions of the Reference Department decreased slightly.

Volumes served to readers in the two principal reading rooms—the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room—by the Stack and Reader Division numbered more than 1,090,000, an increase of 7 percent over the preceding year. The facilities of these two rooms were heavily taxed through use by college students, especially during the late winter and spring, requiring every effort to maintain a satisfactory level of service.

Circulation of materials for use outside of the Library's buildings to Congressional, Governmental, and other borrowers reached a new high in fiscal 1963—over 220,000 pieces. Congressional loans and loans to Government libraries in the Washington area remained at about the same levels as the previous fiscal year, totaling some 66,000 and 78,700 pieces, respectively. Unbound serial parts continued to constitute the largest single class of material issued to local borrowers, principally to Members and Committees of the Congress and to Government libraries. Classes of books from the general collections in frequent demand for loan were the social sciences, history, fiction, science and technology, and language and literature. Congressional needs for books and information were satisfied not only from the collections in the Library buildings, but also from the reference collections in the Library Station in the Capitol and in the bookrooms in the Congressional office buildings. From these service points the Loan Division answered over 45,500 Congressional inquiries received by telephone and delivered over 95,500 items to Congressional offices.

Continuing a service started several years ago, many Congressional offices were supplied with copies of the next-to-newest city directories for cities in their districts. Over 2,000 volumes were supplied on a semi-permanent loan basis to aid these offices in filling their needs for names and addresses. A special service to a Government agency was the loan of an additional 700

city directories to the Bureau of the Census library for use in economic censuses.

Through interlibrary loan, libraries in all 50 States and in many foreign countries borrowed more than 35,000 pieces of material, an increase of 13 percent over the preceding year. Much of this increase resulted from the loan of over 3,500 unbound issues and 100 bound volumes of official gazettes to the New York Public Library in support of the National and Local Gazettes Microfilming Program.

Over 78,000 pieces, 6 percent more than last year's total, were supplied for photoreproduction from the divisions of the Reference Department which cooperate closely with the Photoduplication Service in the Administrative Department. Although the Photoduplication Service has assumed responsibility for searching of routine requests for materials housed in several special divisions, other divisions in the Reference Department searched over 25,000 items and prepared over 4,000 estimates for this extension of its service boundaries.

Total direct reference service—in person, by telephone, and through correspondence—showed but a slight increase during fiscal year 1963. Services rendered in person decreased by 1 percent and telephone reference services decreased by 2 percent, but the number of reference questions answered through correspondence increased by 12 percent to reach a new high of over 94,000. Nearly 34,000 Congressional inquiries were handled by telephone and correspondence, an increase of 1 percent over the preceding year. Services to other branches of the Federal Government exceeded 33,800, again a slight increase. Reference services to other classes of users numbered nearly 552,000, of which 343,000 were requests made in person, 116,000 by telephone, and 93,000 by correspondence.

Rules for conducting international conferences and for forming the secretariat of a nongovernmental international organization; the extent of George Washington's property in Washington, D.C.; the views of backwoods and mountain people toward illegitimacy; troops quartered in the Capi-

tol in 1861; sources on non-textbook reading by children during the period 1789-1830; a list of representative American children's books—such inquiries illustrate the scope of subjects with which Library users confront the staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Because it is responsible for providing personal reference aid in the two principal reading rooms, this division serves the largest number of general users. Questions asked in the two reading rooms, the Local History and Genealogy Room, the African Section, and the International Organizations Section came to a new high of more than 129,000. This surpassed the previous record set in 1962 by nearly 5 percent.

As the Introduction of this report has indicated, the stature of the Library of Congress in providing reference service in science and technology continues to grow. This is exemplified by the establishment of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. More significant is the increase in the substantive reference service in these fields rendered by the Science and Technology Division. Direct reference service in person, by telephone, and through correspondence increased by 55 percent over the previous year, reaching a new high of 26,600.

Quantitative measures of service rendered, however, are far from indicative of the increase in the scope and complexity of the division's reference work. Probably the most significant development was the sharp rise in reference service to Members and committees of the Congress. Among the special work for the Congress were reports on projects Mohole and Plowshare; an analysis of the activities of executive agencies in providing civilian countermeasures against radioactivity; the assembling of materials on quackery and the aging; a report on the utilization of scientific manpower; and the collecting of information on the outstanding scientific accomplishments of the past decade.

Contract work prepared for various Federal agencies included the preparation of

bibliographies on such diverse subjects as the Antarctic, motor vehicles and health, aerospace medicine, marine borers, photo-interpretation techniques, and radioisotopes; work toward the development of a microthesaurus on ultraviolet and infrared detection techniques; and the compilation of a chronology of research in aerospace materials covering the past 45 years, a project carried out for the Air Force Systems Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

The fee literature-searching service, inaugurated late in fiscal year 1961 and operated by the Science and Technology Division in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Technical Services, resulted this year in 156 fee bibliographies. In addition, the division prepared several continuing current awareness bibliographies for one of the leading industrial firms. The amount and character of the work performed under this important program demonstrated clearly that it is invaluable to the industrial research community. A further service to the industrial community and to those with interests in the products of research is the Regional Technical Report Center mentioned in the Introduction. Its use for reference and bibliographic work continues to grow.

Interest in the international scene continues to create heavy reference demands upon the three area divisions in the Reference Department—the Slavic and Central European Division, the Orientalia Division, and the Hispanic Foundation. Readers in the Slavic Room used over 32,000 pieces of material, while throughout the Slavic and Central European Division there were nearly 38,000 instances of direct reference service in person, through telephone calls, and through correspondence. Services to the Committees and Members of the Congress and to agencies of the Federal Government again showed a marked increase. Among the studies prepared for the Congress, in which the division participated, were the following: a list of major Soviet cities with a population of over 50,000 and a computation of the area of each; a com-

prehensive report on the system of government in the USSR; another on the struggle for power between Trotsky and Stalin; and one on the Russian historian M. N. Pokrovskii. Federal agencies were provided with information on the river basins of the USSR, the growth of the Soviet electric power industry, the comparative coal and petroleum resources of the United States and the USSR, information concerning the destruction of architectural monuments, and the economy of Czechoslovakia. When preparing an exhibit of technical books to be displayed in the USSR, the United States Information Agency consulted the division's specialists, who assisted in the evaluation of the books considered.

Reference services were provided also to a number of nongovernmental users, including industry, universities, learned societies, foreign governments, and general readers. From these varied sources came requests for statements attributed to Soviet leaders; plans for a typical Soviet one-family dwelling; searches in the records of the Alaska diocese of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church; a list of books in English and French pertaining to countries in East Europe, this from a Latin American embassy; a bibliography concerned with economic relations between East Europe and the Soviet Union during the period 1944-48; and materials relating to the teaching of foreign languages in the USSR.

Through its five specialized area sections the Orientalia Division served nearly 60,000 pieces of material and provided nearly 45,000 direct reference services in person, through correspondence, and by telephone. Work on a divisionwide project was nearly completed during the year. This was the union card list of oriental vernacular serial holdings in the United States and Canada, a project financed by the National Science Foundation. Subdivided into six language sections, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Near Eastern, South Asian, and Southeast Asian, the list consists of the serial holdings of many libraries,

reported through 1960. Plans to keep this list current for new titles are being considered.

Reference service in the Chinese Section covered such diverse subjects as Chinese archeology, typesetting in Oriental languages, 20th century Chinese authors, and methods of organizing information for a union list of Chinese Communist scientific periodicals. Reference services in the Japanese Section included compiling a biobibliography of Japanese women of letters, preparing a bibliography on the aborigines of Formosa, locating statistics on family income and expenditure in Japan, and providing information on Russo-Japanese relations, Japanese material on communism in Manchuria and Korea, and information on the Japanese civil service structure. Both the Chinese and Japanese Sections provided translations and other services for the official use of Members and Committees of the Congress.

The Hebraic Union Catalog, maintained by the Hebraic Section, is recognized increasingly as an effective reference tool. Its value was graphically demonstrated in the help given an important collector seeking the location of several thousand *Passover Haggadahs*. The section identified an odd manuscript leaf in the library of the University of Hawaii as a page from a Samaritan Bible. Other interesting inquiries concerned Soviet materials in the field of Palestinology, information on a Renaissance Christian Hebraist, the Yiddish periodical press in Great Britain, and historical references to the local Jewish community on the Aegean Island of Khíos.

The Near East Section noted an increased interest in Central Asia and the Caucasus on the part of both the academic community and Government agencies. The South Asia Section also reported continued strong interest in its area; it received requests for linguistic maps of the entire area, for a demographic survey of Cambodia, and for information on such topics as Hindu and Buddhist eating habits, small-scale industries in Indonesia, and

political and nationalist movements in India.

With Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula in the headlines during 1963, and with renewed Congressional and public interest in those areas, there was a further increase in the reference service provided by the Hispanic Foundation. Cuba and the Alliance for Progress, the etymology of the "Bay of Pigs," and the historical background on Presidential tours of Latin America were among topics the Foundation handled. In one special project the division staff and its consultants attempted to locate and summarize the known information about the "relaciones geográficas" for Mexico and Guatemala. These documents are 16th-century reports prepared by local officials throughout the Spanish Empire giving data on history, geography, linguistics, natural resources, and a variety of similar matters. The mysteries surrounding a series of limited-edition reprints issued by the Mexican publisher Luis Vargas Rea posed a problem in detection. Hopefully, the bibliographic research being developed on this series will be made available in published form when completed. Another reference project, begun in 1963 with the support of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and still in progress, is that of the compilation of biobibliographical data on persons in the United States with specialized knowledge of the Latin American area and on specialists with a knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese who might be used on Latin American assignments and missions.

More reference use is being made of the reference facilities of the Music Division. There were increases of 9 percent in both the amount of material served to readers and the number of questions answered in person. Telephone and correspondence inquiries decreased slightly. Many services were provided to the Congress and Federal Government agencies, as well as the music industry, scholars and other researchers from this country and abroad, and the general public. A reference service not previously reported by the Music Division is its program of lending chamber

music scores to professional and faculty ensembles, an activity sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Over 300 titles, ranging from trios to octets, are available under this program.

Inquiries channeled to the Archive of Folk Song from the press, radio, television, motion picture and record companies, folk singers, scholars, and the general public reflect the current interest in folk music. This same interest is seen in increased sales of folksong recordings by the Music Division's Recording Laboratory.

The Internal Revenue Service, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Supreme Court, the Department of Labor, the Post Office Department, and the Botanic Gardens, diverse though their interests be, during the past year had in common their reference use of the Prints and Photographs Division. Agencies such as these seek pictorial materials for exhibits, anniversary and official histories, and publications on their current programs. Members of Congress continued their use of these collections, as did publishers, motion picture producers, and a variety of scholars engaged in historical research. They sought, for example, 18th-century British cartoons showing the interiors of inns and other public dining places, and pictorial materials on the Gold Rush of 1849, the Irish in America, the 1913 Armory Show in New York, and West Virginia for use in the observance of the Centennial of Statehood. Prints and photographs of the Capitol were selected for use in the pictorial history published later in 1963 by the United States Capitol Historical Association. Two collections were in special demand: the measured drawings and photographs in the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the photographs produced by the U.S. Farm Security Administration during the years 1934-41. Libraries and historical societies asked for the former; the latter were sought for magazine articles and television programs.

Freer access to the Library's collection of motion pictures resulted from a modification in the policy regarding their use, a real service to scholars engaged in serious

research for which these materials are essential.

Information on Abraham Lincoln's interest in aeronautics, source materials relating to Florida, Missouri's petitions for statehood, transcription of a Civil War item, advice on a Lincoln biography, an evaluation of documents of the old British South Seas Company—these were a few of the requests which Members of Congress brought to the Manuscript Division. For other Government officials and agencies the division provided information about the papers of Vice Presidents of the United States, a statement concerning flags of the Irish brigade, and references for use in the restoration of the interior of Blair House. The editors of the Woodrow Wilson papers and searchers of the National Historical Publications Commission, the Carolina Charter Commission, and the Historical Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations were among groups which made daily use of the division's collections over extended periods, some for the entire year.

A special activity having an impact on reference service in the division was the review of all manuscript collections having restrictions on their use. As a result, many collections were released for use and the provisions of some restrictions were clarified. A new statement on general restrictions was developed chiefly to clarify the limitations on the use of collections imposed by common-law literary property rights. Not only has access to collections been made easier, but it has been possible to reduce the amount of correspondence concerning this point.

Record-high figures in the Map Division demonstrate the recognition given to cartography in the study of current affairs as well as its importance for historical research. In reference work and circulation the upward trend of previous years continued, the 21,000 instances of direct reference services showing an increase of 30 percent and the 85,000 pieces served to readers, an increase of 27 percent over fiscal 1962. Representatives of Federal agencies were served in the Map Reading Room and through numerous loans made to Gov-

ernment libraries. The character of the division's reference work is illustrated by the requests for historical plans of American cities; Revolutionary War maps for a study on Hessian mercenaries; early maps of Canada as possible illustrations for a history of surveying and mapping in Canada; lists of maps of imaginary places; and a list of maps and charts showing the continental shelf of the United States.

The growing reference use of the Rare Book Division has continued from last year, with a 9 percent increase in direct reference services—totaling over 20,000 instances—and a 6 percent increase in the number of pieces circulated—a total of nearly 33,700. Particular effort was made to identify and report the Library's holdings of rare materials for two bibliographic projects: a supplement to Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* covering the years 1646 to 1778, being prepared by Roger P. Bristol; and a *Bibliography of American Fiction, 1876-1900*, being prepared by Lyle Wright of the Huntington Library. Reference aid was provided on such research projects as a definitive study of the use of illustrations and advertising in 18th-century America, a bibliography of American juvenile literature, identification of a woodcut in a 15th-century missal, and the bibliographic details concerning a modern first edition of the late William Carlos Williams.

During the year the three reading rooms of the Serial Division—the Periodical Reading Room, the Government Publication Reading Room, and the Newspaper Reference Room—served over 428,000 pieces of material to readers, and answered over 49,000 reference questions. In addition, the division extended its service by handling nearly 20,000 telephone requests and over 4,100 written inquiries. Current serial issues, provided chiefly from the Serial Division, constituted the largest single category of items sent from the Library on loan, with nearly 32,000 pieces handled for this purpose.

The Stack and Reader Division's Microfilm Reading Room provided direct reference service in some 10,500 instances during the year and served over 16,000 pieces

of material to its users. The interests of these users were reflected in their requests for microfilms of collections of early printed and manuscript materials, materials relating to the Far East, and genealogical materials.

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

Bibliographies and Other Publications

Publications extend the services of the Library by describing and interpreting the contents of the collections and by bringing together recorded knowledge, both past and present, on particular subjects. Some relate to the work the Library pursues through its appropriations; others to projects financed by Government agencies, gifts, and foundation grants. Almost all the divisions of the Reference Department were engaged in some publishing effort, the General Reference and Bibliography Division and the Science and Technology Division being the most active. These publications illustrate the broad range of cultural, scientific, and international activities in which the Library is concerned. A list of all publications issued during the year is in appendix VI.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division produced publications concerned with international organizations, African studies, and literature. Of major importance was *International Scientific Organizations: A Guide to Their Library, Documentation, and Information Services*, prepared by the International Organizations Section and supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation. This guide reported on the services of 449 scientific, technological, agricultural, and medical organizations, with more than 3,100 bibliographic references to current publications issued by and about these organizations.

Four works of importance to African studies were issued by the African Section. *African Libraries, Book Production, and Archives: A List of References* contained over 340 references to book and periodical articles describing activities in the library

and book fields in Africa south of the Sahara. *A List of American Doctoral Dissertations on Africa*, a revision and expansion of a preliminary checklist first issued in 1961, registered some 700 dissertations accepted by universities in the United States and Canada from the late 19th century through the academic year 1960-61. For the continuing series of surveys of African government publications, the African Section issued two additional parts: *Official Publications of British East Africa: Part III: Kenya and Zanzibar*, and *Part IV: Uganda*. These two bibliographic guides list the publications of the central governments of the three countries from the beginning of their organized administration, those of Great Britain dealing specifically with the three countries, and those of the East Africa High Commission—now the East African Common Services Organization—relating to Kenya and Uganda.

Interpreters of the modern literary scene were presented in two publications. *The Imagination in the Modern World*, by Stephen Spender, contains the text of three lectures presented in the Library in February 1962 under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Within the larger theme of the title, Mr. Spender discussed "The Imagination as Verb," "The Organic, the Orchidaceous, and Intellectualized," and the closing thesis, "Imagination Means Individuation." The lecture given by the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English at the opening of the Robinson exhibit was issued in the brochure *Edwin Arlington Robinson: A Reappraisal by Louis Untermeyer, with a Bibliography and a List of Materials in the Edwin Arlington Robinson Exhibit on Display at the Library of Congress, April 15 to July 15, 1963*. In his lecture Mr. Untermeyer told the story of Robinson's life and described the neglect of his poetry since his death in 1935.

Current interests of the scientific community which range widely over both subjects and nations prompted extensive bibliographic and other publications of the Science and Technology Division. The

bibliographic work done by the division on a contract or fee-service basis was broad in both scope and amount. Although not all of this work was issued in published form, those publications which were produced added significantly to the literature of science in several fields.

Space science, like other fields of exploration, needs bibliographic support. *Space Scientists and Engineers: Selected Biographical and Bibliographical Listing, 1957-1961*, was compiled by the division's staff for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and was published by that agency. It contains information on some 1,100 scientists and engineers in 18 countries, including the identification of approximately 3,500 technical papers written by these scientists. As a byproduct of this project, the Science and Technology Division prepared *Space Science and Technology Books, 1957-1961: A Bibliography with Contents Noted*. A further volume (VI) in the continuing bibliographic series *Aerospace Medicine and Biology: An Annotated Bibliography* (formerly called *Aviation Medicine*) appeared during the year; it covers the literature of 1957. Of most general interest was *Aeronautical and Space Serial Publications: A World List*. The 4,551 titles, of which over 1,550 are current, produced in 76 countries, demonstrate the extent of publishing in these fields.

Another publication of general interest was *A Guide to the World's Indexing and Abstracting Services in Science and Technology*, compiled by members of the Library staff, but published by the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services under a grant from the National Science Foundation. A complete and current survey, this lists over 1,850 services from 40 countries. The body of literature produced to document the United States participation in the International Geophysical Year (July 1957-December 1958) was surveyed and listed in a bibliography entitled *United States IGY Bibliography, 1953-1960*. Compilation of the 2,853 abstracts in this bibliography by

Library staff members was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, with publication by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council.

Another publication of more than routine interest is *Marine Borers: An Annotated Bibliography*, containing over 3,500 references to all available literature on the subject from the beginning of the printed book to 1954, and prepared under contract with the Office of Naval Research. For the Directorate of Materials and Processes (Materials Central) Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the Science and Technology Division prepared three publications: *Materials Research Chronology, 1917-1957*; *Materials Research Abstracts: A Review of the Air Force Materials Research and Development*; and *Charles J. Cleary Awards for Papers on Materials Science*. (The Charles J. Cleary Award of the Materials Central is presented annually for an outstanding contribution to the materials sciences by a member of the Materials Central staff.) For the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the division compiled a *List of Selected References on NASA Programs*, selected publications and releases of NASA issued during the 3 years following the Agency's establishment in October 1958. Volume 16 of the continuing *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Permafrost With Abstracts*, appeared in fiscal 1963. This bibliography is prepared in the Library of Congress under an agreement with the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Under another continuing contractual agreement, this one with the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Isotopes Development, the Library prepares abstracts from foreign-language literature on radioisotopes technology developments. Previously issued only in report form, during fiscal 1963 these abstracts (on 3- by 5-inch cards) were offered on a subscription basis. A further volume was also issued by the Office of Technical Services, bringing to three the number of sup-

plements to the basic work entitled *Radioisotopes in World Industry: Abstracts of Selected Foreign Literature*.

Interest in foreign publications and technologies was further demonstrated by three other publications: *Japanese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress*, a guide to the Library's holdings of some 1,700 Japanese and Western language serials in these fields; the fourth revised edition of the *List of Russian Serials Being Translated into English and Other Western Languages*; and *Soviet Russian Scientific and Technical Terms, A Selective List*, of some 26,000 terms most of which are not found in standard dictionaries or which have a special meaning when used in a particular field.

During the year the Slavic and Central European Division prepared and issued *Newspapers of the Soviet Union in the Library of Congress*. In part a continuation of a union list published by the Library in 1953, the present publication provides more complete and up-to-date information on the Library's holdings.

Another publication of importance is the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, volume 24 of which appeared during fiscal 1963. Edited by a member of the staff of the Hispanic Foundation and published by the University of Florida Press, this annual, selective, annotated bibliography contains reviews of about 3,700 items (2,200 book-length monographic works and 1,500 periodical articles in 460 journals) provided by 61 contributing editors and 5 foreign corresponding editors.

In addition to the publications of the General Reference and Bibliography Division in the literary field mentioned above, other works of cultural significance were produced. *A Guide to the Music of Latin America*, by Gilbert Chase, was published jointly by the Pan American Union and the Library of Congress; it was supported by a grant to the Pan American Union from the Martha Baird Rockefeller Aid to Music Program. This revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Chase's earlier guide, published

by the Library's Music Division in 1945, adds 1,084 items to the 2,700 listed in the earlier edition. The Music Division issued *Discrepancies in Haydn Biographies* by the renowned Dutch scholar-bibliographer Anthony van Hoboken. This publication represents the text as translated by Donald Mintz, of the 1962 Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund lecture. The Sonneck Memorial Fund, administered by the Music Division, aided in the publication by the University of Oklahoma Press of a scholarly study of the composer of "Dixie" and the origins of the minstrel theater that flourished in 19th century America. Entitled *Dan Emmett and the Rise of Early Negro Minstrelsy*, the study was written by Hans Nathan. The Prints and Photographs Division issued the *Catalog of the 19th National Exhibition of Prints Held at the Library of Congress May 1 to September 1, 1963*.

The Presidential Papers Program of the Manuscript Division, authorized by the Congress under Public Law 85-147, is progressing toward the eventual objective of arranging, indexing, and microfilming the Library's collections of papers of 23 Presidents of the United States. The publication during fiscal 1963 of the *Index to the Andrew Johnson Papers* brought to 8 the number of collections of Presidential Papers on which work is complete: those of Presidents Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, Lincoln, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Van Buren, and Johnson. When the indexes for the papers of Presidents Monroe and McKinley are published early in fiscal 1964, the work on the papers of these two Presidents will be completed, thus bringing the total to 10. Of the remaining 13 collections, work is in progress on 7. According to revised estimates, the arrangement of all 23 collections is 50 percent complete, indexing, including editing, 10 percent, and microfilming, 30 percent.

Maps Showing Explorers' Routes, Trails & Early Roads in the United States: An Annotated List, a publication issued by the Map Division, has proved to be an exceptionally popular sales item for the Superintendent of Documents. It consists of

300 entries describing representative maps, both historical and contemporary.

The Division for the Blind reprinted several existing publications. In addition it issued one new and one revised publication, *Books on Magnetic Tape: A Catalog of Tape Recordings Which Supplement the Talking Book Program* was prepared to inform blind readers of the availability of more than 800 titles recorded by volunteers to meet individual needs. As a further aid to users, this catalog was printed from photographically enlarged type so that legally blind individuals with residual vision might use it to make their own selections. A braille edition was also issued. *Reading for Profit: An Annotated List of Selected Press Braille Books, Talking Books and Books on Magnetic Tape*, one of the more popular booklists of the Division for the Blind, was completely revised with the advice and cooperation of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and issued in both large type and braille editions.

Concerts and Literary Programs

"So richly various a chorus"—this was the phrase chosen by Louis Untermeyer, the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English, to describe the first National Poetry Festival held in the Coolidge Auditorium October 22, 23, and 24, 1962. Made possible by a grant from the Bollingen Foundation, the Festival brought together some 80 American poets to consider America's poetry of the last 50 years. Nine formal sessions were spread over the 3 days, the mornings being devoted to panel discussions, the afternoons to poetry readings, and the evenings to a major lecture. Thirty poets participated in the program with other poets and writers joining members of the public in open discussion periods.

Sessions on the first day emphasized the general theme of the Festival, "Fifty Years of American Poetry," a theme chosen to mark the 50th anniversary of *Poetry* magazine. Henry Rago, poet and present editor of *Poetry*, chaired the opening discus-

sion of "The Role of the Poetry Journal." Panel speakers were Louise Bogan, Stanley Kunitz, and Morton Dauwen Zabel. In the afternoon Léonie Adams, William Meredith, Howard Nemerov, John Crowe Ransom, Muriel Rukeyser, Delmore Schwartz, Karl Shapiro, Mark Van Doren, and Mr. Untermeyer read from their own poetry. Opened by greetings from August Heckscher, Special Consultant on the Arts to the President of the United States, the evening program centered on the Festival theme as presented by Randall Jarrell in his lecture "Fifty Years of American Poetry."

Babette Deutsch, Howard Nemerov, and Karl Shapiro formed the panel at the morning session on the second day. Led by Richard Wilbur, they discussed the topic of "The Poet and the Public." Those reading their works during the afternoon session were John Berryman, Louise Bogan, Gwendolyn Brooks, J. V. Cunningham, Richard Eberhart, Paul Engle, Henry Rago, W. D. Snodgrass, and Allen Tate. An overflow audience for the evening session was treated to one of the famous "talks" by Robert Frost, the Library's Honorary Consultant in the Humanities until his death in January 1963.

Discussions at the morning session of the third day centered around "The Problem of Form." Panel chairman John Crowe Ransom and speakers Léonie Adams, J. V. Cunningham, and Allen Tate participated in the discussions. Poets reading in the afternoon session were R. P. Blackmur, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Babette Deutsch, Langston Hughes, Randall Jarrell, Stanley Kunitz, Ogden Nash, Kenneth Rexroth, Richard Wilbur, and Oscar Williams. The final session on the evening of the third day was devoted to a lecture, "American Bards and British Reviewers," by the British poet and critic Sir Herbert Read.

The annual season of concerts and literary programs presented by the Library of Congress is now an established part of the cultural life of the Nation's Capital. Following the tradition of other years, the 1962-63 season maintained a high degree

of variety and excellence in the appearance of leading individuals and groups in the field of music and literature. Frequently, performances on two successive evenings were necessary to satisfy the demand. Direct or delayed broadcasts by Radio Station WGMS brought many of the programs to an even larger local audience.

The first concerts on October 4 and 5, of the Music Division's 1962-63 season marked a milestone in the history of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation; the Juilliard String Quartet succeeded the Budapest String Quartet as the ensemble engaged to play on the Stradivari string instruments which were given to the Nation by Mrs. Whittall. The Juilliard Quartet performed in the Coolidge Auditorium 24 times, by itself and with various distinguished assisting artists. Its first full season was a most auspicious one, proving the quartet a worthy successor to the Budapest. Special enthusiasm was aroused by the pair of concerts on April 18 and 19 in which Leonard Bernstein assisted as pianist.

Instrumentalists, in addition to Mr. Bernstein, who appeared with the Juilliard were cellists Daniel Saidenburg, Leslie Parnas, and Alan Shulman; pianists Leon Fleisher, and Beveridge Webster; violist Walter Trampler; and violinists Samuel Kissel and Charles Libove.

Other ensembles presented by the Whittall Foundation were the Trio Italiano d'Archi, the Consort Players assisted by Basil Rathbone, the Festival Winds, the Marlboro Trio, the Claremont Quartet, the Beaux Arts Trio of New York, the Kroll Quartet, the New York String Sextet, and the Philadelphia Brass Ensemble.

Of the 34 Whittall events, the pair of concerts presented November 29 and 30 by Mr. Rathbone and the Consort Players under the direction of Sydney Beck should receive special mention. The affair attracted so much favorable notice that an abbreviated version of the performance was given at the White House on April 30 following the state dinner honoring the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg.

Another noteworthy event was the concert on January 25 at which the Beaux

Arts Trio played the first American performance of Ingolf Dahl's Trio for piano, violin, and cello, written in 1962 as the result of a commission by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation began its offerings on Founder's Day, October 30, with a recital by counter-tenor Alfred Deller, assisted by Desmond Dupré on the lute and guitar. Including the Deller-Dupré duo, seven ensembles performed during the season: the New York Chamber Soloists, assisted by pianist James Levine, violinist Alan Martin, and flutist John Solum; the New York Pro Musica, directed by Noah Greenberg; the New York Woodwind Quintet; the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, conducted by Arthur Weisberg; and the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, led by Szymon Goldberg.

World premieres of two compositions were heard during Coolidge concerts—William Sydeman's *Music for Flute, Viola, Guitar, and Percussion* (Contemporary Chamber Ensemble), and the late Irving Fine's *Romanza for Wind Quintet* (New York Woodwind Quintet). The first electronic work to be performed from the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium was *Vision and Prayer* (for soprano and synthesized accompaniment) by the Princeton composer Milton Babbitt. It was sung by soprano Bethanee Beardsley during the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble concert. Singularly impressive was the contemporary Dutch music played by the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, particularly the *Symphony for String Orchestra* (1960) by Henk Badings.

Under the aegis of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund in the Library of Congress, the Library presented 18 separate performances of 11 literary programs in its 1962-63 season. An additional program and a further performance of one of the Whittall programs were presented under other sponsorship. These programs were arranged by the Poetry Office under the direction of Roy P. Basler, Director of the Reference Department.

Burgess Meredith, widely known actor and director, opened the Whittall literary series on October 1 and 2, reading selections from the classics of English literature and from modern writers. This was Mr. Meredith's fourth appearance at the Library of Congress under the same sponsorship. Eleven years before, on May 1, 1951, he and critic Cleanth Brooks of Yale University inaugurated the literary programs of the Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund by reading and reviewing, respectively, the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson.

On November 5 Bramwell Fletcher, actor and lecturer, gave a dramatic recital entitled "Parnassus '63." The program was compiled and arranged by Mr. Fletcher with the assistance of Bryarly Lee and was staged by Patrick Daniels.

The Canadian Players, Ltd., of Stratford, Ontario, in their eighth return engagement at the Library of Congress, presented George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" on November 19 and 20. The production was directed by Tony van Bridge and staged by Jack Hutt. The leading roles of Raina and Bluntschli were played by Patricia Farmer and Norman Ettlenger, both newcomers to the Library. The supporting cast included Mary Benning, Christine Bennett, Howard Mawson, and Jack Medley.

In celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the Spanish playwright, Lope Félix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635), the Library of Congress presented "The Knight from Olmedo" produced by the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, New York City. The first performance on November 25, the date of the anniversary, was an invitational event. Two public performances were given on November 26 and 27. A further performance was given on December 27 under the joint sponsorship of the Library's Hispanic Foundation and the Modern Language Association for members of that Association. An exhibition of Lope de Vega's work was held in the foyer of the Library's Coolidge Auditorium during the playing of the IASTA production and, subsequently, in

the Hispanic Room of the Main Library Building from November 28 through January 1.

"The Knight from Olmedo" ("El Caballero de Olmedo" in the original Spanish) is the translation of Jill Booty. The play was directed by the distinguished Spanish stage director, José Tamayo, who is the director of the Teatro Bellas Artes de Madrid and the Compañía Lope de Vega.

The Institute followed its usual custom of presenting a play with a dual cast, a dedicated group of players whose notable talents have been demonstrated in their appearances in other media such as film and television. Alternating as players in the role of Fabia were Peggy Wood and Charlotte Jones.

On December 3 Arvid Paulson, Swedish-American actor and translator, read his translations of selections from the works of August Strindberg (1849-1912). Novelist Saul Bellow's lecture, "Recent American Fiction," followed on January 21. Elmer Rice, American playwright, novelist, and director, lectured on "Show Business" on February 4.

Making his third appearance on the Library stage actor Vincent Price, on March 11 and 12 presented a dramatic reading entitled "America the Beautiful" in which he depicted excerpts from the works of American poets and philosophers. Poet Ogden Nash, well-known American writer of humorous verse, read his poems on March 25 in a program he entitled "The Portable Nash." Kay Boyle, American poet, novelist, and writer of short stories, read from her prose and poems on April 8. High school seniors of the Washington metropolitan area were invited to attend two of the three performances of "'Come Woo Me!'—A Shakespearean Entertainment," presented by Arnold Moss and Company on April 29, April 30, and May 1. Tickets were sent to the local school boards for distribution. Produced and directed by Mr. Moss, the program included scenes from 11 Shakespearean plays. A background of Elizabethan love songs, provided by Daniel Elliot as the Balladeer, set the scenes for the other members of the

company, who, in addition to Mr. Moss, included Joyce Ebert, Robert Geringer, Annette Hunt, Kim Hunter, and Robert Stattel. H. Peter Moreau was the stage manager.

Another literary program was the lecture previously mentioned on Edwin Arlington Robinson given by Louis Untermeyer, Consultant in Poetry in English, on April 15 in the Coolidge Auditorium.

Each of the literary programs was recorded for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. A list of the year's lectures and readings is given in appendix XI.

Services of Consultants and Specialists

"Whenever he came into the room he never left without speaking to every member of the staff." So spoke the head of one section of the Library in recalling Robert Frost. This is but one in the legacy of memories he left behind in his long association—both official and unofficial—with the Library of Congress. Although his unofficial tie began many years before, his official one began in 1958 when he was appointed Consultant in Poetry in English. In 1959 he became Honorary Consultant in the Humanities, a post he held until his death early in 1963. His generosity with the Library and with the audiences at the Library's poetry programs, his friendship for books and for people, his prodigality with his own talent-full time have been the inspiration of other consultants.

One of those inspired by the Frost tradition, Louis Untermeyer, concluded his nearly 2 years of notable service as Consultant in Poetry in English in May 1963. During the year reviewed by this report, he played a major role in the organization and activities of the National Poetry Festival. His official Library appearances included a poetry reading during the Festival and the lecture preceding the opening of the Edwin Arlington Robinson exhibit. As in the previous year, Mr. Untermeyer participated in such activities outside of the

Library as radio and television interviews and talks to school and other groups. One of the most lasting of his many contributions as Consultant in Poetry was his success in encouraging contemporary poets to record their works for preservation in the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Howard Nemerov, poet and novelist, has been named his successor.

Five eminent American writers were named Honorary Consultants in American Letters for 3-year terms. The group includes three writers of fiction, Katherine Anne Porter, John Steinbeck, and Saul Bellow; playwright Elmer Rice; and poet Richard Eberhart (formerly the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English). These five joined the six Honorary Consultants in American Letters whose terms expire in February 1964: poets Louis Untermeyer and Babette Deutsch; critics R. P. Blackmur and Cleanth Brooks; biographer Catherine Drinker Bowen; and short-story writer Eudora Welty. It is the role of these honorary consultants to advise the Library on the development of its collections of literary works, on the selection of the Consultant in Poetry in English and of contemporary poets to be recorded by the Library, and to assist in specific literary activities the Library may undertake on which the expert advice of American writers in the field is required.

Three retired staff members continued their service as consultants and specialists. Mrs. Clara E. LeGear, in her capacity as Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography, completed her work on the sixth volume of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, which was published in July 1963, and began work on the next volume. Willard Webb, formerly Chief of the Stack and Reader Division, served as Honorary Consultant in Motion Pictures. John T. Dorosh worked on the special project, authorized by Public Law 87-113, to arrange, transliterate, index, and microfilm those original records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, now in the Library's collections, that contain vital statistics.

The Hispanic Foundation made considerable use of consultants and specialists in connection with many of the programs in which it is engaged. From among these consultants, several were particularly concerned with the enrichment and evaluation of the Library's collections. In Spain Adele Kibre continued to serve the Library by searching archives for significant materials relating to the history of the Americas. Peter Gerhardt was engaged for a brief period to perform similar work in Spain. The resources of Hispanic manuscripts in the Library were further surveyed by Vicenta Cortés Alonso and Charles O. Houston, the latter concentrating upon Philippine manuscripts which he has characterized as "the richest known collection of unedited documents on the Philippines in North America." Other consultants included John D. Glass, Consultant in Mexican Indian Pictorial Manuscripts; J. Gregory Oswald, Consultant on Soviet Historiography of Latin America; and Harvey Johnson (Indiana University) and John Fein (Duke University), consultants on the Spanish language tapes selected under the Office of Education Project described above.

After 7 years of distinctive and enthusiastic service, painter and lithographer Benton Spruance ended his membership on the Pennell Fund Committee. Rudy O. Pozzatti, professor of art at the University of Indiana and well-known printmaker, was appointed to the Committee. Continuing to serve on it was Fritz Eichenberg, printmaker, illustrator, and chairman of the Department of Graphic Arts and Illustrations at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. With Edgar Breitenbach, Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, as *ex officio* member, the Committee held three formal meetings and a number of consultations by mail and telephone to select contemporary fine prints for addition to the Library's Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection. A related activity in the Prints and Photographs Division—the selection of prints for the 19th National Exhibition of Prints—was accomplished

through the work of a jury consisting of the distinguished printmakers Edmond Casarella, Michael Ponce de León, and Benton Spruance.

Renewed activity by the Manuscript Division in its long-term program for photocopying European manuscript sources relating to the United States was materially aided by the appointment of Mme. Ulane Bonnel as the Library's *déléguée* in France, responsible for making detailed searches in French repositories to locate documents relating to America and for recommending materials for copying.

For the Slavic and Central European Division, Marin V. Pundeff of San Fernando Valley State College was appointed to compile an area studies guide for Bulgaria. The survey of the collections requisite to this work will result not only in a bibliographic guide to the essential literature pertaining to the study of Bulgaria, but may reveal gaps in these collections. Publication of this guide is planned.

The two honorary consultants whose interests are closely related to the program of the Rare Book Division served in various ways through the year. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Honorary Consultant in Rare Books, added materially to the collection of early illustrated books which bears his name; Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Honorary Consultant in English Bibliography, aided the development of the rare book collection through further financial support.

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

Services to the Blind

Blind readers have been served through a program administered by the Library of Congress since 1931, when Federal funds were first made available for this purpose. These readers are provided with book and periodical materials through transcription into braille and Moon type and through talking books on records and magnetic tapes. The Library's Division for the Blind administers this national program and provides the bulk of the reading material which is made available to blind

readers. During fiscal 1963, over 85,000 blind readers throughout the country borrowed close to 2,900,000 units of these reading materials from the 31 regional libraries for the blind, including one located in the Library of Congress.

Reading materials provided by the Library's program now total 5,966 titles in braille, 401 in Moon type, and 5,105 on talking-book records and tapes. To meet the circulation needs of the regional libraries, both braille titles and talking-book records are produced in multiple-copy editions. During the fiscal year 1963 some 260 press braille titles and 360 talking books were provided through appropriations. Another 135 braille titles were provided through deposit. Since Moon type is no longer taught to blind persons, increases in this collection are no longer made. One improvement in the talking books was the complete changeover, for all records ordered after January 1963, to a 10-inch 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ rpm record. This smaller, slower speed disc provides 45 minutes of recorded time on each side of the record, thus reducing the number required for each book. The savings effected by these records were used this year to increase the number of copies of each talking book and to add five popular magazines to the recording program: *Atlantic*, *Changing Times*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Holiday*, and *Sports Illustrated*.

The specialized needs of many blind readers which are not met through the regular braille and talking-book programs are satisfied to some degree through programs in which volunteers transcribe books into single-copy braille or in which they record books on magnetic tape. Over 5,000 braille titles and 1,500 tape titles are now available under these two programs. The volunteer tape program, first begun in 1959, has become so well accepted that several of the regional libraries now provide this service. Modern-day technology makes it possible to provide a limited number of copies from these tapes through the preparation of duplicates which are sent from the Division for the Blind to the regional libraries where they are further copied

as the need arises. Similarly, copies of tapes produced in one regional library can be sent to other libraries or to the Division for the Blind. A newly developed process holds promise of similar limited duplication of the single-copy braille transcriptions.

The Division's activities in training and certifying braille transcribers and proof-readers continued to play an essential part in the success of this important program. More than 4,000 copies of the *Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing* were distributed during the year. Its value in enabling volunteers to produce single-copy braille material to meet special needs in supplementing the press braille collection is exceeded only by its importance in assuring high standards of accuracy, thereby encouraging the use of braille by both students and general readers. During 1963, more than 280 new volunteers enrolled to take the transcribing course directly through the Division for the Blind; over 660 volunteers were certified by the Librarian of Congress after having successfully completed the course of training.

Some 12,500 new talking-book machines were manufactured, and approximately 15,000 units were repaired and returned to service. In 49 States the Telephone Pioneers of America continued to assist with the repair of talking-book machines. These civic-minded, technically trained volunteers, many of whom are retired, work at the State and community levels with the machine agencies in a variety of tasks, ranging from instructing agency personnel to repairing machines in the homes of blind persons.

Under the authorization of Public Law 87-765, a library of braille musical scores and texts has been started, with orders placed for a basic collection of some 8,000 items already available from braille presses. Growth of this collection will depend largely on the efforts of volunteer transcribers, since the presses have indicated that their capabilities for the production of new scores are limited.

An event of more than routine importance was the second Conference of Regional Librarians for the Blind, held in

Washington, D.C., for 3 days in May 1963. This conference brought together the 31 regional librarians for the purpose of evaluating current practices and developing plans for the future. A manual of procedures for regional librarians, which had been prepared by the division, was discussed and accepted as a basis for providing uniform service throughout the country.

In a ceremony in the Librarian's Office in May 1963, the Retirement Research and Welfare Association presented a gift of \$1,000 to the United States Government for the use of the Library of Congress in furthering its program for the blind. The gift was designated "specifically to provide books in the form of sound recordings," as part of the aim of the Association to encourage programs for the enrichment of retirement living. Since it is estimated that half of the Nation's blind persons are over 60 years of age, a gift to the blind program is most appropriate.

Additional data on services to the blind are given in appendix X.

Staff

Major changes in the administrative staff of the Reference Department have not been great. John Sherrod, Chief of the Science and Technology Division since 1957, left the Library for a position with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. At the end of the year Dwight E. Gray, who served in the Library of Congress as chief of the Technical Information Division from 1950-1955 and who, since then, was with the Office of Science Information Service of the National Science Foundation, has been named his successor. Marvin W. McFarland was appointed Assistant Chief of the Science and Technology Division in March 1963. John F. Stearns, former member of the Library staff and, before reappointment, a staff member of the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who had headed the National Referral Center for Science and Technology on detail, was appointed Chief of the Center. Also transferred to the staff of the National

Referral Center was Charles M. Gottschalk, Chief of the Stack and Reader Division until October 1962. His successor in the Stack and Reader Division is Edward N. MacConomy, Jr., another former staff member, who had been serving as Librarian of Albion College in Michigan.

Five key members of the department staff with a combined record of a century and a half of distinguished service retired during the year. From the standpoint of length of service, the most noteworthy retirement was that of David J. H. Cole, who on the day of his retirement, April 30, 1963, completed exactly 50 years of service in the Library of Congress, much of it in service to readers in the Main Reading Room. Those who retired from the Manuscript Division included Elizabeth Gregory McPherson, manuscript specialist for 28 years, and John de Porry, who had been in the division for more than 37 years and who, since 1957, had been assistant to the head of its Reader Service Section. The Division for the Blind lost two through retirement: Alice Rohrback, head of the Braille Transcribing Unit, with 25 years of service in the Library, and Zoe H. Wright, head of the Publications Section, with 15 years of Library service.

ACTIVITIES IN OFFICIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Many Reference Department staff members served in various capacities in official and professional organizations, often apart from their official duties, performing services which benefit the Library, these organizations, their common interests, and the world of scholarship generally.

Robert S. Bray, Chief of the Division for the Blind, served as president of the National Braille Club, on the Advisory Committee to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation of the District of Columbia, and on the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Charles Gallozzi, the Assistant Chief, served as vice president of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and on the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Henry J. Dubester, Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, continued as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Documentation Institute, and was ADI representative on the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation. He again represented the Library on Sectional Committee Z39 of the American Standards Association. He was elected president of the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. During the year several of his papers on information retrieval were presented at meetings or were published. Robert H. Land, the Assistant Chief, was appointed to the American Library Association's Scarecrow Press Library Literature Award Committee. Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section, served as chairman of the ALA Children's Services Division's Book Evaluation Committee and as a member of the Newbery-Caldecott Awards Committee. Conrad C. Reining, Head of the African Section, worked closely with the African Studies Association. He represented the U.S. National Academy of Sciences at the inaugural meeting of the East African Academy of Sciences. Peter Draz, Head of the Public Reference Section, was elected vice chairman of the Social Science Group of the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, represented the Library at the 35th International Congress of Americanists in Mexico City and served on fellowship selection boards for OAS Fellowships and for National Defense Education Act Fellowships (Program B, Spanish and Portuguese). He was elected an honorary member of the Archivists of Peru and also vice chairman of the Conference on Latin American History. For the ALA he chaired a special committee for the development of the Inter-American War College Library. Earl J. Pariseau, editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, served as treasurer of the Inter-American Council, a group of professional

Latin Americanists in the Washington Area.

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief of the Loan Division, was a member of the Executive Board of the District of Columbia Library Association. Ralph L. Henderson, the Assistant Chief, continued his service as treasurer of the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, again represented the Library on the National Historical Publications Commission, on the Civil War Centennial Commission and two of its committees, on the Committee on the Preservation of Architectural Archives established by the American Institute of Architects, and on the board of the Bureau of Public Records Collection and Research of the University of North Carolina. He completed his term as president of the Manuscript Society. He continued as a member of the cooperating committee for *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* and of the committee of the American Booksellers Association to select books for the White House Library. Mr. Mearns also participated in the establishment of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and was appointed to one of its committees.

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief of the Map Division, at present on detail (reimbursed) to the U.S. Geological Survey, continued as head of the United States Delegation to the Seventh General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. He was elected vice chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union and continued service on the Union's Commission on the Library Classification of Geographical Books and Maps. He also holds the presidency of the Association of American Geographers. Walter W. Ristow, presently Chief of the Map Division, represented the Library on the U.S. Board of Geographic Names for the 17th consecutive year. In recognition of his service to map librarianship Dr. Ristow was presented the Outstanding Achievement

Award of the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association. He also served as chairman of the Program Committee for the 59th annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers.

Harold Spivacke, Chief of the Music Division, was reappointed to the U.S. National Committee for UNESCO. He continued service as a member of the Music Advisory Panels for both the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Information Agency, as a member of the Executive Committee and archivist of the National Music Council, as chairman of the Joint United States Committee for the International Inventory of Musical Sources, as member of the Advisory Committee of the National Cultural Center (now the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts), as president of the Phonograph Commission of the International Association of Music Libraries, as vice president of the *Fédération Internationale des Phonothèques*, and as a member of the Committee on Copyright of the Music Library Association. Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief of the Music Division, served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Book Exchange, as the representative of the Music Library Association to the Council of National Library Associations and to its Joint Committee on Library Education, and as chairman of several committees of these three organizations. William J. Lichtenwanger served the Music Library Association as a member of its Executive Board and as editor of the Association's journal, *Notes*, as well as a member of the Council of the Society for Ethnomusicology. Irving Lowens was also a member of the Executive Board of the Music Library Association and, in addition, was chairman of its American Music History Project Committee. He served on the Council of the American Musicological Society, on the Advisory Board of the Inter-American Institute for Musical Research of Tulane University, and in a consultant capacity to the Moravian Music Foundation. He was elected treasurer of the Music Critics Association. Mary L.

Rogers continued as treasurer of the Music Library Association.

Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the Orientalia Division, was president of the American Oriental Society, and he continued to serve as adviser to the United States Office of Education in the selection of grantees for language study relating to Southern Asia. Edwin G. Beal, Head of the Chinese Section, was appointed chairman of the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East (a committee of the Association for Asian Studies). Osamu Shimizu, Head of the Japanese Section, was one of the American delegates to a binational conference between Japan and the United States on the translation and abstracting of Japanese scholarly thought. Lawrence Marwick, Head of the Hebraic Section, was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Professors of Hebrew.

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, represented the Library as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Visual and Auditory Materials for Distribution Abroad, which is coordinated by the USIA. He was elected to membership on the Committee on International Nontheatrical Events, an organization established by film producers. He continued as a member of the Board of Directors of the Print Council of America, and Alan Fern, Curator of Fine Prints, was elected a member of the Board.

Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Book Division, served as secretary and Council member of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Marvin W. McFarland, Assistant Chief of the Science and Technology Division, continued as a trustee of the Air Force Historical Foundation and was elected second vice-president.

Charles G. LaHood, Chief of the Serial Division, completed his term as a member of the Executive Board of the American Documentation Institute and continued service as chairman of the Policy and Research Committee of the Copying Methods Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

Sergius Yakobson, Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, continued to play an active role in shaping the trend of Slavic research in the United States through his membership on the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies (American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council), on the Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources, and on the Planning Board for the first national conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Roy P. Basler, Director of the Reference Department, lectured at Howard University in August 1962 to a group of Peace Corps volunteers. At the invitation of the Modern Poetry Association, he represented the Library at the observance, in Chicago

in November 1962, of the 50th anniversary of *Poetry* magazine. He was a vice chairman of the Citizens Committee for National Cultural Center Week, November 26–December 2, 1962.

John L. Nolan, Associate Director of the Reference Department, served on the Council of the American Library Association, on the nominating committee of the ALA International Relations Round Table, on the Joint Committee on Visiting Foreign Librarians of the Council of National Library Associations, and on the Program Committee of the District of Columbia Library Association. He served as the ALA delegate at the 13th annual Conference of National Organizations called by the American Association of the United Nations.

The Law Library

NEITHER ducts nor dust will stay the man who seeks information on a legal problem. Notwithstanding the fact that users of the Law Library suffered inconvenience in the major dislocation of its facilities necessitated by the installation of the new heating and ventilating system, figures for circulation and reader service in the Main Building fell only slightly below last year.

54,500 readers received answers to 54,000 questions and discussed problems in 6,100 conferences—a drop of 3 percent
231,800 volumes circulated to readers—a drop of 3 percent
20,500 telephone calls for reference or loan requests were answered—a drop of 2 percent

Only two areas showed an increase. The 629 pieces lent for photoduplication rose 7 percent and the 8,600 volumes borrowed on outside loan, 2 percent. The early transfer of the most-used portions of the Law Library Reading Room collections to the balcony of the Main Reading Room and the addition of temporary desk attendants made it possible to maintain almost normal reader service during the last 3 months of the fiscal year.

On the other hand, across the street in the branch library maintained in the Capitol for the exclusive use of Members of Congress there was a remarkable increase of 186 percent in the reference questions answered in person and of 46 percent in those answered by telephone. Although it is always difficult to prove the reasons for the rise and fall of use of libraries, this unusual gain may have been occasioned in

part by the dislocation at the Main Library, Members and committee staffs finding it more satisfactory to work through the branch than to brave the disturbances arising from the construction. Such a large increase, however, offset by a comparatively small decrease at the Law Library in the Main Building can indicate only heavier use and greater interest.

Service to Congress

Law reference and loan services to the Congress are provided at both this branch library in the Capitol and the Law Library in the Main Building. During the fiscal year 97 percent of the offices of the Senate and 60 percent of those of the House made use of the limited collection of 15,000 volumes as well as the personal assistance and ready reference work of the two attorneys who staff the branch in the Capitol. Problems of Members were discussed in 300 reader conferences. Of their reference questions, 4,500 were answered in person and another 5,900 by telephone. More than 6,100 volumes were served to those who used this Reading Room and 3,000 more were lent for use in Congressional offices.

Law books and legal information not available in the Law Library in the Capitol, as well as written answers to questions on British and other foreign law, must be obtained from the Law Library in the Main Building. Here the use by Congress cannot be measured since readers are not required to identify themselves. Statistics show, however, that 5,300 telephone requests received by the various divisions from this source resulted in the lending of

3,900 volumes for use in Congressional offices, and the answers to 3,341 reference questions. It is interesting to note that 88 percent of these 5,300 calls went to the American-British Law Division.

Clichés, wearisome though they be, usually contain a good bit of truth. Phrases like "vanishing boundaries," "this shrinking world," "international outlook," and the like take on an urgency in relation to the Congressional requests received by the Law Library. Work for Congress is performed in the Main Building by a professional staff in the Law Library's five divisions—American-British, European, Far Eastern, Hispanic, and Near Eastern and North African. Included on this staff are 7 members of the American bars, 4 of them with training in foreign law, and 16 graduates of foreign law schools, many of whom have had some training in American law. They prepared 215 reports on foreign law totaling 2,013 typewritten pages. Although the Library has no translation service *per se*, the staff of the Law Library has command over many languages, and to meet the emergency needs of Congress, translations were made from 17 languages into English.

Information provided for Congress dealt with such varied topics as the compulsory arbitration of strikes, the degree of home rule enjoyed by foreign capital cities, anti-dumping laws, laws on labeling and packaging, regulations governing hunting and fishing licenses, conflict of interest with regard to members of foreign national legislatures, investment incentives in foreign countries, suffrage requirements, laws concerning negotiations for pricing fish, laws controlling the spreading of hate propaganda, official-secrets acts, and the law of European Economic Community countries affecting retailers and wholesalers.

Translations and compilations of the air laws of 114 countries, as well as international treaties, were made by the five divisions of the Law Library for a revised edition in three volumes of *Air Laws and Treaties of the World*. The compilation, requested by the Senate Commerce Com-

mittee, was edited by William S. Strauss, the Library's Assistant General Counsel.

Other Reference Services

While the Congress has primary claim on the services of the Law Library, other groups which benefit from the services in the Main Building are the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, the independent agencies, the diplomatic corps, the bench and bar, legal organizations, scholars, and the general public.

Validity of a document of a rabbinical court in Tel Aviv-Jaffa District (Israel), collective bargaining, development of oil resources, foreign claims, validity of marriage and of adoption, law of legitimation, trademarks, patents and copyrights, damages resulting from a plane accident—these were the substance of a few of the questions answered for readers from these groups who used the Law Library in fiscal 1963. Requests for information came in 770 letters and 15,000 telephone calls. The staff prepared 63 bibliographies, compiled 118 special reports totaling 619 pages, and produced 1,287 pages of translations needed in official Government business.

Over 231,800 pieces were used in answering requests for legal information from the Congress and from other inquirers. An additional 4,700 were borrowed on Government and interlibrary loan, and 3,900 on Congressional loan for use outside the Library building. Of the total 8,600 outside loans, 87 percent were from the American-British collections.

Acquisitions

Legislation, administrative regulations, judicial and administrative decisions, other government documents, legal periodicals, and looseleaf services which make up a large part of the material acquired annually by the Law Library are in serial form. Fifty-two percent of the sum spent for the increase of the Law Library during past year was for continuations. In addition to 13,500 pocket parts and 24,900 records and briefs from Federal courts, an estimated 63,000 issues of serials and 294,000 looseleaf pages were received.

No foreign acquisitions trips were made by Law Library personnel during this fiscal year. However, the collections profited from the improved acquisitions arrangements and special purchases made last year in several countries in the Near East by Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief of the Near Eastern and North African Law Division, while he was assisting in the establishment of the Library's P.L. 480 Program in Cairo, and by Tao-tai Hsia, Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, on his acquisitions trip to several countries in the Far East. Their talks with government officials, officers of university law schools and other legal organizations, publishers, and dealers have resulted in the enrichment of the Library's collections, especially those relating to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Communist and Nationalist China, Japan, and Indonesia. The visits of the Assistant Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division of the Reference Department, Paul L. Horecky, to countries in mid-Europe and of Conrad C. Reining, Head of the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, to Central and East Africa were also beneficial.

In the past the Law Library has acquired microcopies only in rare instances when original manuscripts or unique or rare prints of legal monographs or documents were unavailable. An example is the *Microfilm Collection of Early State Records* produced by the Library in cooperation with the University of North Carolina. Acquisition of microcopies as a substitute for binding and shelving rapidly deteriorating copies of such items as official gazettes may be one solution to the critical shortage of shelf space. Replacement of many runs of serials which have so deteriorated that they cannot be bound also confronts the Library.

Finally, it is hoped that in the near future, a sufficient number of law libraries can be interested in its feasibility to justify a project to microcopy reasonably complete runs of legal newspapers.

A description of the acquisitions of the year can be found in the September issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* and statistics concerning acquisitions are in part E of appendix II.

Organization of the Collections

The centralization of processing functions in a Processing Section established on June 11, 1962, has resulted in a considerable improvement in these activities. In cooperation with the Processing Department, new and detailed procedures in catalog maintenance, shelving, handling of serials, and preparation of materials for binding were introduced, bringing Law Library practices into line with those employed elsewhere in the Library.

Coordination of binding for this department is also the responsibility of the Processing Section. During fiscal 1963, a total of 6,187 volumes were forwarded for binding, a 32 percent increase over the previous year. Of these, 698 serials (6,253 issues) and 953 volumes of records and briefs (7,718 pieces) were for the American-British Law Division, 341 serials (2,976 issues) for the European, 209 monographs and 801 serials (5,796 issues) for the Far Eastern, 530 serials (4,001 issues) for the Hispanic, and 769 monographs and 220 serials (2,109 issues) for the Near Eastern and North African.

Lack of personnel also hampered the third activity of the Processing Section. Since the position of Periodical and Serial Assistant was vacant from July 1, 1962, to February 1963, it was not until April that full attention could be devoted to serials and the long-planned editing of the visible record could begin. To insure identical records in all files—author and title, the shelflist, and the country file—900 of the more than 4,000 entries were checked and corrected, 800 printed cards ordered to complete the record in the four files, and 200 cards representing non-serials discarded.

Throughout the year the American-British Law Division was hampered by a

vacancy in the position of Shelf Classifier. In order to make current Anglo-American law books and their catalog card records available, it was necessary to divert to this activity a considerable amount of the time of the Periodical and Serial Assistant, who had formerly held the position of Shelf Classifier.

Staff shortage prevented a full-scale attack on the growing lack of shelf space. However, some steps were taken that will facilitate the inevitable weeding of the collections. First to receive attention was the legal periodical collection. The titles were rearranged by sets, and a complete inventory list was compiled as a basis not only for discarding but also for filling gaps in sets retained. It is hoped that a substantial gain in shelf space will result eventually from weeding sets in the legal periodical collection and in the collection of Anglo-American and foreign legislation and judicial decisions. The task will not be a simple one for it involves the cancellation of subscriptions or exchange arrangements, the correction of records in the Law Library catalog, and the correction of other Library records. It is further complicated by the fact that a pace must be set which will not flood divisions of the Processing Department with such quantities of material that current workloads cannot be handled.

In collaboration with the Law Library, the Reference Department reviewed its collections of looseleaf services—discarding those hopelessly in arrears, reordering some which are essential, and transferring purely legal ones to the Law Library. Divisions of the Law Library were asked to review the importance and degree of currency of each looseleaf service in their custody. On the basis of reports by the American-British, the Far Eastern, and the Near Eastern and North African Law Divisions, it was decided to cancel subscriptions to some services, to reorder others, and to keep current all services retained.

Further statistics concerning processing and related activities can be found in part F, of appendix III.

Status of the Collections

Total holdings of the Law Library on June 30, 1962, were some 1,063,750 volumes and pamphlets. During the fiscal year 15,540 more were added through the usual sources, 4,260 volumes through the binding of 22,600 issues of serials, and 950 through the assembling of records and briefs. Materials discarded as superseded, worn out, or no longer needed totaled 8,200. On June 30, 1963, therefore, the Law Library had approximately 1,076,300 volumes and pamphlets. According to estimates by the Subject Cataloging Division an additional 200,000 to 300,000 law books are classed in the general collections of the Library of Congress. These also are serviced, when necessary, by the Law Library staff.

Looseleaf services pose an overwhelming maintenance problem not only by their bulk but also by the fact that to be useful they must be filed. During the year, 13,500 pocket parts were filed, some 7,700 U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs were prepared for binding, and an additional 3,715 U.S. Supreme Court and 13,507 U.S. Court of Appeals and other Federal court records and briefs were sorted, arranged, and added to the collections.

During fiscal 1963 the staff of the American-British Law Division also filed 175,000 looseleaf inserts—18,600 from the backlog in addition to the annual receipts of some 156,400 sheets. The Hispanic Law Division filed 11,700 of the 18,800 received, and the European 14,250 of the 121,400 received.

Publications

Last year's annual report referred to progress on the seven-volume series *Legal Sources and Bibliography of Mid-European Nations*. By the end of fiscal 1963 the volumes for the Baltic States and Poland had been completed and dispatched to the publisher. Completion of the compilation of indexes for the volumes on Rumania and Yugoslavia was hopefully scheduled for

August with publication anticipated during fiscal 1964.

Staff

Because of their knowledge both of law and of libraries, members of the staff of the Law Library play an active part in both fields.

As an expert witness on Soviet law Armins Ruis testified before the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, and as an expert on Latvian law before the High Court of Justice of Ontario, Canada. Virgiliu Stoicoiu testified before the New York Surrogate Court as an expert on Rumanian law.

At the invitation of Senator Kenneth B. Keating, William Sólyom-Fekete appeared as a witness on Law Day (May 1) before the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to testify concerning the role of the lawyer in a totalitarian state of the Communist type. He also prepared an evaluation of the legal nature of a recent Hungarian amnesty decree for the American Hungarian Federation.

Several articles on legal topics were prepared by Domas Krivickas for the *Lietuviskoji enciklopedija* (Boston). Other members of the staff wrote for professional

and learned publications: Ivan Sipkov for the *American Journal of International Law* and *Osteuropa-Recht*, Armins Ruis for *Law in Eastern Europe* (Leyden) and the *Law Review* of the Catholic University of America, and Johannes Klesment for *Acta Baltica*.

The Associate Law Librarian, Francis X. Dwyer, served as a member of the Council of the Capitol Hill Chapter of the Federal Bar Association; the Chief of the Hispanic Law Division, Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, was elected recording secretary of this Chapter. She was also re-elected to serve 3 more years on the Council of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association and continued to act as assistant editor of their *Quarterly Bulletin*. She also served as a contributing editor to the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and to Lauterpach's *International Law Reports*.

The Assistant Chief of the American-British Law Division, Walter H. Zeydel, was Vice President of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C. (a chapter of AALL), and the Assistant Chief of the European Law Division, Fred Karpf, a member of the Board of Governors of the Washington Foreign Law Society.

The Administrative Department

LOGICIANS in approaching any discussion insist upon defining the terms they propose to discuss. To be logical, therefore, this report should define at the outset the term "administer": "to superintend the execution, use, or conduct of . . . to mete out . . . to manage affairs."

The report of the Administrative Department, then, is the record of the provision for the Library's space, equipment, and collections, the protection of these collections, of the staff, and of the public while in the two Library buildings, the supervision and maintenance of its plant, the control of its funds, and the management of the material operations which make its creative functions possible.

Fiscal Services

Like the husbandman who provides for his household, an institution that serves the national family must look first to providing an adequate purse. That, coupled with energetic imagination, is what determines how much of the task can be done and how well.

In fiscal year 1962 the appropriation for the Library of Congress was \$17,155,700. To this was added \$38,000 for books for the Supreme Court Library, making a total appropriation of \$17,193,700. In fiscal 1963 the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill which became Public Law 87-730 on October 2, 1962, contained \$19,431,930 for the Library of Congress. The allowance for books for the Supreme Court was included in the appropriation for the Supreme Court. Therefore, the amount appropriated for the Library of Congress for fiscal 1963 was \$2,276,230 more than for the previous year. Pay in-

creases, effective in the Library on October 15, 1962, were provided for by Public Law 87-793. Funds to meet these increases were made available through the Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1963 and through absorption by each agency of a percentage of the additional amount required. The Library was allowed \$473,410 by the act (Public Law 88-25), bringing the total of funds appropriated for the year to \$19,905,340.

Among the 78 new positions made possible by Congressional appropriations to supply needed service during fiscal 1963 were 3 to establish the new Children's Book Section in the Reference Department, 7 to help carry the increased workload in Legislative Reference Service, and 31 to assist with the constantly expanding card distribution service.

An allowance of \$235,510 was made to help meet such unavoidable costs as in-grade and wage-board increases, position reallocations, and higher printing and binding costs resulting from pay increases at the Government Printing Office.

As a partial solution to the space problem, \$1,100,000 was appropriated to renovate the space in the Naval Weapons Plant which had been allocated for certain library operations, plus some funds to cover the costs of moving and maintaining this additional office space.

An increase of \$100,000, of which \$60,000 was to be used for microfilming deteriorating materials, was allowed for Books for the General Collections. The allotment for Books for the Law Library was raised \$20,000. A sum of \$15,000 was supplied for a non-recurring item, the indexing and microfilming of the records of

the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska.

Expansion of the service to the blind was made possible by an increase of \$11,800 for *Talking Books Topics* and the *Braille Book Review*, \$11,000 to replace sapphire needles with diamond-tip needles in the talking-book machines, and \$73,250 for additional titles as well as to cover increased costs of books in braille.

The P.L. 480 Program, which utilizes U.S.-owned foreign currencies, was allowed an increase of \$278,000 over 1962, later increased \$1,900 by the Supplemental Appropriation Act. The total amount, \$679,900, included \$49,900 in U.S. hard-dollar support. New bibliographic activities in connection with this program were also authorized.

The unobligated balance in appropriated funds from the previous year—\$151,858—brought the total appropriations available for obligation to \$20,057,198, or 68 percent of the gross total of \$29,513,087 available. Another 22 percent, or \$6,583,755, was transferred from other Government agencies, and 10 percent, or \$2,872,134, came from gift and trust funds.

Of this total, \$27,041,073 was obligated, leaving an unobligated balance of \$2,472,014. About 85 percent of this balance, or \$2,107,024 (no-year money), is available for fiscal 1964.

The amount that lapsed was \$364,990. More than two-thirds of this—\$247,267—was related to occupation of the Naval Weapons Plant: \$75,000 in estimated overtime that would have been needed for the removal of the Card Division to the new space; \$40,130 for rental and maintenance; \$67,000 for moving costs and for a truck for the daily transportation of materials back and forth between the Main Building and Annex complex and the new temporary addition; and finally, \$65,137 not needed when actual costs of renovation proved less than the estimates.

Actual expenditures incurred within the fiscal year came to \$26,160,059.

The Library's business operations responded to the financial investment made in them. Receipts deposited in the U.S. Treasury in fiscal 1963 were \$4,038,556 or 20 percent of the amount appropriated directly to the Library. Receipts from the sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications amounted to \$2,959,771, from copyright fees, \$1,075,190, and from other sources, \$3,595.

All major operations of the Disbursing Office increased during fiscal year 1963 from a little over 3 percent to just over 10 percent. Examples of the transactions handled and the percentage increases are:

53,830 cash salary payments made, 3.4 percent
73,144 checks processed for deposit, 4.1 percent
37,299 checks issued, 8.3 percent
10,209 United States Savings Bonds issued, 9.3 percent

Monetary transactions and their percentage increases came to:

\$8,088,322 in cash payments, 7.5 percent
\$25,896,388 in checks, 9.7 percent
\$399,575 in United States Savings Bonds, 10.3 percent

Because dealers preferred to be paid in United States dollars or their own currency, the amount of UNESCO coupons issued to booksellers reached a low of \$34.50 in 1963, an astonishing drop compared to the \$1,598.56 in 1962, and \$11,183.40 in 1952.

Three tort claims were settled during the year totaling \$158.46.

Early in the year, a reminder was received from the Treasury Department that employees were subject to tax for reimbursement for certain moving expenses and that Federal agencies were required to withhold taxes whether payments were made directly to the employee or to a carrier. This decision was appealed first to the Comptroller General and then to the Internal Revenue Service. The Internal Revenue Service confirmed the Library's obligation to withhold taxes.

Legislation enacted during fiscal 1963 affecting the Library is presented in appendix XIII.

Gifts

At the close of the fiscal year 1962, the principal in the permanent loan account amounted to \$4,463,371. By June 30, 1963, this amount had been increased to \$4,470,513 through two gifts: Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., contributed \$300 to augment the Friends of Music endowment, and the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern established a memorial fund in his name with donations amounting to \$3,250 in cash and \$3,592 from the sale of stock. Income from the permanent loan account amounted to \$178,629.

During the year \$507,131 was received for the Library of Congress Gift Funds compared to \$418,401 received in fiscal 1962. Of the total amount, \$485,910 was contributed to continue previously established projects:

From the Bollingen Foundation, Inc., as the final installment of a gift of \$15,000 for support of the National Poetry Festival held in October 1962, \$10,000.

From the Carnegie Corporation of New York as the fourth installment of a \$200,000 grant to establish the African Section of the Library of Congress, \$41,625.

From the Council on Library Resources, Inc., as the second and final installment of a \$34,200 grant for the development of the Library's shelf-classification scheme for Anglo-American Law, \$17,100; and for the continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections project, \$90,000.

For the Documents Expediting Project for distribution of documents to participating libraries, \$9,025.

From cooperating libraries for the P.L. 480 foreign acquisitions program: to support the purchase of materials in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, \$16,500;

and to support cataloging of the material purchased under the program, \$149,528.

From the Forest Press, Inc., toward the cost of editing the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, \$36,606.

From the Heineman Foundation for the purchase of rare books or manuscripts for the collections of the Music Division, \$5,000.

From Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., for the purchase of rare books, an additional contribution of \$250.

For the Program for the Blind Fund to advance projects in the interest of the blind, \$1,115 of which \$1,000 came from the Retirement Research and Welfare Association.

From Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., as the balance of the contribution of \$194,600 for the publication of the quinquennial edition of *The National Union Catalog, 1958-1962*, \$64,600.

From various donors for the Surplus Book Disposal project, \$2,328.

From the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., toward the publication of the third edition of the *Union List of Serials*, \$26,900.

From the United Nations for bibliographical services rendered to the United Nations Library, \$2,839.

From University Microfilms, Inc., to provide author and subject indexes for *Dissertation Abstracts*, \$12,450.

Through other miscellaneous gifts, \$44.

Gifts to make new projects possible included:

For the microfilming of Chinese journals, \$15,000 as the first installment of a gift of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

For plans for a national conference on mechanization in libraries, \$2,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

For a set of master photographs taken by Mrs. Imogen Cunningham, \$200

from the Felix and Helen Juda Foundation.

For a bibliography of agricultural development schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa, \$1,000 from the National Academy of Sciences.

To purchase a reference copy of the *Monumenta Typographica Neerlandica* to be published in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 1963, \$146 from Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Other financial figures will be found in appendix XIV.

Data Processing

Last year's *Annual Report* noted that a Computer Feasibility Study had been undertaken in March, with task force assignments beginning in June 1962. The study resulted in the inclusion of funds in the fiscal 1964 budget estimates for the rental of a computer system.

Substantial periods of time were devoted to preparation for conversion to a computer system of payroll procedures, Card Division billing, budget control, workload statistics, order work accounting, and acquisition and cataloging statistics. Extensive time was devoted to staff training as well. Full advantage was taken of courses offered at the IBM Education Center. Much experience was gained through the use, during the last 6 months of the fiscal year, of the Maritime Administration's card-oriented 1401 computer to run the monthly bills of the Card Division.

Final work on the 10-year cumulation of *New Serial Titles* cards was completed early in the year. All the entries were re-punched to make mechanical arrangement possible. The file is now available for production of special listings, as required, by subject and by title.

Payroll, leave, and related operations improved considerably in fiscal year 1963. This can be attributed in part to the inauguration of a training program for time and attendance clerks, and to a strengthened staff, including a newly established supervisory time-and-leave-clerk position. One evidence of increased efficiency was

the distribution on December 19 of the W-2 forms recording income tax withheld for the calendar year 1962; this was the earliest distribution in the history of the Library.

1964 Appropriation

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1964 was signed by President Johnson on December 30, 1963, becoming Public Law 88-248. It appropriated \$20,488,800 directly to the Library. Among items for which Congress provided are:

20 new positions in the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions to help stay abreast of current accumulations and to attempt some inroads on arrearages

7 in the Reference Department

5 in the Copyright Office

2 in the Division for the Blind to initiate a Braille Music Program

18 in the Card Division

5 in the Legislative Reference Service

An increase of \$100,000 for card printing

An increase of \$100,000 in the money for Books for the General Collections

Installation of a small-scale computer

Congress also provided for the continuation of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* by requiring the National Science Foundation to transfer funds to support the program for an additional year.

Increases of \$30,100 in U.S. dollar support and \$268,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currencies were allowed for the P.L. 480 Program. At the same time a 6-month experimental program in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel was authorized.

Organization of the Department

Finding solutions to the Library's overwhelming space problem placed an unusually heavy burden on the department. These involved planning for a new third building and for the removal of certain units to the Naval Weapons Plant to obtain a measure of temporary relief. Read-

justments within the two present buildings to compensate for space lost through installation of heating, ventilating, and cooling ducts and fire retardation partitions also had to be undertaken. To allow greater concentration on space planning, the Librarian on November 26, 1962, delegated primary responsibility to the Director of the Department for the following functions:

- Space planning in general, including additional library buildings, Naval Weapons Plant, space vacated by removal of units to the plant, and adjustments within the present buildings
- Protective services, particularly civil defense and Guard Division activities
- Physical security
- Preservation and maintenance of the collections
- Special projects as assigned

The Associate Director assumed responsibility for the department's remaining functions, particularly for the activities of the Buildings and Grounds Division, Office of Fiscal Services, Photoduplication Service, and the Office of the Secretary of the Library.

Collections Maintenance and Preservation

In 1940 Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, created the position of Keeper of the Collections in the Library of Congress and noted it in his first annual report to Congress. As he envisioned the position, Mr. MacLeish said that the Keeper would at first have "custodial care of the collections of the Reading Rooms only, but it is expected that his charge will in time embrace most of the collections." This prophecy was correct, for the duties of the Keeper of the Collections grew with the growing and changing Library and the constantly growing and changing times.

An early responsibility was the safe storage of the Library's treasures for the duration of World War II. That this is a

matter of continuing concern to the Nation is evidenced by the meeting, during fiscal 1963, at the Department of State on "Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict," at which the Library of Congress was represented. This preliminary assembly was to consider the position of this country as background to participation in the UNESCO meeting in Paris, July 16-28, 1963.

Alvin W. Kremer, a member of the staff of the Library since 1923, was appointed Keeper of the Collections when the office was created and served in that post until his retirement on March 4, 1963.

After Mr. Kremer's retirement, the office was reorganized and renamed the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation. The Collections Maintenance and Preservation Officer serves as a specialist on the custody and best utilization of equipment and space as they relate to the conservation, custody, and use of the collections. Paul Edlund was appointed to this position on May 24, 1963. The major immediate problem facing this officer is to find shelving space for books, unbound serials and newspapers, music recording, photographic glass negatives, and other widely dissimilar objects in 40 decks of a badly crowded Main Building—a building in which preliminary specifications for installation of essential ductwork and fire retardation partitions indicated a possible reduction of:

8,500 36-inch shelves equivalent to
15,000 square feet of stack space
or
almost 3 stack floors

Protective Services

Broad responsibilities for developing measures for the maximum safeguarding of the staff, the public, and the collections devolves upon the Chief of Protective Services. In this capacity he must work with the Guard Division, utilize the services of enforcement units, and cooperate with agencies responsible for civil defense. In matters relating to the collections, the Chief

of Protective Services collaborates with the Collections Maintenance and Preservation Officer.

Fallout shelter areas for several thousand persons were designated after an examination of the Library buildings by the National Shelter Survey Team. Further work will be accomplished during fiscal 1964 when the necessary staff organization and facilities will be completed.

Guard Division

The number of people entering the Library of Congress in fiscal 1963—1,307,435—has been exceeded only by the 1,368,040 recorded in 1941. That year, the crucial one which brought this Nation into World War II, found the Library described as "fortress of the intellect," and both established and newly created defense agencies were turning to it for help.

The daily average of visitors for the 363 days that the Library was open during fiscal year 1963 was 3,602.

The Guard Division's primary responsibility is the protection of the staff and the public. In addition, they perform a valuable service in reporting conditions which require the corrective attention of the engineering and building staffs. Approximately 500 reports of this nature were forwarded during the year.

Buildings and Grounds

Throughout fiscal year 1963 the Library of Congress staff played a glorified version of the old carnival magician's trick: under which shell is the pea? Guessing which door hid which office became a favorite game as divisions moved into temporary quarters partitioned off in exhibit halls and corridors to make room for workmen with blowtorches, jackhammers, and crowbars—all part of the program to install a new heating, ventilating, and cooling system in the Main Building, for which an allotment of \$2,500,000 (without fiscal year limitation) had been provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1962.

The work was divided into two phases. Although bids had been received on the first—air-conditioning facilities for the

greatly expanded cafeteria—actual construction did not begin during fiscal year 1962.

Efforts to draft plans and specifications for the second phase—the north half of the Main Building and the stacks—consumed 7 months of fiscal 1963. Bids were circulated during February 1963 and opened on March 15. The low bid of Poole and Kent Company was accepted by the Architect of the Capitol and work began on April 15, 1963.

Work has been scheduled with the following completion dates:

The perimeter of the north half of the building, April 15, 1964

The Octagon area including the Main Reading Room, December 31, 1964

The bookstacks, December 31, 1965.

By the end of the fiscal year satisfactory progress had been made on the cutting of access openings into flues, the installation of water piping and air ducts, and the setting of air-conditioning units at designated window locations on the various floor levels.

At least two other contracts will be required to accomplish the total job. Heating, ventilating, and cooling facilities must be completed in the Main Building, and fire retardation facilities provided for in the bookstacks.

Near the end of fiscal year 1962 the Architect of the Capitol had accepted the lowest bid, amounting to \$190,875, to expand the Library cafeteria. Service continued until July 27, 1962, although work started 3 days previously, on July 24, 1962. A little more than 7 months later, on March 4, the staff lined up to see the Librarian cut the ribbon and formally open the long-awaited cafeteria. Seating capacity of the new facility is 500, a 370 percent increase over the approximate capacity of 135 in the old cafeteria. New kitchen equipment, plus the convenient layout and attractive color schemes, has resulted in an attractive and efficient facility for both staff and visitors. Government Services, Incorporated, operates the new cafeteria, as it did the old one.

Related to the expansion were changes and improvements in the Annex snack bar facilities, operated as an adjunct to the old cafeteria. At the request of the Library, GSI relinquished operation of the snack bar and closed it on July 6, 1962. The area was renovated, food and beverage vending machines were installed, and a small service counter was built. Similar vending machines were installed in the Annex cellar control room, part of which had been used as a smoking room. These facilities, now under the operation of the Washington Society for the Blind, opened for business on July 30, 1962.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted plans to replace the venerable book conveyors in the north and south stacks. When even the lowest bid proved to exceed available funds, it was necessary to reject all bids and reexamine the specifications. It was immediately determined that the principal cost factor was time; the specifications stipulated that the installation must begin on May 1 and be completed by October 2, 1963. Since this limitation was imposed by the heating, ventilating, and cooling schedule for the Main Reading Room, it was decided to delay both jobs for a full year. As a consequence, when bids were let again, the lowest bidder's figure was well within the available funds. The contract was awarded to the Lamson Corporation by the Architect of the Capitol.

Work completed, in progress, or under contract at the close of fiscal year 1963 should be noted for the record. To make room for necessary ductwork, firewalls, etc., in the bookstacks of the Main Building, a large number of items in the collections must be relocated. Since almost all existing shelving in these areas is already filled to capacity, 1,800 steel shelving units were ordered from Federal Prison Industries in June 1963, at a cost of \$45,654. These will be placed at the ends of existing ranges of shelving. Near the end of the fiscal year the Architect's Office circulated bids and awarded a contract for 143 10-foot sections of bookstack equipment for the Annex.

The effort to find even more space by compressing the map cases on the ground floor of the Annex reduced the efficiency of the lighting in this area. New fluorescent fixtures were installed in the aisles at a total cost of \$2,758.

Adequate lighting of the stacks is a problem that has plagued many libraries, including the Library of Congress. Using one deck in the Main Building as an experimental area, 137 4-foot fluorescent ceiling fixtures equipped with automatically timed switches were installed. The investment in the experiment including fixtures, switches, miscellaneous materials, and labor came to \$3,700; the return, markedly better illumination.

Modern lighting equipment for the Coolidge Auditorium, including a dimmer board for the stage, came a step nearer with the awarding of the contract for the project at a cost of \$2,394.

All Annex passenger elevators should be fully automatic by September 4, 1964, under terms of a contract, amounting to \$94,025, between the Architect of the Capitol and the Houghton Elevator Company. The contract is for the conversion of west passenger elevators numbers 1 and 2. Conversion of Annex west passenger elevators numbers 3 and 4 should have been completed in December 1962, but because of technical difficulties the cars were still not functioning satisfactorily as of June 30, 1963, although they had been in service intermittently prior to that date.

Restoration and Repair

Additional restoration and repair work for which funds were available included these projects:

The ornate ceiling in the west vestibule and Great Hall on the first floor of the Main Building was cleaned and repainted through an allotment of \$10,000 provided for that purpose.

A contract amounting to \$12,670 was awarded to the Standard Art, Marble, and Tile Company to repair and refinish the marble floors in the center and west vestibule sections of

the Great Hall (the perimeter corridors had been repaired previously). Most of the accessible marble and mosaic floors on the first and second floors have been repaired.

An allotment of \$8,500 was provided for the replacement and resetting of flagstones on the terrace at the west front of the Main Building. Funds were not sufficient to replace and reset all flagstones, but did permit the elimination of safety hazards and the improvement of the appearance of the area. The cost of the work will be in excess of \$10,000.

Safety guard rails were installed on both sides of the driveway at the west basement entrance to the Main Building at a cost of \$5,233.

The following work, noted in last year's *Report* as being under contract at the end of fiscal 1962, was completed during fiscal 1963:

Cleaning the exterior stonework and installing an electrical birdproofing system, Main Building.

Installation of a new tile roof, garage, Main Building.

Replacement of the slag roof on the Coolidge Auditorium with a new copper roof.

Reconditioning of the penthouse motor rooms for Main Building west passenger elevators numbers 1 and 2.

Replacement of the flooring in the Coolidge Auditorium with new cork tile.

Telephone Service

Three important developments, which were designed to modernize and improve telephone service, took place during the year:

(1) The telephone equipment room was expanded and additional equipment was installed, resulting in an increase of 100 lines on the switchboard. These 100 lines became available for assignment in February 1963. An additional 300 can be added as needed.

(2) On February 15, 1963, the Library joined the Federal Telecommunications System for long-distance calls. This system, operated by the General Services Administration, consists of a Government network of leased long-distance circuits interconnecting 42 cities throughout the United States and is designed to improve service and decrease costs. GSA plans to add other cities to the network.

(3) The installation of equipment for Direct-in-Dialing was started during the year, becoming available for use on August 5, 1963. Because this system permits a local caller to dial the desired Library extension directly, it should substantially improve service to the public.

Office of the Secretary

In December 1962, the Mail and Delivery Unit noted an increase in damaged mail. By March the number of pieces and bags received from the Main Post Office with Library materials mutilated, soiled, and unidentified, had reached an alarming proportion. For example, of 312 packages received in one day by the Copyright Office, 47 were badly damaged, checks for Copyright registration were missing, and books were either missing or mutilated. It was only natural for users of the Library to demand explanation of such unsatisfactory service, causing a consequent increase in correspondence. The Library's card distribution service was disrupted by mail bags of card orders coming from the Post Office without wrappers or other identification. Packages of books on loan, rewrapped in the Post Office in large lots, were returned without any identification. Recordings for the Blind were found without wrappers or identification in the mail bags together with loose cards and books. Representatives of the Post Office were most cooperative and have taken positive steps to modify the equipment which is believed to be the cause of the damage.

Librarywide training programs in cooperation with the Personnel Office were continued. These included sessions on the

Correspondence Manual, on the preparation of material to be duplicated, and on filing, as well as the annual session to train new staff and reorient others in the preparation and flow of travel documents.

The Mail Analysis and Routing Unit cooperated with the Internal Auditor in conducting a study of procedures which govern the control and flow of mail containing remittances.

The administrative files of the Mail and Delivery Unit were reorganized under an improved filing system to increase the efficiency of records reference service. An analyst from the Paperwork Management Section was assigned to review and organize these records, so that by the end of August 1962, 24 cubic feet of inactive records were removed and transferred to the storage area in the Annex.

Distribution of publications outside the Library of Congress increased from 149,300 pieces in fiscal 1962 to 181,757 pieces in fiscal 1963.

A constant review of the records of the Library was maintained, including their analysis, evaluation, and classification. Through this continuing vigilance it is possible to control the accumulation of paperwork, preserving that of present or permanent value, transferring some to more appropriate storage, and, as authorized by Government schedules, destroying that which has outlived its usefulness. In fiscal year 1963, approximately 738 square feet of records were disposed of, vacating 255 square feet of office and storage space, and freeing 98 5-drawer letter-size file cabinets for storing future records. The same number of cabinets would have cost the Library approximately \$5,292.

The Secretary continued to give advisory service to Members of Congress on paperwork-management problems, helping to orient their staff members, reviewing systems, and bringing outlines up to date.

A review by the Processing and Administrative Departments and the General Counsel's Office of pertinent Treasury Department decisions pertaining to the Government Losses in Shipment Act and of the

Library's regulations resulting from such decisions dictated a request to the Treasury Department for a further ruling. This resulted in a more liberal application of the Act which applies to certain acquisition operations in the Library.

In November 1962 the Assistant Secretary was appointed to the unexpired term (ending June 1963) of the Chairman of the Program Committee, Forms Management Council of the Interagency Records Administration Conference.

Photoduplication Service

This was the first full year of expanded operation of the newspaper microfilming program important both to this Library and to other research libraries in the Nation.

This project, of course, is not entirely new. For many years the Library has used a portion of its book funds for microfilming deteriorating materials and for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals on microfilm. But it was not until fiscal years 1962 and 1963, when increases of \$70,000 and \$60,000, respectively, in microfilming funds were granted, that the program made significant progress.

There are two parts to the overall program. The first has as its goal the microfilming of approximately 100,000 volumes of newspapers which are deteriorating rapidly because of the poor quality of paper on which they are printed. Primarily a preservation measure, this will also free an estimated 92 percent of the space these volumes now occupy.

The second is directed toward acquiring microfilm copies of current newspapers in lieu of binding. Also important is the fact that when several other libraries want the same title and share in the cost of microfilming, that expense becomes less than the cost of binding. The Library is now purchasing approximately 750 foreign newspapers and 300 domestic newspapers on microfilm. Originals in bound form will be retained permanently for only half a dozen American titles and perhaps an equal number of foreign ones.

In terms of space, equipment, and staff, the impact of this enlarged program has changed the character of the Photoduplication Service more substantially than any other development in its history.

Not all of this microfilming is done in the Photoduplication Service. If film of archival quality is known to be available elsewhere, the Library of Congress does not film the material. But the majority of the older newspapers, in bound volumes, and current foreign titles must be filmed in the Library because most commercial offerings are of microfilms of current newspapers, not back files, and most of these are domestic rather than foreign. Consequently, of the domestic titles being filmed, only about one-sixth are filmed by the Photoduplication Service, but almost 87 percent of the foreign newspapers acquired on microfilm are filmed in the Library of Congress.

Irreplaceable reference books and other materials seriously deteriorating because of the poor quality of the paper on which they were originally printed are also being filmed.

The close cooperation of the Photoduplication Service with the Coordinator of P.L. 480 Programs in establishing a microfilm program for the newspapers from India supplied by the P.L. 480 Project, has been described in the chapter on the Processing Department. Filming under these arrangements is presently planned to begin with 1963 issues in calendar year 1964; however, the Service has already made available 1962 issues of selected titles from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic on a cooperative basis.

Perhaps the largest project begun during the year was the microfilming of all printed bills introduced in the House and Senate of the United States Congress, from the First Congress through the 84th. The project grew out of an inquiry from Professor Arthur Bestor of the University of Washington concerning the feasibility of microfilming the House and Senate bills for the 37th, 38th, and 39th Congresses, roughly the Civil War years. Subsequent investigation revealed that only four sets of the original bills are available for public

use, all of them in Washington; that the two sets in the Library of Congress are by far the most complete; and that microfilming one of the Library of Congress sets and making copies of it available to libraries outside Washington would be of inestimable value to historians, political scientists, and other researchers. It was therefore decided to undertake the project, which will involve filming an estimated 4½ million pages. The American Historical Association's Committee on the Historian and the Federal Government, formed an *ad hoc* subcommittee to advise on the project, with Professor Bestor, Professor Wood Gray of George Washington University, and Professor Richard Leopold of Northwestern University as members. Filming was scheduled to begin early in fiscal 1964.

A companion project arose from a suggestion by Rice Institute. A number of librarians expressed an interest in acquiring microfilmed copies of the *United States Statutes at Large*, from volume 1 (1789) through volume 76-A (1962). Involving approximately 72,500 double-page exposures, the project was scheduled for completion by the end of calendar year 1963.

Another significant project undertaken during the year was the microfilming of *Knizhnaia letopis'*, the current national bibliography of Soviet books and pamphlets, from its beginning in 1907 through 1946. The years 1947 to date are already available from the Library of Congress on microfilm. Because of the importance of bibliographical completeness in a work of this kind, members of the staff of the Special Services Section, with the help of personnel from the Slavic and Central European Division, collated all issues, indexes, and supplements. Through the cooperation of other institutions copies of the few issues missing from the Library of Congress will be included in the microfilm. Positive copies will be available to subscribers in fiscal 1964 at \$950 a set.

La Prensa, Argentina's famous newspaper, is now available on microfilm from 1938 on. In the fall of 1962, Robert B. Downs, Dean of Library Administration at the University of Illinois, asked the Library

of Congress to initiate a cooperative project to microfilm the issues from 1869 through 1907, since this important newspaper was unavailable for these years either in the original or on microfilm in any American library. At about the same time, Robert Potash of the University of Massachusetts requested the Library to film the years 1928 through 1937. On the basis of these two requests, the Photoduplication Service began to secure and make available microfilm for a complete run from 1869 through 1937. The Library of Congress file for 1928-37 has been filmed; copies of missing issues are being supplied by the University of Chicago, the University of North Carolina, and the University of California at Los Angeles. Filming of the 1908-27 issues of the Library's file will follow. In the meantime, the Service has had extensive correspondence with Microfilm Argentina of Buenos Aires, which has access to a complete file for the years 1869-1914 and has offered to supply the approximately 150,000 exposures involved. When all three phases have been completed, the Service will be able to offer a major source of South American history never before available in this country.

In April 1963 the Carnegie Corporation of New York gave the Library of Congress a grant of \$30,000 for microfilming some 150 important Chinese mainland periodicals, primarily in the social sciences and the humanities and dating from October 1959 to the present. An estimated half million pages of material will be filmed by the time the project is completed in approximately 2 years. Availability of positive reproductions, (positive microfilm, xerox prints, or enlargement prints) will be announced as the microfilming progresses.

Statistics on the Photoduplication Service will be found in appendix VII.

The Service's microfilm testing program, which was begun in 1954, continues its careful testing and rigid insistence on conformance to standards. The result has been a growing recognition of the validity of such standards by commercial and insti-

tutional producers and an increasingly high quality of film has been produced for sale to libraries.

A contract for construction of a new automatic, high-speed, microfilm processor was awarded to Metal Masters of San Diego, low bidders at \$58,000. The specifications call for a speed, and thus a capacity, of nearly 4 times that of the present machine. Backlogs and special schedules for the processing technicians can thus be eliminated and an adequate maintenance program established.

Space in the Negative Microfilm Collection on Annex Deck 4, south, where the reels of negative microfilm produced under the newspaper microfilming program are stored, has almost been exhausted. The number of reels added to the Negative Microfilm Collection has averaged about 1,200 per year for the last 5 or 6 years, but during fiscal 1963 the number dramatically increased to 8,507, of which 7,265 were newspapers. As of June 30, as indicated in the table below, the collection contained 54,389 reels, and it was estimated that within a year all available space would be gone.

Total Reels in the Negative Microfilm Collection, June 30, 1963

Type of Material	Reels
Newspapers.....	23, 252
Manuscripts.....	11, 824
Music.....	414
Prints and photographs.....	173
Orientalia.....	4, 539
Slavica.....	2, 551
Serials (except Orientalia and Slavica).....	3, 378
Monographs and other material (Microfilm Reading Room).....	8, 258
Total.....	54, 389

As chairman of Sectional Committee PH5 (Photographic Reproduction of Documents) of the American Standards Association, Donald C. Holmes, Chief of the Photoduplication Service, presided at meetings of the committee in New York City in November 1962 and May 1963. He also served as a member of the Adminis-

trative Committee of the Photographic Standards Board of ASA and of the Board of Directors of the National Microfilm Association. As a result of two meetings of the American Library Association's Committee on Library Standards for Microfilm attended by Mr. Holmes, a draft proposal, "Microfilm Norms," will be presented to

the Copying Methods Section, Resources and Technical Services Division.

The post of Assistant Chief, which became vacant when Charles G. LaHood became Chief of the Serial Division on October 25, 1961, was filled on December 10, 1962, by the appointment of Stephen R. Salmon.

CHAPTER VI

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

General Revision of the Copyright Law

As the fiscal year began, the program for general revision was approaching a turning point. *Copyright Law Revision, Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law* had been published for more than a year, a considerable body of comments on its proposals had been collected, and several meetings had been held to discuss the recommendations in detail. Some of the *Report's* proposals, as expected, had proved to be extremely controversial, and nearly all of these were criticized for one reason or another.

Concentrated discussions of the issues raised by the *Report* were held during a 3-day period preceding the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in San Francisco in August 1962. These discussions, which were attended by the Register and the Deputy Register of Copyrights and the General Counsel of the Copyright Office, were most illuminating. In particular, they showed the strength of the opposition to, and lack of support for, certain of the *Report's* recommendations. It had become apparent, for example, that the prevailing sentiment favored a single Federal copyright system, with protection commencing upon the creation of a work and ending 50 years after the author's death. This view was in direct conflict with the Register's proposal for copyright to begin with "public dissemination" and to last for

a first term of 28 years, renewable for a second term of 48 years.

These recommendations were, as the *Report* itself made clear, tentative and subject to further consideration. At the same time, they had not been reached lightly; indeed, they represented "our best thinking at the time." To undertake the necessary reevaluation and revision of these recommendations required a thorough analysis and review of all the arguments, criticisms, and comments that had been advanced in connection with them. This process has taken a good deal of time.

Any long-range program for legislative reform encounters decisive periods that shape its eventual direction. In the fall of 1962 the copyright revision program met just such a period when its future was somewhat in doubt.

It emerged stronger and better founded than before. The Copyright Office, for its part, was pressed to reach decisions and to speed up the drafting of a revision statute. On the other side, there was increased realization of the time and effort needed to produce a bill that has some chance of enactment. Most important, the growth in respect and understanding on both sides improved the atmosphere of accommodation and cooperative effort which, as last year's report pointed out, is essential to general revision.

In November 1962, at the outset of the drafting phase of the revision program, the Copyright Office announced that it was prepared to change its position on some

debatable questions, and to draft alternative language on others. The Register indicated, for example, that the Office was prepared to revise its recommendations concerning "public dissemination" and the retention of common law protection, and that "at least one alternative version of our draft bill will adopt the life-plus basis for computing the term—in conjunction with a system of notice, deposit, and registration that we consider essential." He also made clear that, in order to resolve differences with respect to language and substance, a series of meetings with an enlarged Panel of Consultants on General Revision would be held at which the draft language would be considered in detail.

The drafting procedure has been an arduous one. After dividing the subject matter of the copyright statute into segments roughly corresponding to the chapters of the Register's *Report*, the Office undertook an intensive analysis and evaluation of all comments received on a particular segment and of any equivalent language in foreign laws and previous revision bills. Preliminary draft sections were then prepared and were painstakingly reviewed for both language and content before being circulated for discussion by the Panel of Consultants. During the fiscal year there were four all-day meetings of the Panel—on January 16, February 20, April 11 and June 11, 1963—to discuss draft sections on copyrightable works, exclusive rights, and ownership. Written comments on these drafts were also collected. In addition, officials of the Copyright Office participated actively in the discussions of various subcommittees formed under the American Bar Association Committee on the Program for General Revision of the Copyright Law and of several *ad hoc* committees formed to discuss particular points in issue.

Like the recommendations of the Register's *Report*, the draft sections now being circulated and discussed are preliminary and experimental. There has been a deliberate attempt to make them inclusive and detailed in order to provoke comments on as many problems of substance and

language as possible. In some cases alternative sections have been presented for discussion.

As soon as all of the sections of the first draft have been commented upon by the Panel, a complete review and revision of every section in the light of the comments received will follow. On questions of substance a choice will be made between alternatives or, on a few points, an entirely new approach adopted. The sections must also be substantially redrafted and the language boiled down to make the bill simple and clear without leaving gaps or making it over-generalized. It is hoped that, by the time a final version is ready for introduction in the Congress, this long and difficult process of adjustment on matters of substance and of critical scrutiny on matters of language will have produced a bill that will be worthy of widespread and genuine support.

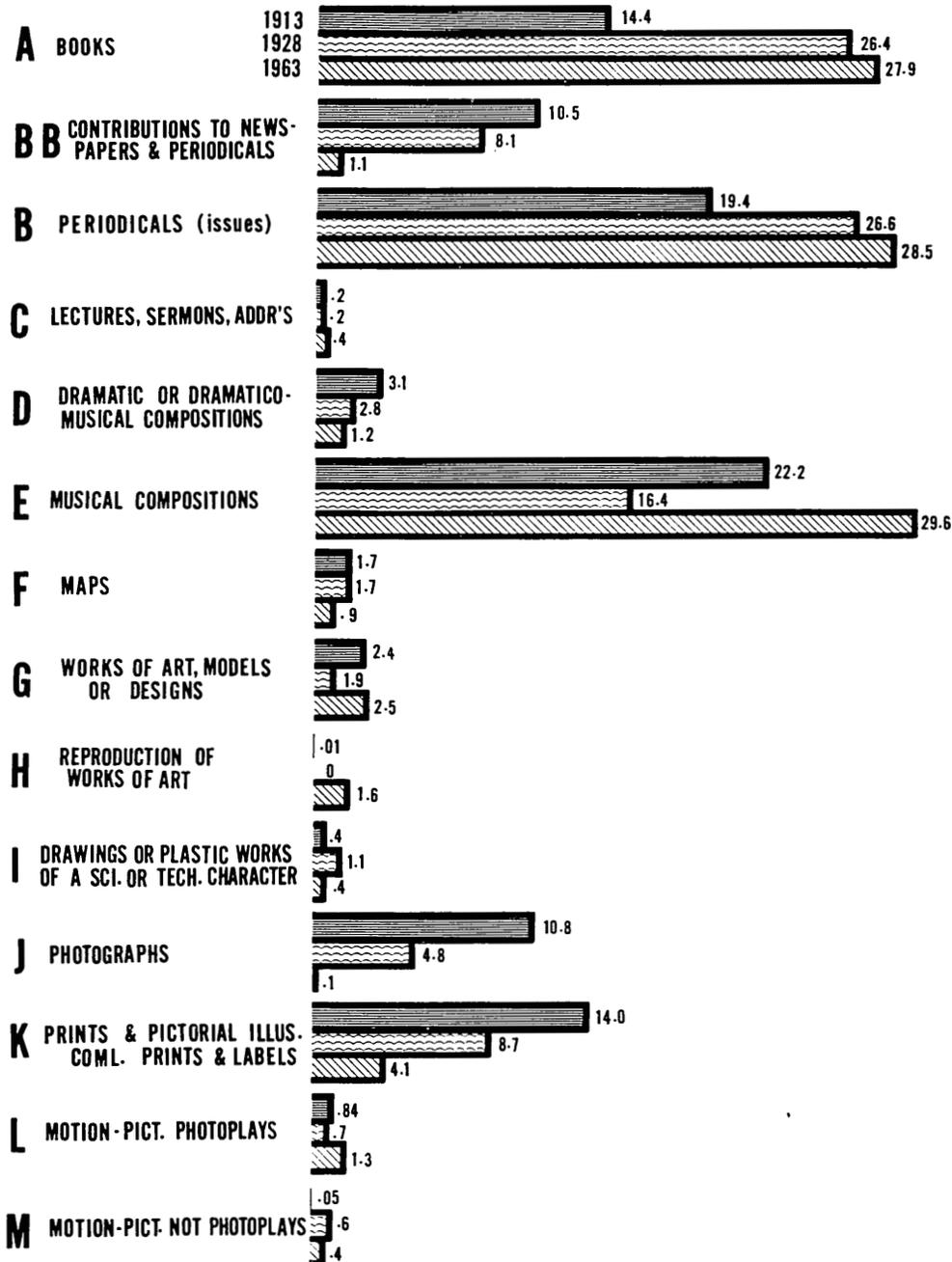
The Year's Copyright Business

After passing the quarter-million mark in fiscal 1962, copyright registrations rose to an all-time high of 264,845 in 1963. Completed registrations increased by slightly more than 10,000, or approximately 4 percent. Detailed figures are given in the tables at the end of this report.

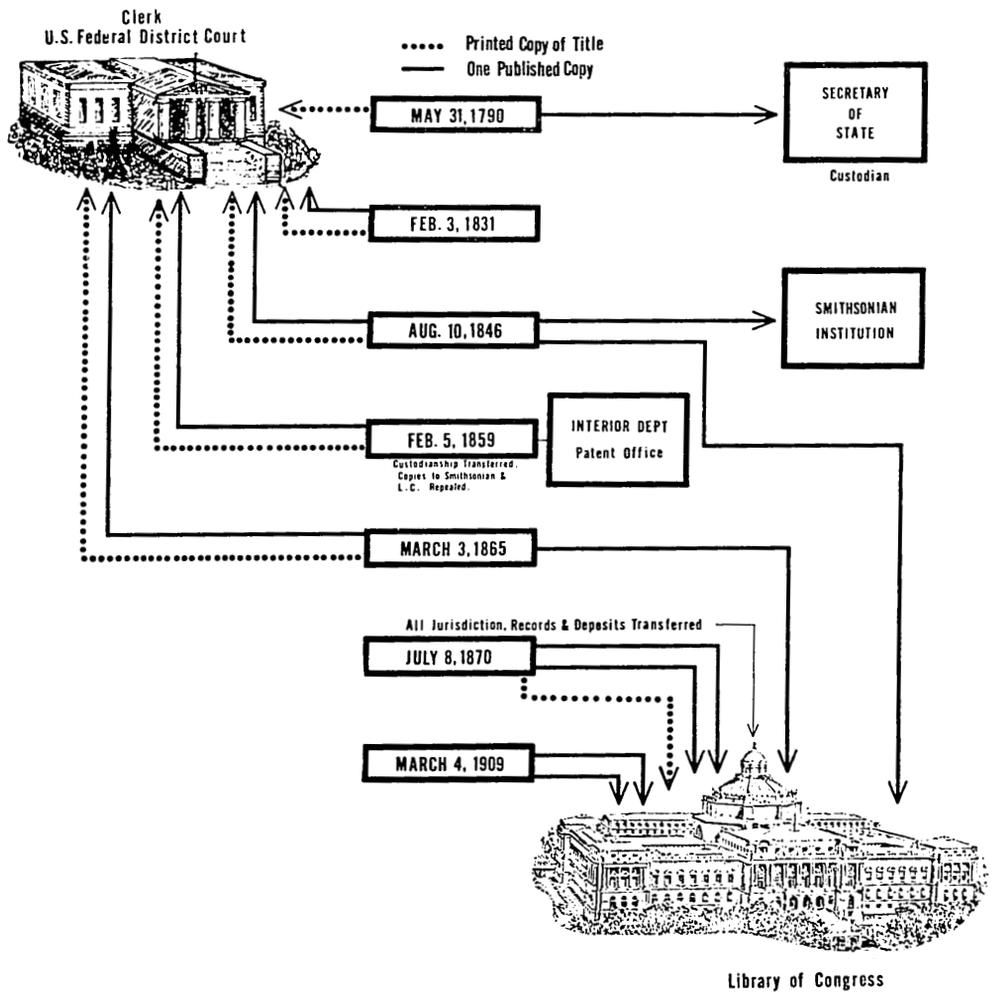
The most significant gains last year were in all classes of music; total registrations for musical compositions rose by more than 7 percent, with increases of 9 percent in published music, 7 percent in unpublished music, and 8 percent in foreign music. The accompanying chart, which graphically illustrates how this category has grown to become the largest single class of copyrighted material, reflects fluctuations in the commercial value of various classes of works over the past 50 years.

Substantial gains of 3 percent were also shown in registrations of both books and periodicals. The upward trend in renewal registrations, which began last year, continued with another increase of 5 percent. Registrations of motion pictures grew by nearly 16 percent and those of commercial prints and labels, which have shown a marked decline during the past decade, re-

Percentage of Total Registration in Each Class
Years 1913, 1928, 1963



Historical Evolution of the Deposit Requirements United States Copyright Laws 1790-1909



versed the trend by increasing 2 percent. Decreases, where they occurred, were in the smaller miscellaneous classes and in the recordation of assignments and notices of use. Registrations for "designs" (i.e., works of art embodied in useful articles) grew by nearly 10 percent, and now represent some 60 percent of all "art" registrations.

Of the applications received in fiscal 1963, 85.6 percent were registered without correspondence, 2.13 percent were rejected, and 12.27 percent required correspondence before the claim could be entered. Fees earned for registrations and related services reached the all-time high of \$1,077,747.79, an increase of \$34,160.04 over the previous year. April 1963 was the biggest month in the history of the Copyright Office in terms of earned fees, and the second biggest in terms of registrations.

The Cataloging Division produced and distributed more than 1.5 million catalog cards, of which some 575,000 were added to the Copyright Card Catalog, 54,000 were furnished to the Library of Congress, and more than 700,000 were used to prepare over 5,000 pages of copy for the semi-annual issues of the 8 parts of the Catalog of Copyright Entries.

During the fiscal year the Reference Search Section received 9,644 search requests, a slight increase over 1962. These inquiries resulted in 10,042 searches involving a total of 56,234 titles, the latter representing a drop of 15 percent over the previous year. Fees received for search services remained about the same, again totalling more than \$22,000.

Official Publications

Probably the major new publication of fiscal 1963 was Part 2 of *Copyright Law Revision*, containing discussion and comments on the Register's *Report* on revision. It included transcripts of the four meetings held in 1961 and 1962 to discuss the proposals made in it, together with the text of most of the written comments received. This 419-page publication was issued by the House Committee on the Judiciary and not

by the Copyright Office, but it should provide a valuable adjunct to the *Report* itself, which went through a third printing during the year.

During 1963 the Office also published the last of the series initiated as part of the program for general revision of the copyright law. This was *The Manufacturing Clause of the U.S. Copyright Law* by Mrs. Marjorie McCannon, Assistant Chief of the Reference Division, with the assistance of Benjamin W. Rudd, General Attorney-Librarian. It was issued by the Office in multilith form only but is included in the Arthur Fisher Memorial Edition of the studies published under private auspices.

Publication of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* continued on schedule despite delays caused by staff shortages and administrative adjustments. One issue of the *Catalog (Maps and Atlases, July-December 1962)* was a casualty of an extraordinary sort, when the negatives from which printing plates were to be made were destroyed in a fire in a Philadelphia printing plant. The Office managed to reconstitute the copy, and the *Catalog* was published in April 1963.

Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

Of the 428,767 articles deposited for copyright registration during the year, over 51 percent or 222,197 were transferred to the Library of Congress for its collections or for use by the Exchange and Gift Division. The total number of these articles, which include most of the books, periodicals, music, and maps issued by publishers during fiscal 1963, represents a decrease of about 2 percent. The attached chart illustrates the development of the copyright deposit system from 1790 to the present.

More than 11,000 registrations were made in 1963 as a result of the efforts of the Compliance Section of the Reference Division to secure compliance with the registration and deposit requirements of the law. These registrations involved a total of \$48,242 in fees and the deposit of material for the Library of Congress valued

at more than \$200,000. A new compliance project, involving phonograph record sleeves and album jackets, was initiated during the year. In the past 15 years the activities of the Compliance Section have led to more than 150,000 registrations and the deposit of fees and material for the Library of Congress valued at \$2½ million.

Administrative Developments

Great stress was laid on training during fiscal 1963. All divisions in the Office participated in a variety of programs aimed at developing better management, increased efficiency, and the potential of individual employees. Three officials attended week-long seminars in source data automation offered by the General Services Administration.

A problem involving the currency and scope of search reports supplied by the Copyright Office was made the subject of intensive consideration by the Office and by the Copyright Office Affairs Committee of the American Bar Association. The Committee is concerned by the lag between the date on which the report is made and the last date of the period covered by information available in the Office records. It was agreed, following a number of meetings devoted to this subject, that the basic solution lies in finding some means of speeding up the processing of material from the time it is received until it becomes a matter of record in the catalogs and indexes of the Office.

The Copyright Office continued its program of active cooperation with the Bureau of Customs on questions arising under those portions of the copyright statute administered by the Bureau. There were fewer problems relating to artificial flowers, a source of great difficulty last year, but activity increased in the book area as a result of a continued influx of piratical copies from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Major attention also continued to be devoted to the issue of publications written by Government employees. The Office, on the basis of considerable practical experience, continues to ask for information concerning

the status of a work that appears to have been produced in any substantial part by an employee of the United States Government within the scope of his duties, but does not do so in cases where the work's only connection with the Government appears to be in the allocation of public funds and where the author appears to be an independent contractor.

Proposals for improving the catalog entries for book-form materials were developed by the Cataloging Division and were put into practice in January 1963. The changes were aimed at making the catalog entry a more positive means of identifying a deposited work. Rules for cataloging unpublished music were adjusted to provide a clearer statement of the nature of authorship. To speed up alphabetizing of cards, a Keytronic sorting machine was placed in operation after an experimental trial in the Cataloging Division had proved its usefulness. The division also did much further work in coordinating and clarifying its cataloging rules.

In July, as part of a large-scale study undertaken by the Library, a Computer Task Force Committee was established in the Copyright Office to determine the possibilities of using computer and electronic data processing equipment in connection with its functions. The Committee concluded, after intensive investigation, that the equipment now available is not suited to the Office's needs, but it acquired a great deal of valuable information concerning the future possibilities of computer applications.

On February 5, 1963, the Register of Copyrights, together with the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Examining Division, conducted a full-day seminar on the practical problems of copyright registration for members of the American Book Publishers Council and the American Textbook Publishers Institute. The seminar, which was held in New York City, was attended by more than 150 persons. It was agreed that the meeting was most successful in promoting understanding between the Copyright Office and those in the book in-

dustry that deal with problems of copyright registration on the working level.

A number of lengthy bibliographic searches were conducted during the year, including those for the works of Edgar Rice Burroughs, Bertolt Brecht, William Faulkner, W. C. Handy, and Frank Loesser. Possibly the most lengthy and complex bibliographic search ever undertaken by the Copyright Office was that on the works of Sergei Rachmaninoff, which contained over 1,000 entries and was particularly difficult because of the many variations in the titles of the composer's works.

The Copyright Office was honored during the year by an unusually large number of distinguished visitors. These included G. H. C. Bodenhausen, newly appointed Director-General of BIRPI (Bureaux Internationaux Réunis pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle), Georges Straschnov, Vice Director of the European Broadcasting Union, Tadakatsu Ishikawa and Yusuru Takahashi, representing JASRAC, the Japanese authors' society, Ronald E. Barker, Secretary of the Publishers Association, London, England, Eugen Ulmer, Institute of Copyright Law, University of Munich, and S. M. Stewart, Director General of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry.

On April 19, 1963, the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. celebrated its 10th anniversary and presented a citation to Walter J. Derenberg, who has been Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Bulletin* of the Society since its inception. The role played by the Copyright Office in the beginnings of the Society and the close cooperation between the two organizations during the past decade are covered in an article by Richard S. MacCarteney entitled "De Origine," which was published in the June 1963 issue of the Society's *Bulletin*.

Legislative Developments

Legislative activity in the copyright field continued to increase in 1963. Aside from the developments with respect to the general revision program, which have already been recounted, perhaps the most signifi-

cant accomplishments involved the resumption of efforts to repeal or amend the jukebox exemption now contained in section 1(e) of the copyright law. On July 11, 1962, Representative Emanuel Celler introduced a new jukebox bill (H.R. 12450) which proposed the establishment of an Office of Performing Rights Trustees to determine the amount and supervise the collection and distribution of royalties. Scheduled hearings on this bill were postponed and on January 9, 1963, it was introduced in the 88th Congress as H.R. 1045 by Representative Celler, who also reintroduced, as H.R. 1046, an earlier bill providing in effect for outright repeal of the exemption.

An entirely new approach to the jukebox problem was embodied in H.R. 5174, introduced by Representative Celler on March 28, 1963 (also introduced by Representative Seymour Halpern as H.R. 6017 on May 2, 1963). This bill provided for the establishment in the Copyright Office, under the direction of the Register of Copyrights, of a Performing Rights Administration, charged with responsibility for the collection and distribution of license fees set at \$5 annually for each machine. Hearings on H.R. 5174, which were held before House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 on May 2 and 3, 1963, proved to be of great significance. Representatives of authors, composers, and music publishers criticized the bill as inadequate to solve the jukebox problem, arguing that the license fees would be eaten up by administrative costs. Representatives of the coin-operated machine industry, while opposing this bill, expressed willingness to pay an additional mechanical royalty on jukebox records. The Register of Copyrights, while acknowledging the serious administrative problems that H.R. 5174 would create, emphasized the importance of settling the jukebox issue, not only to remove a defect in the present law but also to facilitate general revision of the statute. He urged the interested parties to take a fresh look at the problem in the light of the solution offered, and to make a sincere effort to reconcile their differences.

Despite the general feeling that H.R. 5174 did not offer a workable solution to the jukebox problem, there seemed to be considerable sentiment among the subcommittees that some sort of legislation to resolve the issue should be enacted as soon as possible. This impression was confirmed when, on June 24, 1963, Representative Celler substituted a clean bill (H.R. 7194) as the result of subcommittee action; this provided for repeal of the exemption with respect to the owners of coin-operated machines, except under specified conditions. On July 25, 1963, the full House Judiciary Committee reported this new bill favorably, raising hopes for an eventual solution to this perennial bone of contention.

The fiscal year opened with the passage by the Senate, on July 23, 1962, of an amended bill for the protection of ornamental designs of useful articles (S. 1884). After this notable development the bill was referred to the House of Representatives, but no further action was taken during the session. Further changes in the bill, consisting largely of refinements in language were worked out, and the new version was introduced in the 88th Congress and is now pending in both the House (H.R. 323, introduced by Representative John J. Flynt, Jr., on January 9, 1963; H.R. 769, introduced by Representative Gerald R. Ford on January 9, 1963; and H.R. 5523, introduced by Representative Roland V. Libonati on April 8, 1963) and the Senate (S. 776, introduced by Senator Philip A. Hart for himself and Senator Herman E. Talmadge on February 11, 1963).

The controversy involving the question of copyright protection for works alleged to be "publications of the United States Government," which was conducted in the press as well as in the courts, resulted in the introduction of three identical resolutions in the House of Representatives (H. Res. 794, submitted by Representative Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., on September 4, 1962; H. Res. 829, submitted by Representative William C. Cramer on October 5, 1962; and H. Res. 39, submitted by Representative Cramer on January 9, 1963). These resolutions would authorize the

House Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an "investigation and study of existing law and practice" concerning the copyrighting of "material prepared by officers or employees of the United States" and "the publication by private publishers . . . of material originally prepared by or for the United States . . ." A purely technical amendment to the statutory provision governing copyright in Government publications (17 U.S.C. 8) was incorporated in Public Law 87-646, enacted on September 7, 1962. Also of interest was H.R. 6745, a bill introduced by Representative John V. Lindsay on June 3, 1963, to "bar any action for copyright infringement with respect to sound recordings made for use by blind or quadriplegic residents of the United States."

A bill of great potential significance to the practical operations of the Copyright Office was H.R. 5136, introduced by Representative Tom Steed on March 25, 1963, which would increase nearly all fees for copyright registrations and other Office services. The present fee structure, which was established 15 years ago, would be revised to provide a basic \$6 fee for all original and renewal registrations.

Two copyright measures that attracted a good deal of attention in the trade press were S. 405, introduced by Senator Allen J. Ellender on January 22, 1963, and H.R. 4567, introduced by Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., on March 6, 1963. The Ellender Bill would prevent recovery for infringement against anyone broadcasting copyrighted works by means of sound recordings unless the record or disc bore the name of the copyright proprietor, or unless the broadcaster "had reason to believe" that his actions would be an infringement. The McDowell Bill, which was intended to "assist promising young composers and authors," would extend the copyright in musical and literary works for an additional 15 years if one-half of the royalties received during that period are paid to the U.S. Treasury.

Recurrent problems arising from the importation of piratical copies from foreign countries were reflected in H.R. 6234, a bill

introduced by Representative Thomas L. Ashley on May 13, 1963, "to prohibit the importation of merchandise of foreign manufacture which simulates merchandise covered by an American copyright or design patent." Senate Report No. 2177 on the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill of 1963 also contains a significant statement noting "the problem of unauthorized reproductions of American copyrighted books in Nationalist China" and requesting the State Department to "continue efforts to have this practice discontinued."

Two tax measures of great significance to authors and other creators were submitted to Congress during the year. The first, introduced as H.R. 2519 by Representative Lindsay and as S. 497 by Senator Jacob K. Javits on January 24, 1963, was intended to place authors in generally the same position as inventors concerning the capital gains treatment of income from the sale of rights in their works. The other measure, introduced as H.R. 2520 by Representative Lindsay and as S. 498 by Senator Javits on January 24, 1963, would establish liberalized provisions under which an author could average his income from a work "over the period during which the work on such artistic work took place." Also of significance in the copyright field was another Lindsay-Javits measure (H.R. 4651 and S. 1038, introduced March 7, 1963) to establish a Federal statutory right of recovery on behalf of "persons damaged by unfair commercial activities in or affecting commerce." And special note should be taken of Public Law 87-748, enacted October 5, 1962, which permits an action in the nature of mandamus against a United States official or employee to be brought in any U.S. district court.

Judicial Developments

THE RICKOVER CASE

Pending in the courts for more than 4 years and promising to stay in litigation for some time to come, *Public Affairs Associates, Inc. v. Rickover* is presently the only pending action directly involving the Copy-

right Office. The issue is whether certain works by Admiral H. G. Rickover are copyrighted, or whether they are "publications of the United States Government" and thus uncopyrightable under the terms of the copyright law. The action was commenced in 1959 and eventually reached the Supreme Court, which remanded it to the District Court in 1962 on grounds that the record was not sufficiently full-bodied. Plaintiff then joined as parties defendant the Register of Copyrights and the Librarian of Congress, as well as the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Atomic Energy Commissioners.

There have been several developments during this fiscal year. Admiral Rickover abandoned his claim of copyright in the first 22 of the 24 works, thus removing from the case the question of whether distribution of the speeches in the form of press releases had constituted "publication" within the meaning of the copyright statute. The District Court overruled a motion to dismiss the action as to the Government parties, and the plaintiff served a large number of interrogatories on all of the defendants, including the Register and the Librarian. Some of these interrogatories were answered, but others were objected to as being irrelevant or oppressive. In its most recent ruling, the District Court sustained the objections of the Government parties as to the interrogatories they had declined to answer.

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION: DESIGNS AND WORKS OF ART

The courts continued their efforts to define the works subject to statutory copyright in the fields of design and commercial art. One of the most important decisions of the year, *H. M. Kolbe Co. v. Armigus Textile Co.*, 315 F. 2d 70 (1963), involved a textile design consisting of clusters of roses separated by square borders. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the copyrightability of "the composite design . . . , which depends for its aesthetic effect upon both the rose figure and the manner in which the reproductions of that figure are arranged in relation to each other upon the

fabric." It indicated that "a checkerboard configuration, considered apart from the original component squares" would not "possess even the modest originality that the copyright laws require," but it specifically rejected "the proposition that every element of an original work must itself bear the marks of originality."

The same court, in *Dan Kasoff Inc. v. Gresco Jewelry Co.*, 308 F. 2d 806 (2d Cir. 1962) and *Dan Kasoff Inc. v. Novelty Jewelry Co.*, 309 F. 2d 745 (2d Cir. 1962), upheld the copyrightability of costume jewelry designs. In the latter case the court added that "practically anything novel can be copyrighted," citing the *Mazer* case for this proposition. On the other hand, in *Stevens v. Continental Can Co.*, 308 F. 2d 100 (1962), the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit indicated that "anything as simple as combining into a decorative scheme for picnic cups and plates, a wood grain background . . . with cattle brands . . ." could not be regarded as "an original artistic scheme, work of art or a work of such novelty as to vest in its author a common law or statutory copyright or property right."

Two cases during the year dealt with the copyrightability of advertising material. In *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Sta-Brite Fluorescent Manufacturing Co.*, 308 F. 2d 377 (1962), the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld the validity of copyright in a sheet from a catalog of lighting fixtures, stating: "Most copyrights of advertisements would be invalidated if anything more than a very low degree of originality were required." In a case involving the "slavish" imitation of the "Pledge" label for furniture wax, copyright in the label was held valid on the ground that it was "not purely descriptive." *S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. v. Drop Dead Co.*, 210 F. Supp. 816 (S.D. Cal. 1962).

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION: EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

In contrast to the liberal trend of the cases dealing with the copyrightability of designs and works of art, the decisions involving maps and other cartographic ma-

terials have tended to require a rather high standard of originality or creativity. In *C. S. Hammond & Co. v. International College Globe, Inc.*, 210 F. Supp. 206 (S.D. N.Y. 1962), the court upheld plaintiff's copyright in a "very ordinary" inflatable plastic globe of the world on the basis of "the actual labor expended in laying out the map outlines on the grid drawings, and in the exercise of judgment in the selection, from a comparison of many sources, of place names to be shown." However, it held that even though defendant's globe was very similar, it did not infringe plaintiff's copyright, since the only copyrightable elements ("cartographic outlining, selection, and presentation") had not been copied.

The copyrightability of educational flash-card sets was involved in *Gelles-Widmer Co. v. Milton Bradley Co.*, 313 F. 2d 143, cert. denied, 373 U.S. 913 (1963). The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the validity of the copyrights on the ground that, even though "the basic materials and arithmetical problems may have been old and in the public domain," the "selection, arrangements and combinations" constituted original authorship. The difficult and important question of the copyrightability of printed calculators was touched upon in *Dietrich v. Standard Brands, Inc.*, 32 F.R.D. 325 (E.D. Pa. 1963).

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION: THE FIELD OF ENTERTAINMENT

Undoubtedly the most enjoyable opinion of the year was that in *Dane v. M. & H. Co.*, 136 U.S.P.Q. 426 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. and Trial Term, N.Y. County, 1963), involving the copyrightability of a special "bump and grind" routine which the plaintiff, a variety artiste, claimed to be "unique in that she portrayed a 'stripper' without taking anything off." The court, while acknowledging that the routine was "an excellent piece of business," held that it was not subject to common law or statutory copyright protection because it did not tend to promote the progress of science and useful arts. In another interesting decision the contributions of Orson Welles, as

producer and actor, to the famous 1938 broadcast about an "invasion from Mars" were held not protectible since he was not the author of the script, since the basic idea could not be protected, and since the defendant had not reproduced the performance itself. *Welles v. CBS*, 135 U.S.P.Q. 116 (9th Cir. 1962).

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

The sufficiency of a copyright notice imprinted on the selvage of each repeat of a fabric design was reiterated in *Cortley Fabrics Co. v. Slifka*, 138 U.S.P.Q. 110 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd per curiam*, 138 U.S.P.Q. 97 (2d Cir. 1963), the court finding that the notice could not be incorporated into the design itself. In *H. M. Kolbe Co. v. Armigus Textile Co.*, 315 F. 2d 70 (1963) the Second Circuit Court of Appeals dealt with the sufficiency of a selvage notice where the design was a continuous pattern made up of inversions of 8-inch squares, and the notice appeared at intervals of 16 inches. The court held that the length of the "copies" deposited in the Copyright Office (approximately one yard in this case) set the "outer limit within which published copies must bear the statutory notice." It ruled in favor of the adequacy of the 16-inch interval on two grounds: (1) the roller from which the master pattern is printed in continuous revolutions also bears the notice, so that "it, too, is repeated and appears at least once for each repetition of the basic design," and (2) since textiles are normally sold in units of a yard at retail, at least one notice was affixed "to each smallest commercial unit by which its product is normally sold."

In a case involving infringement of two sides of a catalog sheet, the court held that the statutory notice requirements "do not necessitate as to one familiar with the front side on which the notice of copyright appears that another notice be on the reverse side of the sheet." *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Sta-Brite Fluorescent Manufacturing Co.*, 308 F. 2d 377 (5th Cir. 1962).

In *Dan Kasoff Inc. v. Novelty Jewelry Co.*, 309 F. 2d 745 (2d Cir. 1962), the

court took an extremely liberal attitude toward the notice requirements, stating: "Even if, as defendants urge, the copyright notice might not be sufficient for some purposes, because it used the word 'Florenza', plaintiff's trademark, rather than plaintiff's name, the defendants, as willful infringers wholly aware of the existence of the copyright, are in no position to assert the insufficiency of the notice." And in a decision in the Seventh Circuit, the court followed the view of the Second Circuit in the well-known *Superman* case, stating that use in the notice of the name of a dummy corporation, rather than that of the corporation owning the copyright, did not cause the loss of protection. *Gelles-Widmer Co. v. Milton Bradley Co.*, 313 F. 2d 143, *cert. denied*, 373 U.S. 913 (1963).

PUBLICATION

Three cases decided in fiscal 1963 cast further light on the meaning and consequences of "publication" under the copyright law. On a question as to which there is some division of authority, the court in *DeSilva Construction Corp. v. Herral*, 213 F. Supp. 184 (S.D. Fla. 1962) took the view that the deposit of architectural plans with city authorities in order to get a building permit is such a publication as to divest copyright if no notice is used. The court stated, however, that construction of the building would not publish the plans, since copyright in the plans does not extend to the building.

A novel question was involved in the *Kolbe* case, mentioned above. As part of an out-of-court settlement with garment manufacturers who had also been defendants in the case, plaintiff acquiesced in the sale of garments already manufactured from the infringing fabric. These garments, of course, did not bear a copyright notice, and defendant contended that this constituted an authorized publication of the design which threw it into the public domain. The court disagreed, holding that "as the copyright proprietor has no affirmative duty to police subsequent distributions of his own products, a fortiori he has no affirmative duty with respect to subsequent

distributions of copies which were never authorized by him to be distributed."

Austin v. Steiner, 207 F. Supp. 776 (N.D. Ill. 1962) also involved an unusual question: whether filing of an unauthorized application for registration in the Copyright Office constituted "publication" within the meaning of the infringement section of the statute [17 U.S.C. § 1(a)]. While noting that registration must be equated with "publication" for certain limited purposes, the court ruled that filing for registration is not such a publication as to constitute infringement.

REGISTRATION

Several principles of particular relevance to the registration system are illustrated in cases decided this year. In *Gelles-Widmer Co. v. Milton Bradley Co.*, 313 F. 2d 143 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 373 U.S. 913 (1963), the defendant sought to justify deliberate copying from flashcard sets bearing copyright notice on the ground that the Copyright Office had denied registration to similar cards submitted by the defendant. The court rejected this as a "rather lame excuse" since, unlike the plaintiff, defendant had not submitted an entire set of cards for registration as a unit. In *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Sta-Brite Fluorescent Manufacturing Co.*, 308 F. 2d 377 (5th Cir. 1962), the copies deposited were no longer on file in the Copyright Office, and defendant argued that the copyrighted work had not been properly identified. However, the court accepted identification of the work by the president of the plaintiff company as prima facie evidence which defendant failed to rebut; it also held that registration in Class K rather than Class A was immaterial, since erroneous classification does not impair protection or invalidate a registration.

It was held in *Rohauer v. Friedman*, 306 F. 2d 933 (9th Cir. 1962), that the introduction into evidence of the certificate of registration creates a prima facie case as to the facts stated therein, and that the burden shifts to the other party to go forward with evidence to overcome it. In effect this case holds, as does *Dietrich v. Standard*

Brands, Inc., 32 F.R.D. 325 (E.D. Pa. 1963), that the certificate is prima facie evidence of the copyright itself.

An important point on the question of separate registrations as against a single "unit" registration is illustrated in *Universal Statuary Corp. v. Gaines*, 310 F. 2d 647 (1962). The issue was the accurate measure of damages in a case where 13 copyrights on works of art were infringed and where actual profits and damages could not be ascertained. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court holding that the applicable formula was the number of copyrights multiplied by the statutory amount.

RENEWALS

There were several highly interesting cases on renewals and on contracts involving renewal rights during the year. *Rohauer v. Friedman*, 306 F. 2d 933 (1962), dealt with the validity of the renewal copyright in Buster Keaton's silent film classic "The Navigator." In holding the renewal valid the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled: (1) in the case of a work originally made for hire, "the fact that the employer-employee relationship no longer exists at the time of renewal is immaterial," and (2) the generally accepted rule that future renewal rights be expressly mentioned in order to transfer them as part of a copyright assignment applies only where the assignor is the author or his widow, child, executor, or next of kin. The court failed to reach an important underlying question in the case: whether the renewal copyright in a work made for hire is a "new estate" or a mere extension of term.

The British case of *Campbell Connelly & Co. v. Noble* (Ch. Nov. 13, 1962) involved ownership of the U.S. renewal copyright in Ray Noble's song "The Very Thought of You." The court held that, since the conveyance in question had been made in England, it must be interpreted in accordance with English law—under which, it decided, no express mention of renewal rights is necessary.

In *Cresci v. Music Publishers Holding Corp.*, 210 F. Supp. 253 (S.D.N.Y. 1962),

a Federal court was held to lack jurisdiction to decide whether assignments of renewal rights were induced by fraud; since the dispute involved ownership of the renewal copyrights rather than their validity or infringement, it was held a question of State rather than Federal law. The decision also suggests that ownership of a renewal copyright "vests" at the time renewal registration is made.

A novel issue was presented in *Austin v. Steiner*, 207 F. Supp. 776 (N.D. Ill. 1962): whether mere filing of an unauthorized and invalid renewal application constituted copyright infringement. The court ruled for the defendant on this question, but enjoined him from future acts, such as copying or publishing, that would constitute infringement.

INFRINGEMENT AND THE SCOPE OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Questions involving copyright infringement and the extent of a copyright owner's exclusive rights often have a direct impact upon the practices and policies of the Copyright Office. For example, two cases during the year helped to define the scope of performing and recording rights in musical compositions. In *Porter v. Marriott Motor Hotels, Inc.*, 137 U.S.P.Q. 473 (N.D. Tex. 1962), it was decided that performance in a "club" whose membership included all the guests of a hotel and their friends constituted a "public performance for profit" and hence an infringement. The court in *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. H. L. Green Co.*, 316 F. 2d 304 (2d Cir. 1963), decided that liability for selling counterfeit phonograph records extended to the grantor of a concession in a department store, where the grantor maintained the ultimate right of supervision and reserved a share of the gross profits from record sales. Judge Kaufman's opinion in this case begins with an exordium which strikes a responsive chord with many of us: "This action for copyright infringement presents us with a picture all too familiar in copyright litigation: a legal problem vexing in its difficulty, a dearth of squarely

applicable precedents, a business setting so common that the dearth of precedents seems inexplicable, and an almost complete absence of guidance from the terms of the Copyright Act."

Another question of first impression was dealt with in *Platt & Munk Co. v. Republic Graphics, Inc.*, 315 F. 2d 847 (2d Cir. 1963) in which an unpaid manufacturer of copyrighted goods, alleged to be defective by the copyright proprietor who ordered them, was claiming the right to sell them in satisfaction of his claim. The decision indicates that, although the manufacturer would have no right to sell the goods merely because he owned them, the proprietor's statutory "right of first sale" would not prevent their sale if in fact he had breached the contract.

Several cases dealt with the doctrine of fair use. In a decision involving a controversy between two biographers of the same person, *Holdredge v. Knight Publishing Corp.*, 214 F. Supp. 921 (S.D. Cal. 1963), the court held that paraphrasing, particularly if "it mirrors the manner and style in which the plaintiff chose to set down the factual and historical material she used," is an infringement. A different result was reached in *Beardsley v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 137 U.S.P.Q. 260 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1963), where only the "dramatic core" of the two works was found to be similar. And employing only one-seventh of a page of text from plaintiff's 142-page book, a secondary source on the history of the Mexican campaign of 1916, was interpreted to be a fair use in *Toulmin v. Rike-Kulmer Co.*, 137 U.S.P.Q. 533 (S.D. Ohio 1962), *aff'd mem.*, 316 F. 2d 232 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 375 U.S. 825 (1963).

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals held in *Wihtol v. Crow*, 309 F. 2d 777 (1962), that the reproduction of all, or substantially all, of a copyrighted work cannot be fair use, and that when defendant copied a version containing the original song and an arrangement, both under protection, he infringed two copyrights rather than one. The court also held liable

the church whose choir director did the copying, since he was engaged "in the course and scope of his employment." However, it declared the school district for which the principal defendant also conducted some of the infringing activity not subject to suit, since as an instrumentality of the State of Iowa it could not be sued without its consent.

An entertaining parody decision was handed down in *Berlin v. E. C. Publications, Inc.*, 219 F. Supp. 911 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), which involved a "collection of parody lyrics to 57 old standard songs" published in "Mad Magazine." Except in two instances the court held that there had been no infringement, since "defendants' lyrics have little in common with plaintiffs' but meter and a few words," and since the subjects are "completely dissimilar."

UNFAIR COMPETITION AND COPYRIGHT

Several decisions during fiscal 1963 indicated a continuation of the trend toward overlapping between protection on theories of copyright and unfair competition. For example, although the court in *A. J. Sandy, Inc. v. Junior City, Inc.*, 17 App. Div. 2d 407 (1962) stated that "dress designs clearly are not protected by so-called common law copyright for design copyrights do not exist at common law," it indicated that piracy of a dress design might constitute unfair competition, noting that "the scope of liability in this field is constantly expanding and goes beyond the restricted concept of palming off."

Two cases that may prove to have far-reaching implications in the copyright field are *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Compco Corp.*, 311 F. 2d 26 (7th Cir. 1962), cert. granted, 374 U.S. 825 (1963), and *Stiffel Co. v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 313 F. 2d 115 (7th Cir. 1963), cert. granted, 374 U.S. 826 (1963). Both cases involved lamp designs for which design patents had been granted. Although the court held the patents invalid, it granted relief under the Illinois law of unfair competition on the ground of likelihood of confusion as to source. The Supreme Court has now agreed to hear both cases.

Two cases during the year were related to the growing protection of "neighboring rights" (rights in performances, recordings, and broadcasts) in the United States. In *RCA v. Premier Albums, Inc.*, 138 U.S.P.Q. 404 (1963) the New York Supreme Court held that recorded performances of the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra were the subject of a "valuable, and even a unique property right," and enjoined their reproduction on grounds of unfair competition. *Cable Vision, Inc. v. KUTV, Inc.*, 211 F. Supp. 47 (D. Idaho 1962), involved unauthorized rebroadcasts by a community antenna service of authorized broadcasts by local network affiliate stations. The court enjoined the rebroadcasts on grounds of interference with contract relations and unfair competition.

ANTITRUST AND THE NATURE OF COPYRIGHT

The decision of the Supreme Court in *United States v. Loews, Inc.*, 371 U.S. 38 (1962), an antitrust action involving block booking of motion pictures for television exhibition, has much significance to a consideration of the legal nature of copyright. The court upheld the finding that "each defendant *by reason of its copyright*, had a 'monopolistic' position as to each tying product," and that, as a result, there was "sufficient economic power" to impose an appreciable restraint on free competition." The court noted that there is "a presumption of uniqueness resulting from the existence of the copyright itself," and ruled that "Accommodation between the statutorily dispensed monopoly in the combination of contents in the patented or copyrighted product and the statutory principles of free competition demands that extension of the patent or copyright monopoly by the use of tying agreements be strictly confined."

International Developments

On September 6, 1962, the Universal Copyright Convention passed the 10th anniversary of its original signing in Geneva. Five countries became members of the Convention during the year, making a total

of 45. The most important from the standpoint of Copyright Office operations is Canada. Works in English by Canadian authors, which were formerly subject to the complications growing out of the manufacturing clause of the U.S. law, can now enjoy full-term copyright without having to be printed in the United States. The other nations whose adherence became effective during the year were Finland, Ghana, Norway, and Panama, and the Convention was also made applicable to the Bahamas, Zanzibar, Bermuda, North Borneo, and the Virgin Island territories under British control. Additional adherences to the Berne Convention included Senegal, Niger, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), and Mali. An accompanying chart shows which countries are members of each or both conventions. Sweden was the first country to deposit its instrument of ratification of the Neighboring Rights Convention, and new copyright statutes were adopted by the Republic of Ireland and New Zealand among others.

In May 1959, a Departmental Committee had been appointed by the British Board of Trade to study the legal protection to be given to industrial designs in the United Kingdom. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Kenneth Johnston, issued a comprehensive and significant report in August 1962. It recommended, among other things, that "a new system of protection for designs, to be known as Design Copyright, should be introduced in addition to the existing system, to be known as Design Monopoly." Another noteworthy publication in the international design field was the third installment of *Design Laws and Treaties of the World*, which now covers all countries concerning which sufficient information is available.

As new countries are created from the former dependencies of the older nations, the Copyright Office has been confronted with a number of problems arising from the lack of copyright relations between the United States and the newly independent country. This problem, which has grown

substantially within the last few years, is now under active consideration by the Office and the State Department.

Copyright Office Staff

In February 1963, because of the wider duties entrusted to her, Barbara A. Ringer's title was changed to Assistant Register of Copyrights for Examining.

During the year the Copyright Office suffered the loss, by retirement, of an unusually large number of its most capable senior employees. Lewis R. Ifft, an examiner in the Book Section, retired after the remarkable total of 45 years in the Copyright Office, and among those retiring after 40 years or more of service were William E. Phillips, Assistant Chief of the Service Division, Howard M. Myers, Head of the Editing and Publishing Section of the Cataloging Division, Mrs. Eulalia B. Steagall, a reviser in the Examining Division's Book Section, and Martin A. Masangkay, an assignment examiner. Retirees with more than 30 years of service in the Government were Mrs. Marian B. Myers, Assistant Head of the Book Section in the Cataloging Division, Mrs. Ruth Halliburton, an examiner in the Book Section, and Evelyn Lobingier of the Editing and Publishing Section. Rollo G. Plumb, Head of the Information and Publications Section in the Reference Division, retired after more than 20 years, and two valued employees of the Service Division, Hazel G. Colbert and Ernest K. Montgomery, retired after more than 15 years in the Office.

Another serious loss occurred when Arpad L. Bogsch left his post as Legal Adviser to accept an appointment in Geneva, Switzerland, as Deputy Director of the Bureaux Internationaux Réunis pour la Propriété Intellectuelle. Dr. Bogsch made lasting contributions to the position of the United States in world copyright. His new duties will include the reorganization of what was formerly known as the Berne Bureau.

Replacement of so many valuable and experienced staff members will take some time, but among those promoted to new

positions during the year were Harold R. Hooper, who became Assistant Chief of the Service Division, Mrs. Evelyn Dunne, Head of the Information and Publications Section, Thomas H. Nichols, Head of the Materials Control Section of the Service Division, and Mrs. Anna S. Towery, As-

sistant Head of the Music Section in the Cataloging Division.

Respectfully submitted,
ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
Register of Copyrights

November 4, 1963

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1959-63

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
A	Books:					
	(a) Manufactured in the United States: Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	51, 835	55, 713	57, 794	61, 787	63, 936
	(b) Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright)	3, 549	3, 740	3, 819	4, 007	3, 764
	(c) English-language books registered for ad interim copyright	583	581	802	777	745
	Subtotal	55, 967	60, 034	62, 415	66, 571	68, 445
B	Periodicals (issues)	62, 246	64, 204	66, 251	67, 523	69, 682
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 042	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993	2, 535
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	829	835	1, 029	875	806
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	2, 669	2, 445	2, 762	2, 813	2, 730
E	Musical compositions	70, 707	65, 558	65, 500	67, 612	72, 583
F	Maps	1, 865	1, 812	2, 010	2, 073	2, 002
G	Works of art, models, or designs	4, 593	5, 271	5, 557	6, 043	6, 262
H	Reproductions of works of art	1, 184	2, 516	3, 255	3, 726	4, 003
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	663	768	705	1, 014	780
J	Photographs	741	842	765	562	725
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3, 186	3, 343	2, 955	2, 889	2, 594
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8, 786	8, 142	7, 564	7, 167	7, 318
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2, 757	2, 755	3, 089	2, 686	3, 207
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	967	702	1, 565	955	1, 009
R	Renewals of all classes	21, 533	21, 393	18, 194	19, 274	20, 164
	Total	241, 735	243, 926	247, 014	254, 776	264, 845

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, Etc., for the Fiscal Years 1959-63

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations
1959	\$1, 030, 099. 70	\$979, 941. 50	241, 735	2, 800
1960	1, 033, 563. 55	974, 113. 03	243, 926	2, 191
1961	1, 078, 991. 90	1, 009, 679. 04	247, 014	3, 088
1962	1, 111, 705. 76	1, 043, 587. 75	254, 776	7, 762
1963	1, 123, 598. 21	1, 077, 747. 79	264, 845	10, 069
Total	5, 377, 959. 12	5, 085, 069. 11	1, 252, 296	

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1959-63

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
A	Books:					
	(a) Manufactured in the United States: Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc. . . .	103, 670	111, 426	115, 588	123, 574	127, 872
	(b) Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright).	6, 262	6, 549	6, 698	6, 985	6, 533
	(c) English-language books registered for ad interim copyright	822	786	979	963	919
	Subtotal	110, 754	118, 761	123, 265	131, 522	135, 324
B	Periodicals (issues)	124, 426	128, 328	132, 410	134, 928	138, 827
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 042	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993	5, 070
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	829	835	1, 029	875	806
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions .	3, 125	2, 840	3, 203	3, 276	3, 127
E	Musical compositions	88, 833	83, 005	83, 723	85, 325	92, 223
F	Maps	3, 728	3, 621	4, 020	4, 146	4, 004
G	Works of art, models, or designs	7, 775	9, 273	9, 599	10, 534	10, 993
H	Reproductions of works of art	2, 258	4, 996	6, 502	7, 423	7, 986
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	946	1, 118	1, 062	1, 438	1, 148
J	Photographs	1, 183	1, 355	1, 156	957	1, 221
K&KK	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations	23, 939	22, 965	21, 038	20, 112	19, 820
L	Motion-picture photoplays	5, 502	5, 498	6, 162	5, 352	6, 338
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 657	1, 271	2, 959	1, 788	1, 880
	Total	377, 997	387, 172	399, 526	410, 669	428, 767

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1963

Balance on hand July 1, 1962.....		\$248, 527. 60	
Gross receipts July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963.....		1, 123, 598. 21	
Total to be accounted for.....			<u>1, 372, 125. 81</u>
Refunded.....	\$39, 041. 44		
Checks returned unpaid.....	1, 232. 58		
Deposited as earned fees.....	1, 075, 189. 99		
Balance carried over to July 1, 1963			
Fees earned in June 1963 but not deposited until July 1963.....	\$83, 171. 30		
Unfinished business balance.....	35, 649. 58		
Deposit accounts balance.....	134, 308. 08		
Card Service.....	3, 532. 84		
		<u>256, 661. 80</u>	
			<u>1, 372, 125. 81</u>
Registrations for prints and labels.....	7, 318	43, 908. 00	
Registrations for published domestic works.....	166, 213	664, 852. 00	
Registrations for published foreign works.....	2, 762	11, 048. 00	
Registrations for unpublished works.....	57, 425	229, 700. 00	
Registrations for renewals.....	20, 164	40, 328. 00	
Total number of registrations ¹	253, 882		
Fees for registrations.....		989, 836. 00	
Fees for recording assignments.....	25, 746. 50		
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	17, 569. 00		
Fees for notices of use recorded.....	11, 927. 50		
Fees for certified documents.....	3, 218. 00		
Fees for searches made.....	22, 020. 00		
Card Service.....	7, 430. 79		
		<u>87, 911. 79</u>	
Total fees earned.....		1, 077, 747. 79	

¹ Excludes registrations made under Public Law 84.

List of Contracting Berne Union Countries and Accessions and Ratifications to the Universal Copyright Convention

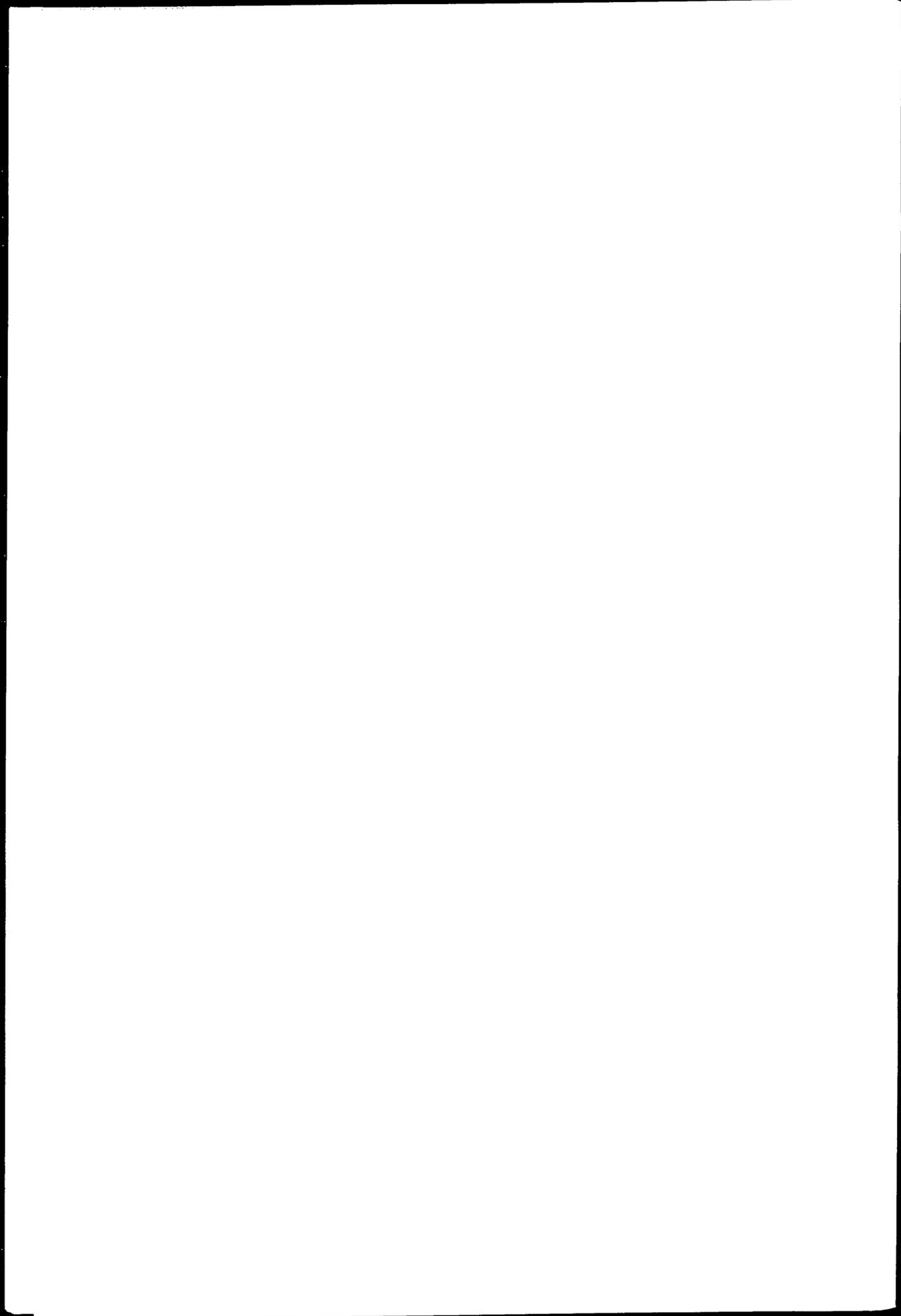
Berne	Members of both Berne and UCC	UCC
.....	.....	Andorra.
Australia.	.....	Argentina.
.....	Austria.	.....
.....	Belgium.	.....
.....	Brazil.	.....
Bulgaria.	.....	.....
.....	Canada.	Cambodia.
Ceylon.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Chile.
Congo (Brazzaville).	.....	.....
.....	.....	Costa Rica.
.....	.....	Cuba.
.....	Czechoslovakia.	.....
Dahomey.	.....	.....
.....	Denmark.	.....
.....	.....	Ecuador.
.....	Finland.	.....

*List of Contracting Berne Union Countries and Accessions and Ratifications to the
Universal Copyright Convention—Continued*

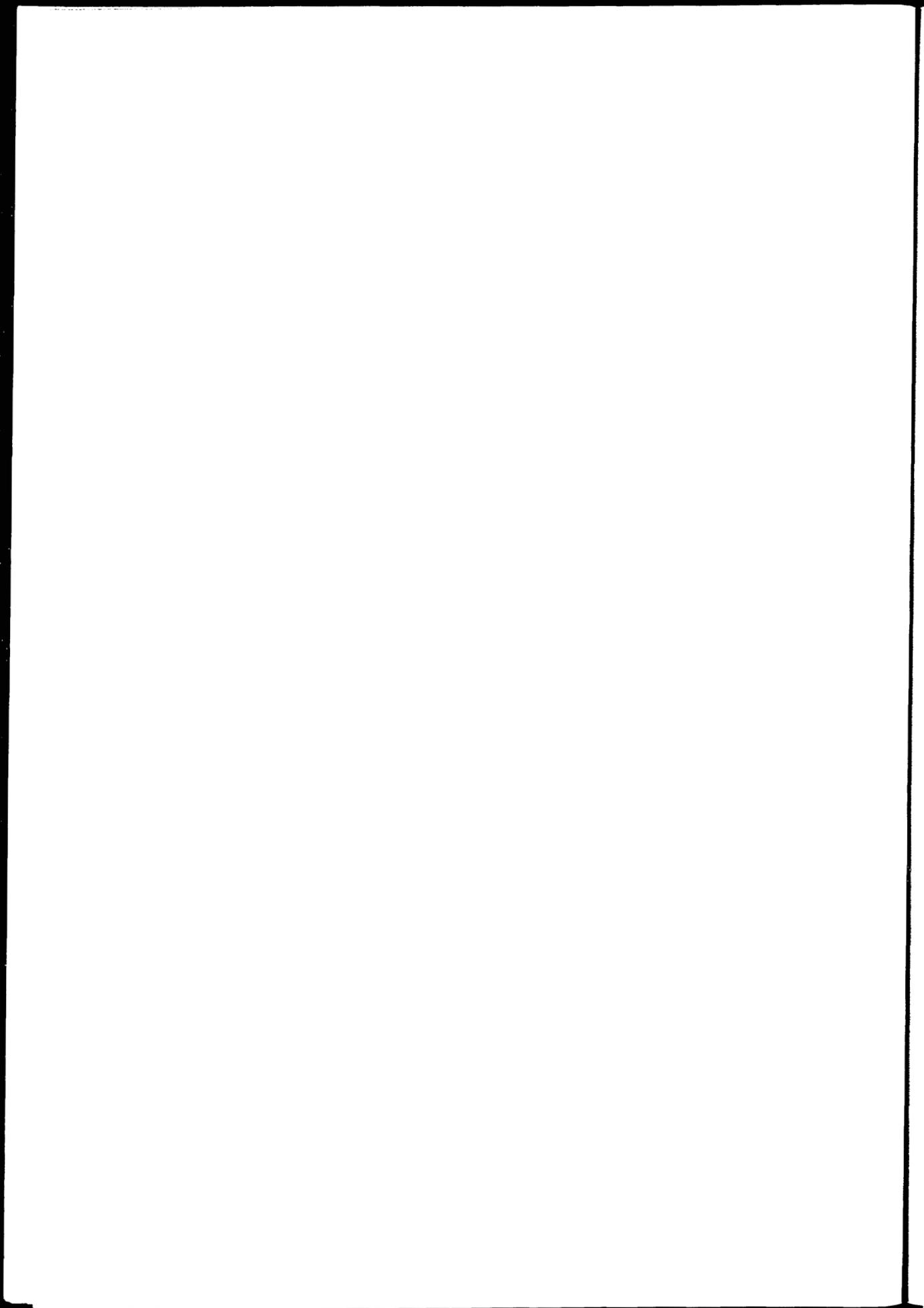
Berne	Members of both Berne and UCC	UCC
.....	France.	.....
Gabon.	.....	.....
Germany.	.....	German Federal Republic.
.....	.....	Ghana.
.....	Great Britain.	.....
.....	Greece. ¹	.....
.....	Holy Sec.	Haiti.
Hungary.	.....	.....
.....	Iceland.	.....
.....	India.	.....
.....	Ireland.	.....
.....	Israel.	.....
.....	Italy.	.....
Ivory Coast.	.....	.....
.....	Japan.	.....
.....	Lebanon.	Laos.
.....	Liechtenstein.	Liberia.
.....	Luxembourg.	.....
Mali.	.....	Mexico.
.....	Monaco.	.....
Morocco.	.....	.....
Netherlands.	.....	.....
New Zealand.	.....	Nicaragua.
Niger.	.....	.....
.....	Norway.	Nigeria.
.....	Pakistan.	.....
.....	.....	Panama.
.....	.....	Paraguay.
.....	.....	Peru ² .
.....	Philippines.	.....
Poland.	.....	.....
.....	Portugal.	.....
Rumania.	.....	.....
Senegal.	.....	.....
Siam (Thailand).	.....	.....
South Africa.	.....	.....
.....	Spain.	.....
.....	Sweden.	.....
.....	Switzerland.	.....
Tunisia.	.....	.....
Turkey.	.....	.....
.....	.....	United States of America.
Yugoslavia.	.....	.....

¹Effective date of UCC: August 24, 1963.

²Effective date: October 16, 1963.



APPENDIXES



Appendix I. Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963

Membership. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of fiscal 1963 were:

Ex officio members:

- C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman
- L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary
- Omar Burleson, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library

Appointive Members:

- Benjamin M. McKelway (Term expires March 9, 1968)
- Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (Term expires March 9, 1965)

Meetings of the Board. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1963.

Increase in Investments. Contributions totaling \$300 were received during the year from

Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

New Endowment. The family of the late Alfred Whital Stern established the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund with donations during the year of \$6,841.98, of which \$3,250 was received in cash and \$3,591.98 from stock sold by the Treasury Department.

The Instrument of Gift states: ". . . the donors have resolved to give, donate and devote the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) in cash and/or securities, as the donors may determine, for the establishment of a trust fund in memory of Alfred Whital Stern, the donors' husband and father, respectively, such fund to be known as the 'Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund.'"

Summary of Income and Obligations

	Permanent Loan Account	Investment Account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1962.....	\$235, 230. 63	\$3, 100. 03	\$238, 330. 66
Income, fiscal 1963.....	178, 629. 06	18, 925. 11	197, 554. 17
Available for obligation, fiscal 1963.....	\$413, 859. 69	\$22, 025. 14	\$435, 884. 83
Obligations, fiscal 1963.....	178, 439. 25	19, 568. 67	198, 007. 92
Carried forward to fiscal 1964.....	\$235, 420. 44	\$2, 456. 47	\$237, 876. 91

Review of Activities Supported by Funds Held by the Board. In fiscal 1963 income from gifts and bequests made possible a wide variety of activities and services that enriched the Library's cultural program and that would otherwise not have been possible. Additions to the Library's collections (purchased from income from these funds) included 76 pieces of Slavic material, 1,614 pieces of Hispanic material, an undetermined number of music materials (including a contribution toward the purchase of George Gershwin's manuscript lesson book, 1919-21, and 10 Jacques Offenbach holographs), 215 prints for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection in the Library,

and microfilm copies of manuscripts relating to America in English, French, and German repositories and of unique copies of guides to German manuscripts of American interest.

Additional copies of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* were purchased for distribution to the contributing editors of the *Handbook*.

Cataloging assistance was provided for the Pennell collection of prints and for the poster collection. Arrangements were made for exchange of prints with museums and other libraries in this country and abroad, and progress was made on a card catalog of books on fine arts.

Assistance was provided in the braille training program, in the establishment of a braille music library, and in arranging for a conference of regional librarians for the blind.

A total of 41 concerts and 19 performances of 12 literary programs were given in the Coolidge Auditorium. Twenty extension concerts were also given in fiscal 1963. Grants for music compositions numbered 9.

Consultant services were provided to the Library in connection with Hispanic, science and technology, prints, music, and manuscript programs. The 19th National Exhibition of Prints was presented, and a catalog of the exhibition was printed.

Chairs were supported in the fields of American history, aeronautics, geography, music, and poetry in the English language.

Appendix II. Statistics of Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1962	Pieces, 1963
By purchase from—		
Appropriated funds:		
Aerospace Information Division	3, 064	33, 034
Books for the Blind	671	301
Books for the General Collections, Library of Congress	429, 931	476, 152
Books for the Law Library, Library of Congress	58, 449	52, 139
Copyright Office (for reference materials)	896	1, 333
Defense Research Division	63	595
Legislative Reference Service	28, 876	42, 873
National Referral Center		599
Transferred funds	150	150
Working funds		1, 420
Gift funds:		
Atamian Fund	7	2
Babine Fund	98	76
Bowker Fund		85
Carnegie Fund		2
Council on Library Resources, Inc. (NUCMC)		92
Fawick Fund	1	
Ford Foundation	1, 170	
Friends of Music	1	29
Gitelson Fund		1
Heineman Foundation	140	251
Houghton Fund		3
Hubbard Fund	29	110
Huntington Fund	1, 611	1, 614
Loeb Fund	1	
Loeffler Fund		1
Miller Fund	2	33
NBC Fund	50	162
Pennell Fund	220	221
Stern Fund	786	189
Wilbur Fund	151	40
Total	526, 374	611, 507
By virtue of law from—		
Books for the blind	2, 925	1 11, 410
Copyright	410, 815	428, 636
Public Printer	717, 455	689, 654
Total	1, 131, 195	1, 129, 700
By official donations from—		
Local agencies	6, 112	6, 183
State agencies	108, 575	105, 990
Transfers from Federal agencies	1, 926, 110	1, 843, 778
Total	2, 040, 797	1, 955, 951
By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange	34, 127	20, 334
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	450, 770	434, 101
Total	484, 897	454, 435
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	738, 409	1, 302, 312
Public Law 480	13, 027	33, 731
Total receipts	2 4, 934, 699	5, 497, 636

¹ Receipts for year reported by Division for Blind including handcopied books.

² Adjusted to include P.L. 480 receipts.

B. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE
LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Volumes and pamphlets.....	204, 673	218, 441	12, 534, 351	12, 752, 792
Bound newspaper volumes.....	-9, 527	-3, 700	160, 466	156, 766
Newspapers on microfilm (reels).....	7, 176	18, 262	¹ 94, 058	112, 320
Manuscripts (pieces).....	258, 264	621, 431	17, 989, 445	18, 610, 876
Maps.....	61, 971	62, 803	2, 684, 076	2, 746, 879
Microcards.....	4, 388	9, 945	53, 418	63, 363
Microprint cards.....	11, 302	15, 400	150, 955	166, 355
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	12, 386	19, 424	² 120, 687	140, 111
Motion pictures (reels).....	2, 521	6, 640	68, 738	75, 378
Music (volumes and pieces).....	33, 826	30, 331	2, 110, 660	2, 140, 991
Recordings:				
Discs.....	3, 535	4, 548	³ 114, 756	119, 304
Tapes and wires.....				5, 860
Books for the blind:				
Raised characters (vols.).....	17, 763	92, 849	592, 345	685, 194
Talking books (containers).....	16, 610	94, 861	481, 417	576, 278
Books on magnetic tape ⁴	2, 378	2, 642	2, 864	5, 506
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides....	27, 643	36, 574	3, 088, 167	3, 124, 741
Prints and reproductions (pieces).....	1, 089	1, 296	587, 345	588, 641
Other (broadsides, posters, photocopies, etc.)..	10, 690	26, 378	1, 033, 746	1, 060, 124
Total.....	666, 691	1, 258, 125	41, 867, 494	43, 131, 479

¹ Adjusted figure based on shelf count.

² Adjusted figure based on shelf count.

³ Adjusted figure to separate tapes and wires.

⁴ Magnetic tapes reported for first time. Totals for 1962 have been adjusted to reflect this addition.

C. ADDITIONS TO AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE ORIENTAL
COLLECTIONS

	Volumes and pamphlets			Bound newspaper volumes		
	Additions		Total contents 1963	Additions		Total contents 1963
	1962	1963		1962	1963	
Far Eastern languages.....	18,106	10,694	¹ 812,595	0	0	507
Near East languages.....	3,902	4,014	¹ 39,235	0	0	654
South Asia languages.....	1,366	279	18,047	0	0	0
Southeast Asia languages.....	736	756	13,615	0	0	0
Hebraica.....	1,885	1,811	66,974	0	0	262
Total.....	25,995	17,554	¹ 950,466	0	0	1,423

¹ Total allowed for transfers.

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Lists and offers scanned.....	83,426	120,969
Items searched.....	93,392	112,857
Recommendations made for acquisitions.....	106,269	103,391
Items accessioned.....	1,654,504	2,389,071
Items disposed of.....	2,235,774	2,320,998
Total man-hours devoted to acquisitions.....	31,082	35,410

E. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS
1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Lists and offers scanned.....	2,110	1,706
Items searched.....	37,755	27,386
Recommendations made for acquisitions.....	5,834	3,088
Items disposed of.....	472,800	216,543

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Order Division:		
Evaluations	459	582
Reference inquiries answered	1, 549	1, 570
Order Section		
Titles searched	17, 673	17, 022
Purchase requisitions acted upon	42, 220	39, 813
Pieces accessioned	142, 258	141, 258
Invoices		
Received	10, 255	10, 476
Cleared	10, 002	10, 724
On hand at end of period	960	712
Serial Record Division:		
Serial parts processed ¹		
Pieces processed	1, 706, 179	1, 678, 449
Volumes added to classified collections	23, 599	15, 291
Total serial parts processed	1, 729, 778	1, 693, 740
Reference inquiries handled		
Telephone inquiries	49, 002	44, 718
Personal and written inquiries	3, 359	2, 662
Total reference inquiries handled	52, 361	47, 380
New entries made	13, 742	11, 736
Materials awaiting disposition		
Pieces awaiting first search	87, 675	98, 175
Pieces awaiting further search	28, 709	21, 774
Pieces awaiting cataloging	1, 875	4, 763
Total awaiting disposition	118, 259	124, 712
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Incoming pieces handled	4, 408, 325	4, 876, 129
Outgoing pieces handled ²		
Exchange	312, 683	1, 115, 200
Transfer	74, 040	87, 621
Donations to institutions	296, 968	306, 889
Pulping	2, 192, 737	1, 919, 202
Total	2, 877, 428	3, 428, 912
Exchange Sections		
Correspondence	6, 448	6, 519
Requests sent (form letters)	14, 771	16, 437
Acknowledgments (form letters)	16, 594	19, 344
Gift Section		
Correspondence	1, 508	1, 384
Requests sent (form letters)	15, 971	16, 437
Acknowledgments (form letters)	8, 815	8, 518
Incoming pieces handled		
Gift Section	480, 145	627, 861
Manuscript Division	258, 264	674, 451
Total	738, 409	1, 302, 312
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication	15, 100	16, 971
Items requested	1, 981	904
Incoming pieces reviewed	72, 691	75, 821

¹ Workload figure including pieces transferred to other libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, and material discarded immediately.

² Duplicate and other unwanted materials not needed for the Library's collections or other uses.

Appendix III. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
<i>I. Preparation for the collection</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching:		
1. Titles received	186, 566	179, 406
2. Titles forwarded	176, 955	179, 773
3. Titles awaiting searching:		
a. General	41, 821	47, 002
b. Slavic	7, 705	6, 428
c. Far Eastern languages	1, 221	869
d. Gaelic, Greek, Hebrew, Turkish, South Asian and Arabic	¹ 2, 742	6, 754
c. Total titles awaiting searching	² 53, 489	61, 053
b. Preparation of entries:		
1. Entries prepared	97, 727	93, 423
2. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging	¹ 3, 732	5, 113
2. Titles cataloged:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	³ 78, 986	80, 404
2. Map Division	807	940
3. Total	79, 793	81, 344
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	4, 625	4, 539
2. Map Division	6	8
3. Total	4, 631	4, 547
c. Brief Cataloging (multilith cards):		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division (Music Section)	5, 115	3, 341
2. Map Division	2, 425	1, 104
3. Total brief cataloging	7, 540	4, 445
d. Form card cataloging: (Descriptive Cataloging Division)	3, 994	3, 653
e. Total new titles cataloged	95, 958	93, 989

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS
1962 AND 1963—Continued

	1962	1963
3. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision and/or review.....	¹ 2, 322	2, 606
b. Titles awaiting cataloging.....	⁴ 124, 332	138, 056
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. In previous years.....	143, 137	149, 332
2. This year.....	6, 195	3, 101
3. Total.....	149, 332	152, 433
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	3, 010	2, 671
2. Map Division.....	433	102
3. Total.....	3, 443	2, 773
b. Titles reprinted revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	8, 071	8, 419
2. Map Division.....	61	77
3. Total.....	8, 132	8, 496
c. Total titles recataloged and reprinted revised.....	11, 575	11, 269
5. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision.....	42	241
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited:		
1. Regular.....	5, 897	3, 358
2. Motion pictures.....	2, 945	3, 105
3. Books in raised characters.....	4	.....
4. Talking books.....	50	.....
5. Manuscripts.....	4, 131	2, 064
6. Total.....	13, 027	8, 527
b. Titles awaiting editing.....	¹ 2, 672	3, 346
c. Number of cooperative libraries supplying copy.....	80	79
<i>IV. Development of Catalog Tools</i>		
7. Authority cards:		
a. Established.....	40, 646	39, 287
b. Changed.....	7, 906	7, 584

¹ Adjusted figure.² Adjusted to exclude 10,217 serial titles now being reported in Titles awaiting cataloging.³ Adjusted to exclude 4,131 manuscript pieces now being reported in Cooperative titles edited.⁴ Adjusted to include 10,217 serial titles reported in Titles awaiting searching in error.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1962	1963
<i>I. Preparation for the Collection</i>		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Titles classified and subject headed	94,917	87,946
b. Titles awaiting revision	184	521
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging	21,366	23,224
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging	3,790	19,382
e. Titles classified as Priority 4	4,068	3,505
2. Shelisting:		
a. Titles shelisted	79,114	77,224
b. Volumes shelisted	116,625	112,589
c. Other shelisting (titles)	5,870	3,921
d. Other shelisting (volumes)	9,606	6,282
e. Titles awaiting shelisting	2,585	3,254
f. Volumes awaiting shelisting	4,851	9,074
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled	446,025	393,320
b. Volumes awaiting labeling	9,754	15,601
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged	4,687	4,843
b. Titles revised	16,355	20,914
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	21,042	25,757
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review	936	315
5. Reshelisting:		
a. Titles reshelisted	8,506	6,099
b. Volumes reshelisted	17,443	11,143
c. Titles awaiting reshelisting or review	3,153	2,761
d. Volumes awaiting reshelisting or review	2,238	981
<i>III. For other Libraries</i>		
6. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Regular	5,897	3,358
b. Motion pictures	2,945	3,105
c. Books in raised characters	4	0
d. Talking books	50	0
c. Total	8,896	6,463
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
7. Subject Headings:		
a. Established	3,043	2,902
b. Canceled or changed	225	246
8. Class numbers:		
a. Established	592	1,611
b. Changed	113	139

**B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS
1962 AND 1963—Continued**

2. *Material Shelved*¹ *During Fiscal Years 1962 and 1963 and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1963*

	1962		1963		Total volumes
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	917	4,512	516	3,959	247,681
B-BJ Philosophy.....	1,330	2,539	1,608	2,483	91,275
BL-BX Religion.....	3,129	5,038	2,951	4,181	285,119
C History, auxiliary sciences.....	1,071	1,727	735	1,246	109,875
D History, (except American).....	6,421	12,650	5,861	9,798	449,954
E-F American history.....	2,797	5,402	2,600	4,608	362,453
G Geography-anthropology.....	2,149	3,886	2,195	3,545	138,825
H Social sciences.....	10,235	23,747	10,636	21,706	1,161,800
J Political science.....	2,569	6,341	2,343	5,559	460,270
L Education.....	2,272	4,976	1,687	3,876	253,375
M Music.....	8,440	17,034	8,236	14,673	304,021
N Fine arts.....	2,343	4,090	2,479	3,501	146,337
P Language and Literature.....	4,552	18,885	14,387	17,877	898,929
Q Science.....	5,091	11,290	5,370	10,691	456,600
R Medicine.....	2,074	4,034	2,330	3,262	191,287
S Agriculture.....	2,049	3,845	1,210	2,750	209,244
T Technology.....	7,273	16,018	7,143	13,566	524,784
U Military science.....	750	1,668	1,026	1,858	104,520
V Naval science.....	431	944	361	836	58,197
Z Bibliography.....	2,098	5,499	1,532	4,929	270,837
Incunabula.....					445
Total.....	67,991	154,125	75,209	134,904	6,725,828

¹ Includes monographs and—

1. Bound volumes of serials recorded in the Serial Record Division;
2. Music scores classified in the Descriptive Cataloging Division; and
3. Maps and atlases classified in the Map Division.

3. *Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1963)*

April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3,917	1948.....	30,499
1931.....	31,285	1949.....	31,151
1932.....	33,829	1950.....	31,785
1933.....	33,251	1951.....	30,453
1934.....	42,314	1952.....	26,280
1935.....	34,709	1953.....	33,799
1936.....	34,267	1954.....	30,509
1937.....	33,371	1955.....	20,744
1938.....	34,060	1956.....	19,994
1939.....	27,436	1957.....	20,081
1940.....	28,977	1958.....	23,068
1941.....	27,939	1959.....	27,130
1942.....	32,512	1960.....	28,643
1943.....	27,594	1961.....	29,947
1944.....	34,328	1962.....	24,073
1945.....	32,020	1963.....	23,643
1946.....	32,292		
1947.....	30,184	TOTAL.....	986,084

C. STATISTICS OF CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS
1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Card Preparation Section:¹		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year	85, 816	117, 163
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog	478, 217	510, 230
b. Main Catalog	378, 664	411, 678
c. Annex Catalog	340, 369	372, 306
d. Music Catalog	61, 745	84, 785
e. Process Information File	187, 536	181, 433
f. Other catalogs	412, 472	423, 926
g. Total cards prepared for filing	1, 859, 003	1, 984, 358
h. Corrections made	22, 181	24, 470
i. Cards canceled	131, 060	62, 377
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year	117, 163	93, 828
Filing Section:²		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	117, 101	67, 672
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog	496, 866	529, 346
b. Main Catalog	408, 122	417, 242
c. Annex Catalog	351, 696	378, 905
d. Music Catalog	63, 095	84, 785
e. Process Information File	187, 000	181, 858
f. National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	25, 102	11, 283
g. Far Eastern Languages Catalog	19, 138	12, 456
h. Catalog of juvenile books	4, 941	2, 246
i. Total cards filed	1, 555, 960	1, 618, 121
3. Unfiled cards on hand end of fiscal year	³ 67, 672	35, 968
4. Growth of catalogs:		

Catalog	Total cards, end of fiscal 1962	New cards added in fiscal 1963	Total cards, end of fiscal 1963
Main	11, 250, 805	⁴ 331, 481	11, 582, 286
Official	12, 395, 701	⁴ 442, 386	12, 838, 087
Annex	5, 608, 984	⁴ 331, 621	5, 940, 605
Music Division	1, 956, 151	84, 785	2, 040, 936
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	52, 313	11, 283	63, 596
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	77, 211	12, 456	89, 667
Catalog of juvenile books	11, 699	2, 246	13, 945
Total	31, 352, 864	1, 216, 258	32, 569, 122

¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled in Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-reference; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² Filing Section does not file all cards prepared by the Card Preparation Section.

³ Unfiled cards on hand in the general catalogs were as follows: Official Catalog, 10,009; Main Catalog, 11,847; Annex Catalog, 14,001. This arrearage is composed of subject and added entry cards. Main entry cards are filed on a current basis.

Unfiled cards on hand does not include the 1939-47 Annex Catalog arrearage of 324,000 cards.

⁴ 3,971 Priority 4 cards included.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS
1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
I. Cards Received		
<i>Main Entry Cards</i>		
Library of Congress printed cards	74, 813	73, 893
Library of Congress nonprinted cards	5, 684	4, 020
Cards contributed by other libraries	1, 051, 771	1, 223, 622
Titles clipped and pasted from book catalogs		
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry	1, 784	1, 284
Entries copied from regional union catalogs	141, 477	97, 219
Festschriften	304	145
<i>Added Entry and Cross Reference Cards</i>		
Library of Congress printed added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	18, 279	19, 422
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	21, 939	22, 988
Cross-reference cards made by Union Catalog Division staff	682	760
<i>Replacement cards</i>		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	16, 268	22, 093
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards	4, 737	5, 909
Total cards received	1, 337, 738	1, 471, 355
II. Cards Filed (pre-1952 imprints)		
<i>National Union Catalog</i>		
Cards filed into National Union Catalog from Supplement	170, 488	224, 865
Cards removed as duplicates during filing	103, 575	143, 297
Total number of cards in National Union Catalog	13, 103, 579	13, 185, 147
<i>Supplements</i>		
Cards filed into Supplements	558, 607	375, 071
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements	28, 475	15, 400
Cards removed for filing into National Union Catalog	170, 488	224, 865
Total number of cards in Supplements	1, 997, 126	2, 131, 932
III. Cards in Auxiliary Catalogs		
Slavic Union Catalog	522, 481	549, 820
Chinese Union Catalog	54, 001	188, 660
Hebraic Union Catalog	¹ 123, 877	130, 232
Japanese Union Catalog	¹ 107, 227	86, 600
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	52, 313	63, 596
South Asian Union Catalog	¹ 9, 150	5, 505
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	¹ 5, 525	2, 990
Korean Union Catalog		8, 750
Near East Union Catalog		13, 275
Total number of cards in Auxiliary Catalogs	874, 574	1, 049, 428
IV. Services		
Titles searched	32, 825	32, 345
Titles located	24, 451	26, 651
Titles not located	8, 374	5, 694

¹ Unfiled cards included in 1962 report omitted in 1963 report.

E. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Items sorted or arranged.....	6, 299, 858	7, 673, 435
Items cataloged:		
Searched.....	31, 677	21, 883
Temporary.....	12, 071	18, 130
Descriptive.....	6, 502	4, 819
Subject.....	3, 866	6, 268
Shelflisted.....	14, 486	23, 380
Recataloged.....	1, 822	846
Classified.....	10, 782	7, 614
Other finding aids prepared:		
Cards.....	48, 811	49, 487
Pages.....	¹ 1, 243	805
Authorities established.....	² 5, 643	1, 175
Items or containers:		
Labeled.....	148, 748	129, 003
Titled.....	19, 653	21, 223
Captioned.....	2, 541	3, 615
Lettered.....	4, 767	3, 045
New items or containers filed or shelved.....	2, 958, 295	3, 012, 658
Volumes or items prepared for:		
Binding.....	59, 752	65, 946
Lamination.....	44, 285	62, 901
Other treatment.....	81, 562	95, 981
Cards arranged and filed.....	480, 023	517, 944
Total man-hours devoted to processing.....	109, 617	124, 993

¹ Reported in error for fiscal year 1962; correct figure is 478.

² Reported in error for fiscal year 1962; correct figure is 1,306.

F. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Items cataloged:		
Descriptive (temporary).....	4, 497	300
Items sorted or arranged.....	244, 352	163, 858
Items shelflisted.....	34, 617	11, 292
Items or containers labeled.....	25, 059	7, 187
New items or containers filed or shelved.....	522, 466	296, 426
Volumes or items prepared for binding.....	4, 694	6, 693
Cards arranged and filed.....	83, 804	60, 414
Cards made for <i>Index to Legislation</i> and <i>Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals</i>	12, 282	2, 973
Items searched for China guide.....		5, 500
Cards translated for China guide.....		1, 100
Want lists prepared.....		211

Appendix IV. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
Volumes bound:		
Full binding:		
Government Printing Office.....	10,122	6,522
Commercial contract.....	21,886	14,311
Newspaper binding (GPO).....	2,446	716
Economy binding (commercial contract).....	14,489	15,517
Quarter-binding (GPO).....	22,825	22,260
Total new binding.....	71,768	59,326
Full rebinding:		
Government Printing Office.....	1,513	3,773
Commercial contract.....	19,072	8,545
Economy rebinding (commercial contract).....	19,411	8,502
Total rebinding.....	39,996	20,820
Total volumes bound.....	111,764	80,146
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	37,899	35,943
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned.....	5,314	5,588
Other books repaired without rebinding.....	12,286	10,428
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment.....	20,633	19,111
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	85,384	87,492
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned.....	48,309	47,418

Appendix V. Statistics of Card Distribution

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1962	1963
Sales (regular).....	\$2, 438, 992. 22	\$2, 887, 461. 14
Sales (to U.S. Government libraries).....	183, 151. 74	193, 786. 76
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	74, 113. 38	86, 018. 49
Total gross sales.....	¹ \$2, 696, 257. 34	¹ \$3, 167, 266. 39

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

	1962	1963
Card sales (gross).....	\$2, 150, 371. 69	\$2, 455, 058. 64
Nearprint publications.....	2, 618. 68	2, 210. 74
<i>National Union Catalog, including Motion Pictures and Filmstrips and Music and Phonorecords</i>	342, 100. 75	483, 613. 75
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	95, 098. 50	101, 090. 25
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	98, 422. 72	116, 195. 51
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	7, 645. 00	9, 097. 50
Total.....	\$2, 696, 257. 34	\$3, 167, 266. 39

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$3, 167, 266. 39
Adjustments:	<i>Credit Returns</i>	<i>U.S. Government Discount</i>	
Cards.....	\$19, 112. 38	\$13, 353. 43	
Publications.....	19. 10	8. 43	
Subscriptions:			
<i>National Union Catalog</i>	2, 404. 25	2, 840. 67	
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	699. 50	779. 55	
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	82. 00	36. 36	
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	808. 75	1, 051. 34	
Total.....	\$23, 125. 98	\$18, 069. 78	—41, 195. 76
Total net sales.....			\$3, 126, 070. 63

¹ These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and adjustments.

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS

	1963			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular cards.....	\$0.11	1,199,462		\$131,940.82
	.09	14,494		1,304.46
	.07	5,500,144		385,010.08
	.05		25,894,313	1,294,715.65
	.04	28,248		1,129.92
	.03		38,402	1,152.06
	.01	516,550		5,165.50
Postage.....				38,977.12
Total.....		7,258,898	25,932,715	\$1,859,395.61
Class 2: Manuscript cards.....	\$0.10	3,184		\$318.40
	.08	57		4.56
	.07	1,389		97.23
	.05		2,552	127.60
	.01	25,318		253.18
Postage.....				52.12
Total.....		29,948	2,552	\$853.09
Class 3: Series orders.....	\$0.11	17		\$1.87
	.09	97,669		8,790.21
	.08	48,653		3,892.24
	.07	322		22.54
	.05		636,869	31,843.45
	.04	7		.28
	.03	156		4.68
Postage.....				971.74
Total.....		146,824	636,869	\$45,527.01
Class 4: Subject orders.....	\$0.08	3,259		\$260.72
	.07	127,024		8,891.68
	.06	8,325		499.50
	.05		38,252	1,912.60
	.04	91		3.64
	.03	260,168		7,805.04
Postage.....				431.01
Total.....		398,867	38,252	\$19,804.19
Class 5: Agriculture cards.....	\$0.06	34,479		\$2,068.74
	.05		104,957	5,247.85
Postage.....				87.85
Total.....		34,479	104,957	\$7,404.44
Class 7: Delayed orders.....	\$0.11	285,366		\$31,390.26
	.09	1,916		172.44
	.07	932,964		65,307.48
	.05		4,924,630	246,231.50
	.04	846		33.84
	.03		6,797	203.91
	.02	2		.04
Postage.....				9,867.80
Total.....		1,221,094	4,931,427	\$353,207.27

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1963			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 8: Map cards.....	\$0.08	1,537		\$122.96
Postage.....	.05		5,158	257.90
Total.....		1,537	5,158	\$389.40
Class 9: Miscellaneous.....				\$5,163.80
Postage.....				219.14
Total.....				\$5,382.94
Class 10: Anonymous and pseudonymous cards.....	\$0.04	2,535		\$101.40
Postage.....				3.90
Total.....		2,535		\$105.30
Class 11: Waste cards.....				\$963.68
Postage.....				36.62
Total.....				\$1,000.30
Class 12: Phonorecord cards.....	\$0.11	16,763		\$1,843.93
Postage.....	.07	33,128		2,318.96
	.06	145		8.70
	.05		324,636	16,231.80
Postage.....	.03	43,280		1,298.40
Total.....		93,316	324,636	\$22,331.45
Class 22: Film cards.....	\$0.11	12,740		\$1,401.40
Postage.....	.07	19,467		1,362.69
	.06	7,508		450.48
	.05		119,306	5,965.30
	.04	19		.76
Postage.....	.03	122,952		3,688.56
	.01	10,582		105.82
Total.....		173,268	119,306	\$13,272.68
Class 23: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cards.....	\$0.11	1,528		\$168.08
Postage.....	.07	3,646		255.22
	.05		31,844	1,592.20
	.04	164,226		6,569.04
Postage.....	.03	31		.93
Total.....		169,431	31,844	\$8,733.31

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1963			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 24: National Library of Medicine cards.....	\$0.02	80,824		\$1,616.48
Postage.....				46.44
Total.....		80,824		\$1,662.92
Total first and second cards..		9,611,021	32,127,716	2,339,069.91
Wholesale cards.....		4,283,285	(856,657) Sets	52,285.05
Postage.....				2,192.66
Total.....		4,283,285	(856,657) Sets	54,477.71
Total.....		46,022,022		2,393,547.62
				1963
				Amount
Class 6: Proofsheets.....	4,221,493		\$48,374.61	
Postage.....			13,136.41	
Total.....			\$61,511.02	\$61,511.02
Total gross card sales (including postage).....				\$2,455,058.64
				1963
				Amount
Class 32: <i>National Union Catalog:</i> All issues.....	\$477,785.00	\$3,825.00	\$481,610.00	
Class 33: <i>Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords</i>	1,835.25	145.25	1,980.50	
Class 34: <i>U.S. Atlases</i>	23.25		23.25	
Subtotal.....				\$483,613.75
Class 40: <i>Subject Catalog</i>	100,100.00	990.25		101,090.25
Class 45: <i>New Serial Titles:</i> All issues.....	109,960.00	1,835.51	\$111,795.51	
Class 46: <i>New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement</i>	4,400.00		4,400.00	
Subtotal.....				116,195.51
Class 96: <i>Nearprint publications</i>	2,210.74			2,210.74
Class 97: <i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	8,880.00	217.50		9,097.50
Subtotal.....				712,207.75
Total gross sales.....				3,167,266.39

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1962	1963
Cards sold.....	42,386,314	46,022,022
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries.....	1,391,944	1,185,654
For Library of Congress catalogs.....	2,350,124	2,692,466
To other divisions of the Library of Congress.....	449,114	530,855
To foreign institutions.....	58,097	102,001
To U.S. Government libraries.....	138,457	156,558
To cooperating libraries.....	119,928	53,794
To Members of Congress.....	13,043	16,281
For special projects.....	5,262	174,628
To publishers, book donors, etc.....	462,795	354,236
To subscribers for revised series cards.....	863	907
For Card Division catalogs.....	228,144	275,849
Participants in PL-480 programs.....	5,190	771,001
Total.....	5,222,961	6,314,230
Total cards distributed.....	47,609,275	52,336,252
Cards received from the bindery.....	50,525,820	64,522,628
Cards added to stock.....	2,916,545	12,186,376
New subscribers added:		
Regular.....	1,113	1,182
Foreign.....	59	89
U.S. Government libraries.....	50	63
Firms and individuals.....	258	246
H (free).....	4	3
Total.....	1,484	1,583
Reactivated accounts.....	135	108
Total.....	1,619	1,691

D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

Series	Number of titles printed	
	1962	1963
Regular.....	66,443	62,937
Cross references.....	19,297	19,857
U.S. Government libraries.....	859	880
American libraries.....	4,978	2,076
Film.....	2,890	3,002
Sound recordings.....	1,783	1,630
Far Eastern languages.....	12,003	6,323
Cards for talking books and books in raised characters.....	62	0
Manuscript cards.....	4,631	2,272
Total.....	112,946	98,977
<i>Titles Reprinted by Government Printing Office</i>		
Daily reprints.....	12,721	27,423
Special reprints.....	43,507	11,098
Revised reprints.....	24,823	10,119
Corrected reprints.....	2,453	1,492
Total.....	83,504	50,132
<i>Offset Printing by Catalog Card Reproduction Unit, Government Printing Office</i>		
Offset (title units).....	129,736	648,850

Appendix VI. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1963¹

- Aeronautical and Space Serial Publications: A World List.* 1962. 255 p. Paper. \$1.00.
- Aerospace Medicine and Biology: An Annotated Bibliography* (formerly *Aviation Medicine*). Vol. VI (1957 literature), 1963. 358 p. Paper. By Arnold J. Jacobius, Roman Kenk, Leroy D. Davis, Elizabeth G. Koines, Kristallo Pappajohn, Ilga M. Terauds, and Paul E. Spiegler. Available from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230. \$5.00.
- African Libraries, Book Production, and Archives: A List of References.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1962. 64 p. Paper. Processed. 60 cents.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962.* 1963. 191 p. Cloth. \$2.00.
- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962.* 1963. 22 p. Paper. Free.
- Aviation Cartography: A Historico-Bibliographic Study of Aeronautical Charts.* By Walter W. Ristow. Second ed. (rev. and enl.), 1960, reprinted 1962. 245 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.75.
- Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Permafrost With Abstracts*² (CRREL Report 12). Vol. XVI, January 1962. 245 p. Paper. For sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 20230, as AD 278 593. \$3.50.
- Books for the Blind.* Rev. Ed. 1961, reprinted 1962. 22 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.
- Books on Magnetic Tape.* A catalog of tape recordings which supplement the Talking Book Program. April 1962. 127 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.
- Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series:*³
- Part 1. *Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals.* January–December 1962. \$2.50 a copy; \$5.00 a year domestic; \$6.25 foreign.
- Part 2. *Periodicals.* January–December 1962. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 3–4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery.* January–December 1962. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 5. *Music.* January–December 1962. \$3.50 a copy; \$7.00 a year domestic; \$9.00 foreign.
- Part 6. *Maps and Atlases.* January–December 1962. 50 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year domestic; \$1.25 foreign.
- Parts 7–11A. *Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations.* January–December 1962. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels.* January–December 1962. \$1.00 a copy; \$2.00 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 12–13. *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* January–December 1962. 50 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year domestic; \$1.25 foreign.
- Catalog of the 19th National Exhibition of Prints Held at the Library of Congress, May 1 to September 1, 1963.* 1963. 8 p. Paper. Free.

¹ All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.

² This bibliography has been prepared on a continuing basis since 1951 by the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress under an agreement with the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (formerly Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment) of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This volume is an indexed cumulation of abstracts numbered SIP 19001 through 20000, which were issued on standard catalog cards at intervals during the preceding year.

³ Annual subscription price for complete yearly *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is \$20.00, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

- Cataloging Service.* Bulletin No. 57 (June 1962) and No. 58 (August 1962). 1962. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.
- Charles J. Cleary Awards for Papers on Material Sciences.* Edited by Lynn E. Catoe. Published for the Directorate of Materials and Processes, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. 1962. 219 p. Cloth. Free upon request to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.
- Classification Schedules:*
- Class A. General Works: Polygraphy.* Third ed. of 1947, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1963. 47, 7 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- Class B. Philosophy and Religion: Part II, BL-BX, Religion.* Second ed. 1962. 639 p. Paper. \$4.50.
- Class M. Music and Books on Music.* Second ed. of 1917, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1963. 157, 101 p. Paper. \$1.50.
- Class N. Fine Arts.* Third ed. of 1922, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1962. 165, 77 p. Paper. \$1.50.
- Class Q. Science.* Fifth ed. of 1950, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1963. 215, 65 p. Paper. \$2.00.
- Decimal Classification, Additions, Notes, and Decisions.* Vol. 1, Nos. 14/16 (June/December 1962). 1962. Free to purchasers of the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* upon request to the Decimal Classification Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.
- Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions with Index.* (87th Congress, 2d Session). January–October 1962. Final issue. 1962. Paper. \$2.25.
- . (88th Congress, 1st Session). January–June 1963. 4 cumulative issues and 8 supplements. Single copy prices vary; \$10.00 subscription for each session, domestic; \$13.00 foreign.
- Discrepancies in Haydn Biographies.* A lecture delivered by Anthony van Hoboken on May 18, 1962, under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. 1962. 23 p. Paper. Free.
- Edwin Arlington Robinson: A Reappraisal.* By Louis Untermeyer. With a bibliography and a list of materials in the Edwin Arlington Robinson exhibit on display at the Library of Congress, April 15 to July 15, 1963. 1963. 39 p. Paper. 25 cents.
- Gutenberg Bible; facsimile of first page of Genesis. 1962. 11 x 16 inches. Accompanied by 1-page broadside. Price \$1.00. (For sale at the Information Desk, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540. Cannot be charged to Card Division accounts; checks should be made payable to the Library of Congress.)
- Handbook of Latin American Studies,* No. 24. Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation. Edited by Earl J. Pariseau. 1962. 419 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla. \$17.50.
- The Imagination in the Modern World.* By Stephen Spender. Three lectures presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1962. 40 p. Paper. 25 cents.
- Information Bulletin.* Vol. 21, Nos. 27–53 (July 2–December 31, 1962), and Vol. 22, Nos. 1–25 (January 7–June 24, 1963). 1962–63. 52 issues. Processed. \$2.00 a year.
- . *Index,* Vol. 21 (January–December 1962). 1963. 72 p. Processed. Paper. Free to libraries and other institutions.
- Information for Readers in the Library of Congress.* Revised ed., 1962. 15 p. Paper. Free.
- International Scientific Organizations, a Guide to Their Library, Documentation, and Information Services.* Prepared under the direction of Kathrine O. Murra. 1962. 794 p. Cloth. \$3.25.
- Japanese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress.* 1962. 247 p. Paper. \$1.50.
- L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes.* Nos. 126–128 (April, July, and October 1962). 1962. 40 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic; \$2.00 foreign.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. July–September 1962, January–March, April–June 1963. 1962–63. \$175.00 a year (plus \$1.50 postage) for 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.
- . ——. ——. Annual issue 1961. 1962. 3 vols. Cloth.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. April–June, July–September 1962; and January–March 1963. 1962–63. Paper. \$7.50 a year (plus 50 cents postage) for 3

- quarterly issues and the paperbound annual cumulation.
- Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords.* A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. January–June 1962. 1962. \$4.25 a year (plus 25 cents postage) for the semiannual issue and the paperbound annual cumulation.
- Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1963.* 1963. 28 p. Paper. Free.
- A List of American Doctoral Dissertations on Africa.* 1962. 69 p. Paper. 35 cents.
- A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.* Vol. 6, Titles 7624–10254, with bibliographical notes. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear. (A continuation of four volumes by Philip Lee Phillips.) 1963. 681 p. Cloth. \$5.25.
- List of Russian Serials Being Translated into English and Other Western Languages.* Fourth rev. ed. 1962. 53 l. Paper. Free upon request to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.
- Maps Showing Explorers' Routes, Trails & Early Roads in the United States: An Annotated List.* Compiled by Richard S. Ladd. 1962. 137 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Materials Research Abstracts.* A review of the Air Force materials research and development. Edited by Charles D. Thibault. Published for the Directorate of Materials and Processes, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. 1962. 534 p. Cloth. Free upon request to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.
- Materials Research Chronology, 1917–1957.* Compiled by Nathan Reingold, with the assistance of James Park and John Rice, for the Directorate of Materials and Processes, Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. 1962. 59 p. Cloth. Free upon request to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Vol. 53, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1962), and Vol. 54, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1963). 1962–63. Paper. 25 cents a copy; \$2.50 a year domestic (including index); \$3.75 foreign.
- . *Index.* Vol. 53, 1962. 1963. Paper. 50 cents.
- Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.* Vol. 15, Nos. 3–12 (June–December 1962; January–March 1963); Vol. 16, Nos. 1–2 (April–May 1963). 1962–63. Paper. Single copy prices vary; \$12.00 a year domestic; \$16.00 foreign.
- National Library of Medicine Catalog.* A list of works represented by National Library of Medicine cards. 1962. 1963. 733 p. Cloth. \$20.00 (plus 50 cents postage).
- The National Union Catalog.* A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Committee on Resources of American Libraries of the American Library Association. July, August, October, November, and December 1962; January, February, April, and May 1963. 9 monthly issues. July–September 1962; and January–March and April–June 1963. 3 quarterly issues. 1962–63. \$365.00 a year (plus \$3.00 postage) for 9 monthly and 3 quarterly issues, together with an annual cumulation and the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs appearing during the year.
- . Annual issue 1961. 1962. 5 vols. Cloth.
- The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959–1961.* Based on reports from American repositories of manuscripts. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the advice of the Advisory Committee on the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. 1962. [Vol. 1] 1,061 p. Cloth. For sale by J. E. Edwards, Publisher, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. \$9.75.
- New Serial Titles.* A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. July 1962–June 1963. 1962–63. Monthly issues and cumulative annual volume. Paper. \$75.00 a year (plus \$1.25 postage) for monthly issues and cumulative annual volume.
- . *Classed Subject Arrangement.* July 1962–June 1963. 1962–63. Monthly. \$25.00 a year.
- . Annual volume. Second series. 1962 cumulation. 1963. 1 vol. Cloth. \$75.00 (plus \$1.25 postage).
- Newspapers of the Soviet Union in the Library of Congress (Slavic, 1954–1960; non-Slavic, 1917–1960).* Prepared by Paul L. Horecky, with the assistance of John P. Balys and Robert G. Carlton. 1962. 73 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- Official Publications of British East Africa:* Part III. *Kenya and Zanzibar.* Compiled by Audrey A. Walker. 1962. 162 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.25.

Part IV. *Uganda*. Compiled by Audrey A. Walker. 1963. 100 p. Processed. Paper. \$1.00.

Presidents' Papers Index Series:

Andrew Johnson. 1963. 154 p. Paper. \$1.25.

One copy of each index will be supplied free to purchasers of the microfilms of the Presidents' papers. Positive copies of the microfilms are for sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress.

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 19, No. 4 (September 1962) with index to Vol. 19, and Vol. 20, Nos. 1-3 (December 1962, March and June 1963). 1962-63. Paper. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Single copy prices vary; \$2.00 a year, including the *Annual Report*, domestic; \$2.50 foreign.

Reading for Profit: An Annotated List of Selected Press Braille Books, Talking Books and Books on Magnetic Tape. Rev. ed. January 1963. 29 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress.

Soviet Russian Scientific and Technical Terms: A Selective List. 1963. 668 p. Paper. \$3.50.

Space Science and Technology Books, 1957-1961: A Bibliography with Contents Noted. 1962. 133 p. Paper. \$1.00.

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. January-December 1962. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1963. 116 p. Paper. 35 cents.

———. January-May 1963. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1963. 34 p.

The 7th edition of *Subject Headings* is now in preparation. Until its publication, this supplement is to be used with the 6th edition and its supplements of January 1956-December 1958, January 1959-December 1960, January-December 1961, and January-December 1962, all of which will be incorporated in the 7th edition.

The cumulative supplements appear monthly. They are cumulated each month from January through June; the July to November issues cumulate again from July. Subscription \$2.50 a year domestic; \$3.25 foreign.

World List of Future International Meetings. August 1962-July 1963. 1962-63. Monthly and quarterly (Parts I and II). Prepared by the International Organizations Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division. Part I: *Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine*. Single copy prices vary, \$3.75 a year, domestic; \$4.75 foreign; Part II: *Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic*. Single copy prices vary; \$3.50 a year domestic; \$4.50 foreign.

Dept of the Libr. Cong.
FY 1963

Appendix VII. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	1962	1963
Total number of requests.....	87, 597	71, 943
Total number of official orders.....	3, 673	3, 109
Total number of items requested and searched.....	147, 181	132, 174
Total number of orders filled.....	68, 494	51, 102
Total number of items supplied on orders.....	117, 648	97, 476
Total number of estimates made.....	9, 295	9, 730
Total number of items quoted on estimates.....	13, 916	16, 691
Total number of items referred to other libraries.....	2, 394	4, 016
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions.....	1, 465	2, 059

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

	Official		All Other		Total Production	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Photostat exposures.....	25, 555	15, 558	49, 595	42, 177	75, 150	57, 735
Electrostatic prints.....	565, 831	734, 372	1, 585, 045	1, 964, 827	2, 150, 876	2, 699, 199
Negative exposures on microfilm ¹	188, 419	273, 031	6, 759, 445	10, 735, 506	6, 947, 864	11, 008, 537
Positive feet of microfilm.....	3, 521	7, 158	3, 030, 383	3, 931, 100	3, 033, 904	3, 938, 258
Enlargement from microfilm.....	104, 668	1, 807	23, 019	26, 362	127, 687	28, 169
Photograph copy negative.....	2, 270	3, 463	23, 564	12, 023	25, 834	15, 486
Photograph contact prints.....	4, 053	3, 954	14, 941	16, 054	18, 994	20, 008
Photograph projection prints.....	1, 514	1, 655	6, 667	4, 784	8, 181	6, 439
Photograph view negatives.....	1, 019	1, 067	205	230	1, 224	1, 297
Lantern slides (including color).....	188	22	511	418	699	440
Black line and blue prints (sq. ft.).....	548	585	13, 223	11, 883	13, 771	12, 468
Plates (offset).....	28	107	.....	.....	28	135
Dry mounting and laminating.....	855	1, 032	23	345	878	1, 377

¹ Includes microfilm exposures for electrostatic prints and for catalog cards.

Appendix VIII. Statistics

CIRCULATION OF MATERIAL INQUIRIES FOR

	Circulation	
	Volumes and other units (for use within the Library)	Loans (outside)
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS:		
General Reference and Bibliography.....		
Hispanic.....		
Loan.....		220, 291
Manuscript.....	98, 210	² 291
Map.....	85, 817	² 3, 857
Music.....	37, 779	² 1, 812
Orientalia.....	59, 877	² 4, 961
Prints and Photographs.....	26, 039	² 1, 358
Motion Picture Section.....		² 435
Rare Book.....	33, 693	
Science and Technology.....	1, 460	² 477
Serial.....	428, 568	² 31, 936
Slavic and Central European.....	32, 165	² 684
Stack and Reader.....	1, 093, 016	
Microfilm Reading Room.....	16, 258	² 1, 253
Total—1963.....	1, 912, 882	220, 291
1962.....	1, 864, 410	214, 601
1961.....	1, 771, 750	202, 010
LAW LIBRARY.....	231, 831	² 7, 728
LAW LIBRARY IN THE CAPITOL.....	6, 190	2, 995
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....	91	1
Grand Total, 1963.....	2, 150, 994	231, 015
Comparative totals:		
1962.....	2, 102, 399	217, 294
1961.....	2, 046, 360	204, 877
1960.....	2, 101, 483	205, 507
1959 ⁴	2, 090, 053	221, 999

¹ See Appendix X for complete statistics for the Division for the Blind, which are not included here. Also not included here are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 105,152 inquiries in fiscal 1963.

² Materials selected for loan.

of Reference Service ¹

AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE

FISCAL YEAR 1963

Reference questions answered		Reference and loan requests by phone				Bibliographies prepared	
In person	By correspondence	Congress	Government	Other	Total	Number	Number of entries ³
129,096	17,591	2,228	16,745	21,199	40,172	19	9,348
2,649	1,319	99	1,225	621	1,945	19	7,787
29,448	32,637	24,180	2,505	3,296	29,981	.....	.....
4,576	2,092	110	1,508	1,400	3,018	.....	.....
17,744	1,442	322	1,202	642	2,166	5	4,880
19,181	15,950	1,210	10,694	14,869	26,773	21	237
22,758	1,657	306	14,904	4,829	20,039	30	1,397
18,681	2,500	317	1,646	1,945	3,908	3	327
2,193	457	167	463	469	1,099	.....	.....
10,073	926	.....	4,589	4,618	9,207	.....	512
8,028	12,210	115	3,461	2,834	6,410	24	20,022
49,238	4,193	3,559	9,402	6,983	19,944	.....	2,396
20,214	994	392	13,094	3,079	16,565	11	8,488
9,200	113	30	943	288	1,261	.....	.....
343,079	94,081	33,035	82,381	67,072	182,488	132	55,394
348,176	84,664	32,881	85,667	67,864	186,412	102	72,807
327,210	88,676	29,548	84,665	69,756	183,969	129	46,376
54,044	770	5,301	9,681	5,487	20,469	63	1,312
4,495	.....	5,883	.....	.....	5,883	.....	.....
930	12,055	258	48,552	33,963	82,773	47	3,904
402,548	106,906	44,477	140,614	106,522	291,613	242	60,610
407,510	97,897	42,966	152,454	101,237	296,657	233	79,337
387,036	101,181	38,940	151,901	92,297	283,138	247	55,735
390,666	93,767	42,391	151,565	98,053	292,009	170	66,811
369,418	100,747	120,210	99,864	77,294	297,368	239	61,217

³ Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

⁴ Legislative Reference Service statistics included.

Appendix IX. Recording Laboratory Statistics

FISCAL YEARS 1962 AND 1963

<i>Receipts, obligations, and potential value:</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year.....	\$1,179.80	\$4,782.58
Receipts.....	23,864.54	24,073.85
Total available.....	25,044.34	28,856.43
Obligations (including adjustments).....	20,261.76	24,757.15
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year.....	4,782.58	4,099.28
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	4,898.25	2,180.98
Supplies on hand.....	12,768.32	13,367.41
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year.....	.....	418.00
Potential value, end of fiscal year.....	22,449.15	20,065.67
 <i>Production:</i>		
12" instantaneous acetate records.....	15	17
7" tape recordings.....	538	329
10" tape recordings.....	197	162
 <i>Sale of Pressings:</i>		
10" AFS records at 78 rpm.....	46	43
12" AFS records at 78 rpm.....	113	126
12" AFS records at 33½ rpm.....	1,364	1,503
12" AFS Poetry records at 78 rpm.....	1	4
12" Poetry records at 33½ rpm.....	949	671

Appendix X. Statistics of the Division for the Blind, Fiscal Years
1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
<i>National Program</i>		
<i>Administration:</i>		
Incoming correspondence.....	33, 533	37, 836
Outgoing correspondence.....	31, 276	38, 016
Purchase orders issued.....	825	1, 058
Invoices paid.....	1, 340	1, 276
Talking-book machines purchased.....	11, 250	12, 500
Talking-book machines repaired.....	19, 668	15,000 est.
<i>Selection:</i>		
Titles screened for selection.....	10, 200	3, 596
Titles selected for reproduction.....	1, 648	1, 571
Annotations prepared.....	630	1, 211
<i>Acquisition of Books:</i>		
Talking-book titles.....	¹ 360	¹ 360
Talking-book containers.....	¹ 63, 091	¹ 105, 401
Magnetic-tape titles.....	660	782
Magnetic-tape reels (masters only).....	2, 378	2, 642
Press-braille titles.....	¹ 269	¹ 395
Press-braille volumes.....	¹ 68, 309	¹ 93, 688
Handcopied braille titles.....	565	520
Handcopied braille volumes.....	2, 167	2, 033
<i>Braille Transcribing:</i>		
Instruction in literary braille transcribing:		
New students enrolled.....	1, 133	281
Lessons and tests corrected.....	2, 692	3, 044
Certificates awarded.....	551	664
Instructions in braille proofreading:		
New students enrolled.....	40	60
Lessons and tests corrected.....	386	599
Certificates awarded.....	8	12
<i>Circulation (all regional libraries):</i>		
Talking-book containers lent.....	2, 203, 825	2, 495, 673
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	19, 287	37, 926
Braille volumes lent.....	308, 689	362, 561
Total circulation.....	2, 531, 801	2, 896, 160
Active readers:		
Talking-book.....	66, 369	70, 384
Magnetic-tape.....	1, 699	2, 771
Braille.....	11, 686	12, 708
Total active readers.....	79, 754	85, 863
<i>Regional Library in Library of Congress</i>		
<i>Circulation:</i>		
Talking-book containers lent.....	17, 105	17, 882
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	13, 171	24, 952
Braille volumes lent.....	25, 544	22, 661
Titles lent:		
Talking-book.....	14, 813	19, 540
Magnetic-tape.....	4, 303	8, 237
Braille.....	4, 888	6, 928
Active readers:		
Talking-book.....	580	692
Magnetic-tape.....	648	1, 008
Braille.....	1, 241	1, 368
Requests and inquiries (telephone, correspondence, and in person).....	7, 688	10, 177

¹ Includes magazines.

Appendix XI. List of Concerts, Readings, and Lectures

A. LIST OF CONCERTS, FISCAL YEAR 1963

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1962

October 30. Founder's Day Concert. Alfred Deller, counter-tenor and Desmond Dupré, lute and guitar.

November 16. The New York Chamber Soloists, with James Levine, piano, Alan Martin, violin, and John Solum, flute.

1963

January 11. The New York Pro Musica; Noah Greenberg, musical director; guest artists: David Dodds, tenor, Arthur Burrows, baritone, Marvin Hayes, bass, Theodore Israel, tenor vielle, and Frederick King, percussion.

February 1. The New York Woodwind Quintet.

February 8. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble; Arthur Weisberg, conductor.

February 22. The Netherlands Chamber Orchestra; Szymon Goldberg, conductor.

March 15. The New York Pro Musica; Noah Greenberg, musical director.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1962

October 14. The New York String Sextet for the Wilmington Chamber Arts Society, Wilmington, N.C.

October 19. The Vegh Quartet for the Phoenix Chamber Music Society, Phoenix, Ariz.

October 27. The Vegh Quartet for the Houston Friends of Music, Houston, Tex.

November 13. The Alabama String Quartet at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

November 25. The Albeneri Trio for the Dayton Chamber Music Society, Dayton, Ohio.

November 27. The Carnegie String Quartet at Saint Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.

December 2. The Fine Arts Quartet for the Wilmington Chamber Arts Society, Wilmington, N.C.

December 3. The Fine Arts Quartet at Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C.

1963

February 17. The Alabama String Quartet at East Carolina College, Greenville, N.C.

February 19. The Alabama String Quartet at St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, N.C.

February 20. The Alabama String Quartet at Allen University, Columbia, S.C.

February 21. The Alabama String Quartet at Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tenn.

March 8. Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, duo-pianists, for the Mobile Chamber Music Society, Mobile, Ala.

March 9. The Alabama String Quartet for the Kingsport Symphony Orchestra Association, Kingsport, Tenn.

March 11. The Alabama String Quartet at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.

March 12. The Alabama String Quartet at Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.

March 18. The Eastman String Quartet at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

April 15. The New York String Sextet for the Mobile Chamber Music Society, Mobile, Ala.

April 19. The New York String Sextet for the Phoenix Chamber Music Society, Phoenix, Ariz.

April 26. The New York String Sextet for the Houston Friends of Music, Houston, Tex.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1962

- October 4, 5. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 October 11, 12. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 October 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet
 and Daniel Saidenberg, violoncello.
 November 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet
 and Leon Fleisher, piano.
 November 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 November 23. Trio Italiano d'Archi.
 November 29, 30. Basil Rathbone; Helen Boat-
 wright, soprano; Robert White, tenor; and the
 Consort Players; directed by Sydney Beck.
 December 7. The Festival Winds.
 December 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet
 and Walter Trampler, viola.

1963

- January 4. The Marlboro Trio.
 January 18. The Claremont Quartet.

- January 25. The Beaux Arts Trio of New
 York.
 February 15. The Kroll Quartet.
 March 1. The New York String Sextet.
 March 8. The Philadelphia Brass Ensemble;
 with Samuel Krauss, trumpet, Keith Brown,
 trombone, Glenn Janson, horn, and Robert
 Harper, bass trombone.
 March 21, 22. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 March 28, 29. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 April 4, 5. The Juilliard String Quartet, with
 Walter Trampler, viola, and Leslie Parnas,
 violoncello.
 April 11, 12. The Juilliard String Quartet,
 with Samuel Kissel and Charles Libove, vio-
 lins, Walter Trampler, viola, and Alan Shul-
 man, violoncello.
 April 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet and
 Leonard Bernstein, piano.
 April 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet and
 Beveridge Webster, piano.

B. POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, AND LECTURES
PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1963

April 15. Louis Untermeyer, "Edwin Arlington Robinson: A Reappraisal," lecture.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY AND LITERATURE FUND

1962

October 1, 2. Burgess Meredith, reading.

November 5. Bramwell Fletcher, reading.

November 19, 20. The Canadian Players, Ltd.,
George Bernard Shaw's *Arms and the Man*,
dramatic performance.

November 25, 26, 27. The Institute for Ad-
vanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, Lope de
Vega's *The Knight from Olmedo*, dramatic
performance.

December 3. Arvid Paulson, reading.

1963

January 21. Saul Bellow, lecture.

February 4. Elmer Rice, lecture and reading.

March 11, 12. Vincent Price, "America the
Beautiful," reading.

March 25. Ogden Nash, reading.

April 8. Kay Boyle, reading.

April 29, 30, May 1. Arnold Moss and Com-
pany, "'Come Woo Me!' A Shakespearean
Entertainment," dramatic performance.

THE BOLLINGEN FOUNDATION FUND

1962

October 22, 23, 24. The National Poetry Festival

Appendix XII. Statistics of Employment, Fiscal Year 1963

	Employed on pay period ending		
	July 22, 1962	Dec. 23, 1962	June 23, 1963
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:			
Office of the Librarian	5	6	4
Office of the Deputy Librarian	5	3	3
Audit Office	2	3	3
Personnel Office	23	21	21
Information Systems Office			
Office of the Assistant Librarian	1	1	1
Exhibits Office	3	3	3
Information and Publications Office	7	6	6
Total	46	43	41
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office	6	6	6
Office of Fiscal Services	2	2	2
Budget Office	4	4	4
Accounting Office:			
Accounts Section	8	9	9
Tabulating Section	12	12	13
Disbursing Office	6	8	6
Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation (formerly Keeper of the Collections)	4	3	4
Office of the Secretary	47	43	44
Buildings and Grounds Division	191	190	195
Guard Division	78	73	72
Office of Protective Services	1	1	1
Total	359	351	356
Reference Department:			
Director's Office	8	8	8
General Reference and Bibliography Division	46	51	49
Hispanic Foundation	7	10	8
Manuscript Division	28	27	26
Map Division	26	21	26
Music Division	20	21	22
Orientalia Division	28	32	33
Prints and Photographs Division	13	15	14
Rare Book Division	6	6	6
Stack and Reader Division	120	118	126
Serial Division	49	46	49
Loan Division	49	52	53
Science and Technology Division	26	28	30
Slavic and Central European Division	15	15	15
Total	441	450	465
Law Library	70	63	70
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	17	13	13
Descriptive Cataloging Division	113	108	117
Subject Cataloging Division	70	72	76
Binding Division	12	9	11
Catalog Maintenance Division	32	39	40
Exchange and Gift Division	30	33	35
Order Division	42	45	46
Serial Record Division	44	45	45
Union Catalog Division	18	18	19
Total	378	382	402

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1963—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending		
	July 22, 1962	Dec. 23, 1962	June 23, 1963
Special and Temporary	2	3	4
Total, salaries and expenses	1, 296	1, 292	1, 338
COPYRIGHT OFFICE:			
Register's Office	21	21	18
Cataloging Division	57	52	58
Examining Division	73	75	73
Reference Division	28	26	26
Service Division	75	73	80
Total	254	247	255
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:			
Director's Office	26	26	25
Senior Specialists Division	31	32	30
Foreign Affairs Division	23	19	22
History and Government Division	25	24	24
Economics Division	22	23	24
Education and Public Welfare Division	21	19	20
Library Services Division	21	23	23
American Law Division	34	36	36
Natural Resources Division	9	8	9
Special and Temporary	1	1	9
Total	213	211	222
ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION	3	3	.....
CARD DIVISION:			
Office of the Chief	25	28	24
Accounting Section	32	30	35
Orders Section	118	146	99
Inventory Section	29	29	89
Special Services Section	17	16	16
Documents Section	4	4	4
Decimal Classification Section	4	4	4
Cumulative Catalog Section	19	16	19
New Serial Titles Section	10	11	10
National Union Catalog—Current Imprints Section	29	26	28
Total	287	310	328
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND	32	30	30
ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS	19	20	18
PRESERVATION OF EARLY AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES .....	.....	1	1
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM (P. L. 480)	1	1	1
Total, appropriated funds	2, 105	2, 115	2, 193
TRANSFERRED AND WORKING FUNDS	675	687	726
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS	165	189	174
Grand total, all funds	2, 945	2, 991	3, 093

Appendix XIII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal year 1963

Public Law 87-730 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

Under this Act funds were provided for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses—	
Library of Congress.....	¹ \$9,810,430
Copyright Office.....	1,619,700
Legislative Reference Service.....	1,870,000
Distribution of Catalog Cards.....	2,700,700
Books for the General Collections, Library of Congress.....	570,000
Books for the Law Library, Library of Congress.....	110,000
Salaries and expenses, Books for the Blind.....	1,884,700
Organizing and microfilming the records of the Presidents.....	112,800
Preservation of early American motion pictures.....	60,600
Collection and distribution of library materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(n))	
a. U.S. currency.....	48,000
b. U.S.-owned foreign currency.....	630,000
Indexing and microfilming the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska as provided in P.L. 87-113 (75 Stat. 241).....	15,000

Under this Act funds were provided for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library Buildings and Ground as follows:

Structural and mechanical care.....	844,500
Furniture and furnishings.....	225,000

Public Law 87-522 amends the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act by raising from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 the statutory limitation on the amount of gift funds which may be accepted by the LC Trust Fund Board for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in the permanent loan account.

Public Law 87-668 extends to December 31, 1965 the duration of copyright protection in cases where the renewal term of copyright subsisting in any work would expire prior to December 31, 1965

Public Law 88-25 makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. Included in this law is an appropriation of \$473,410 to the Library of Congress for increased pay costs as authorized by *Public Law 87-793*.

¹ Included in this amount is \$1,100,000 to be available for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for alterations of space to be occupied by the Library of Congress in the Naval Weapons Plant.

Appendix XIV. Financial Statistics

SUMMARY—FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION, FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

	Unobligated balances from prior year	Appropriations or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation, 1963	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1964
Annual appropriations....	\$151,858.30	\$19,905,340.00	\$20,057,198.30	\$19,539,332.98	\$344,525.01	\$173,340.31
Transfers from other Government agencies.....	371,340.28	6,212,414.41	6,583,754.69	5,769,415.83	20,464.99	793,873.87
Gift and trust funds.....	1,249,078.37	1,623,055.60	2,872,133.97	1,732,324.64	.....	1,139,809.33
Total.....	\$1,772,276.95	\$27,740,810.01	\$29,513,086.96	\$27,041,073.45	\$364,990.00	\$2,107,023.51

SUMMARY—PERMANENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL) ¹

	Balance from prior year	Added to principal, 1963	Balance forwarded to 1964
Hubbard account.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
Permanent loan account.....	4,463,371.30	\$7,141.98	4,470,513.28
Total.....	\$4,483,371.30	\$7,141.98	\$4,490,513.28

¹ Does not include investments valued at approximately \$1,203,000 held by the Bank of New York under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington, from which the Library receives one-half of the income.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR
1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

	Unobligated balance from prior year	Current appropriations	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1964
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	\$67,000.00	\$10,074,380.00	\$10,141,380.00	\$9,881,798.11	\$259,581.89	
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....		1,673,560.00	1,673,560.00	1,672,823.92	736.08	
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.....		1,960,820.00	1,960,820.00	1,958,308.94	2,511.06	
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards, Library of Congress.....		2,754,370.00	2,754,370.00	2,678,609.35	75,760.65	
Books for the general collections, Library of Congress.....	13,459.38	570,000.00	583,459.38	555,505.25		\$27,954.13
Books for the Law Library, Library of Congress.....	3,274.77	110,000.00	113,274.77	102,244.00		11,030.77
Books for the blind, Library of Congress.....		1,893,910.00	1,893,910.00	1,887,995.36	5,914.64	
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents, Library of Congress...	51,159.87	112,800.00	163,959.87	125,672.88		38,286.99
Preservation of early American motion pictures, Library of Congress.....		60,600.00	60,600.00	60,579.31	20.69	
Collection and distribution of library materials, Special Foreign Currency Program, Library of Congress.....		679,900.00	679,900.00	595,493.10		84,406.90
Salaries and expenses, revision of annotated Constitution, Library of Congress.....	16,964.28		16,964.28	16,964.28		
Indexing and microfilming records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, Library of Congress.....		15,000.00	15,000.00	3,338.48		11,661.52
Total annual appropriations..	\$151,858.30	\$19,905,340.00	\$20,057,198.30	\$19,539,332.98	\$344,525.01	\$173,340.31
Consolidated working funds:						
General funds:						
No-year.....	\$362,275.21	\$1,623,874.41	\$1,986,149.62	\$1,206,710.09		\$779,439.53
1963.....		4,524,465.00	4,524,465.00	4,504,000.01	\$20,464.99	
Trust fund:						
No-year.....	7,381.61	10,000.00	17,381.61	9,616.27		7,765.34
Special funds:						
No-year.....	1,683.46	33,500.00	35,183.46	28,514.46		6,669.00
Transfer appropriations:						
1963.....		20,575.00	20,575.00	20,575.00		
Total transfers from other government agencies.....	\$371,340.28	\$6,212,414.41	\$6,583,754.69	\$5,769,415.83	\$20,464.99	\$793,873.87

¹ Reappropriated from fiscal year 1962 and continued available until June 30, 1963.

² Includes \$1,015,430 net amount of allocation to General Services Administration.

³ Includes \$950,293.43 obligated by General Services Administration.

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints.....	² \$20,000.00
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:		
Babine, Alexis V., bequest.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	6,684.74
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American history; surplus of annual income applicable to material for the historical collections of the Library, or the services of them, as the Librarian may determine.	83,083.31
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographical service.....	14,843.15
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	To promote and encourage an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States.	93,307.98
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation of music.	804,444.26
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	6,000.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	6,585.03
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by the association).	Enrichment of music collection.....	6,059.09
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of aeronautics.....	90,654.22
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest.....	For furthering work for the benefit of the blind and particularly in providing books for the Library of Congress used by blind persons.	5,227.31
Huntington, Archer M.:		
Donation.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	112,305.74
Donation.....	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature.	49,746.52
Bequest.....	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and for a chair of poetry in the English language.	98,525.40
Koussevitzky Music Foundation the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.).	Furtherance of the art of music composition.	176,103.58
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music.....	9,691.59
Miller, Dayton C., bequest.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	20,548.18
National Library for the Blind (established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.).	To provide reading matter for the blind additional to matter provided by Federal appropriations, and to employ blind persons in providing library services for the blind.	36,015.00
Pennell, Joseph, bequest.....	Purchase of material in the fine arts for the Pennell collection.	303,250.46

See footnotes at end of table.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1964
\$2,474.86	\$800.00	\$3,274.86	\$769.60	\$2,505.26
931.61 369.78	267.40 3,323.34	1,199.01 3,693.12	38.20 3,268.52	1,160.81 424.60
1,552.41 54,764.32	593.72 3,732.32	2,146.13 58,496.64	742.56 21,898.49	1,403.57 36,598.15
16,118.50	32,177.78	48,296.28	36,345.20	11,951.08
1,802.48	240.00	2,042.48	114.66	1,927.82
147.79	263.40	411.19	411.19	.....
811.14	237.16	1,048.30	960.36	87.94
7,882.87	3,626.16	11,509.03	3,835.43	7,673.60
1,042.22	209.10	1,251.32	295.50	955.82
87.06 1,294.55	4,492.22 1,989.86	4,579.28 3,284.41	3,651.84 2,764.06	927.44 520.35
7,858.15	3,941.02	11,799.17	1,774.80	10,024.37
434.80	7,044.14	7,478.94	6,864.65	614.29
968.97	387.66	1,356.63	.....	1,356.63
104.43	821.92	926.35	117.70	808.65
923.51	1,440.60	2,364.11	485.76	1,878.35
8,121.72	12,130.02	20,251.74	10,480.06	9,771.68

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hege- man).	For consultants or any other proper purpose of the Library.	\$290,500.00
Roberts Fund (established under be- quest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections or its service.	62,703.75
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.	12,088.13
Stern Memorial Fund, Alfred Whital (established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern).	Maintaining the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, publishing bibliographical guides to and reproductions of parts of the collection, and adding to the collection.	6,841.98
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke: Poetry Fund.....	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	101,149.73
Poetry and Literature Fund.....	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	393,279.59
Literature.....	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature.	150,000.00
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for program in which those instruments are used.	1,225,060.97
Wilbur, James B.: Donation.....	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.	192,671.36
Bequest.....	Chair of geography.....	81,856.92
Bequest.....	Treatment of source material for American history.	31,285.29
Total interest on permanent loan.....		<u>\$4,470,513.28</u>
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:		
Huntington, Archer M ³	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and for a chair of poetry in the English language.	.....
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research.	.....
Stern Memorial Fund, Alfred Whital (established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern).	Maintaining the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, publishing bibliographical guides to and reproductions of parts of the collection, and adding to the collection.	.....
Total income from investment account.....		<u>.....</u>
Library of Congress Gift Fund:		
Ambrook Foundation, Inc.....	For support of the continuation of the series of poetry records, "Twentieth Century Poetry in English."	.....
American Library Association.....	Preparing the Cyrillic Union Catalog for copying.	.....
Association of Research Libraries.....	To assist in the survey of the problem of preserving research library materials.	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1964
\$26,603.08	\$11,620.00	\$38,223.08	\$12,396.46	\$25,826.62
22,080.75	2,508.16	24,588.91	.....	24,588.91
3,279.14	483.52	3,762.66	.....	3,762.66
.....	87.40	87.40	.....	87.40
96.16	4,045.98	4,142.14	3,900.00	242.14
727.01	15,731.18	16,458.19	12,000.00	4,458.19
6,275.21	6,000.00	12,275.21	3,790.44	8,484.77
23,002.56	49,002.44	72,005.00	46,845.29	25,159.71
43,760.36	7,706.86	51,467.22	4,631.92	46,835.30
2,828.67	3,274.28	6,102.95	826.16	5,276.79
1,361.38	1,251.42	2,612.80	.....	2,612.80
\$235,230.63	\$178,629.06	\$413,859.69	\$178,439.25	\$235,420.44
3,015.35	18,875.11	21,890.46	19,568.67	2,321.79
84.68	.....	84.68	.....	84.68
.....	50.00	50.00	.....	50.00
\$3,100.03	\$18,925.11	\$22,025.14	\$19,568.67	\$2,456.47
1,041.19	.....	1,041.19	154.98	886.21
726.76	.....	726.76	20.15 Cr.	746.91
3.00	.....	3.00	3.00	.....

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Atamian Memorial Fund (established by David Atamian).	To acquire Armenian materials published anywhere in any language for the collections of the Library of Congress.	.....
Bollingen Foundation, Inc.	To assist in an extension of the recording program and in the strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive. For Poetry Festival Symposium held during October 1962.	.....
Bourne Memorial Fund, Edward Gaylord, various donors.	For whatever purpose or purposes may be of benefit to the Hispanic Foundation.	.....
Canadian Defence Research Board.	Toward preparation of the bibliography of aviation medicine.	.....
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	To establish an African unit in the Library of Congress.	.....
Commission on History in Mexico, Committee on Historical Bibliography.	For microfilming of Chinese journals. To aid in carrying on the activities of the Committee.	.....
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	For the creation of a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.	.....
	To enable the Library to meet expenses of planning the study of possibilities of mechanization in large research libraries.	.....
	For the development of the Library of Congress classification scheme for Anglo-American law.	.....
	For the continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections project.	.....
	For planning a national conference on mechanization in libraries.	.....
Documents Expediting Project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	.....
J. W. Edwards, Publishers, Inc.	Publication of the <i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections 1959-1961</i>.	.....
Ford Foundation.	Grant to develop a coordinated program for the microfilming of foreign documentary material over a 3-year period (1955-58).	.....
	Grant to develop a coordinated program for improving library services relating to South and Southeast Asia (1957-61).	.....
Foreign Program, various donors.	To support the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1962.	.....
	To support the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1963.	.....
	To support the program for cataloging material purchased in the United Arab Republic under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1963.	.....
	To support the program for cataloging material purchased in India/Pakistan under P.L. 480, fiscal year 1963.	.....
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</i>.	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1964
\$263. 90		\$263. 90	\$3. 06	\$260. 84
898. 69		898. 69	416. 78	481. 91
4, 698. 40	\$10, 000. 00	14, 698. 40	12, 217. 65	2, 480. 75
49. 17	. 71	49. 88	49. 88	
398. 87		398. 87	546. 50 Cr.	945. 37
36, 127. 02	41, 625. 00	77, 752. 02	30, 531. 36	47, 220. 66
	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00		15, 000. 00
214. 92		214. 92	214. 92	
2, 123. 98		2, 123. 98	2, 123. 98	
32, 432. 68		32, 432. 68	9, 133. 37	23, 299. 31
16, 684. 50	17, 100. 00	33, 784. 50	25, 778. 84	8, 005. 66
	90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	59, 485. 83	30, 514. 17
	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	1, 832. 92	167. 08
14, 864. 64	9, 025. 00	23, 889. 64	15, 170. 27	8, 719. 37
724. 86		724. 86	724. 86	
269. 04		269. 04		269. 04
4. 00		4. 00	4. 00	
4, 358. 23		4, 358. 23	4. 95 Cr.	4, 363. 18
1, 000. 00	16, 500. 00	17, 500. 00		17, 500. 00
1, 111. 00	17, 778. 00	18, 889. 00	12, 172. 13	6, 716. 87
	131, 750. 00	131, 750. 00	50, 046. 13	81, 703. 87
24, 473. 47	36, 606. 00	61, 079. 47	27, 297. 33	33, 782. 14

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:		
Friends of Music, various donors.....	Furtherance of music.....	
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.....	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson library of Israeli literature.	
Heineman Foundation.....	For the purchase of library material of special interest to the Music Division.	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.....	For the purchase of rare books.....	
Juda Foundation, Felix and Helen.....	To purchase a set of master photographs taken by Mrs. Imogen Cunningham.	
Locffler, Elise Fay, bequest.....	Purchase of music.....	
Luce, Clare Boothe.....	In furtherance of the work of organizing for use the collection of her personal papers which, by separate instrument, she gave to the Library of Congress.	
Luce, Henry R.....	For furthering the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress.	
National Academy of Sciences.....	Services in connection with the preparation of an IGY bibliography.	
	To publish a bibliography of <i>Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa</i> .	
National Broadcasting Company.....	For Prints and Photographs Division...	
Oberlaender Trust.....	For the foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.	
Program for the blind, various donors... Publications, Support of, various donors.	Interest of the blind.....	
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Support of publications.....	
	To cover expenses of Librarian on official exchange visit to Japan.	
Rosenwald, Lessing J.....	To purchase a reference copy of the <i>Monumenta Typographica Neerlandica</i> to be published in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in 1963.	
Rowman & Littlefield, Inc.....	Support of publication of the quinquennial edition of <i>The National Union Catalog, 1958-62</i> .	
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest.....	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	
Stern, Alfred Whital: Donations and bequest.....	For the purchase of material for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of <i>Lincolnia</i> in the Library of Congress.	
Bequest.....	To provide a permanent exhibit case for the Lincoln-Hooker letter.	
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors.	Toward expenses of project.....	
Time, Inc.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.	

See footnotes at end of table.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1964
\$7.50		\$7.50		\$7.50
2.84		2.84	\$2.84	
4,011.56	\$5,000.00	9,011.56	4,249.05	4,762.51
252.04	250.00	502.04	465.43	36.61
	200.00	200.00		200.00
329.21	43.77	372.98	329.21	43.77
29.65		29.65		29.65
4,967.26		4,967.26	919.60	4,047.66
50.79		50.79	50.79	
	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
378.75		378.75	298.16	80.59
784.90		784.90		784.90
139.95	1,115.00	1,254.95	187.15	1,067.80
1,251.05		1,251.05		1,251.05
	1,875.00	1,875.00		1,875.00
	146.00	146.00	146.00	
84,407.99	64,600.00	149,007.99	134,970.33	14,037.66
4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
19,185.60		19,185.60	9,342.12	9,843.48
1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
448.88	2,327.81	2,776.69	2,776.69	
83.29		83.29	21.50	61.79

GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Cash in permanent loan ¹
Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the.	For the preparation for publication of the 3d edition of the <i>Union List of Serials</i>.	.....
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations.	.....
University Microfilms, Inc.....	To provide author and subject indexes for each issue and the annual cumulation of <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i>.	.....
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Payment for four silver trays presented to the Budapest String Quartet.	.....
Yarborough, Senator Ralph W.....	For the entertainment of literary visitors to the Library of Congress. For any proper purposes of the Manuscript Division, as determined by the Chief of the division.	.....
Total, Library of Congress gift fund.	.....	.....
Service fees, Library of Congress.....	Laboratory of microphotography..... Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress. Books, <i>The Stradivari Memorial</i> Books, <i>Fior di Virtu</i> Christmas cards..... Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund..... Facsimile edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates scrapbook. Sale of Alfred Whital Stern catalog of Lincolniana.	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
Total service fees.....	.....	.....
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	Cataloging project.....	.....
Grand total, trust accounts.....	.....	*\$4, 490, 513. 28

¹ Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 3, 1925 as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

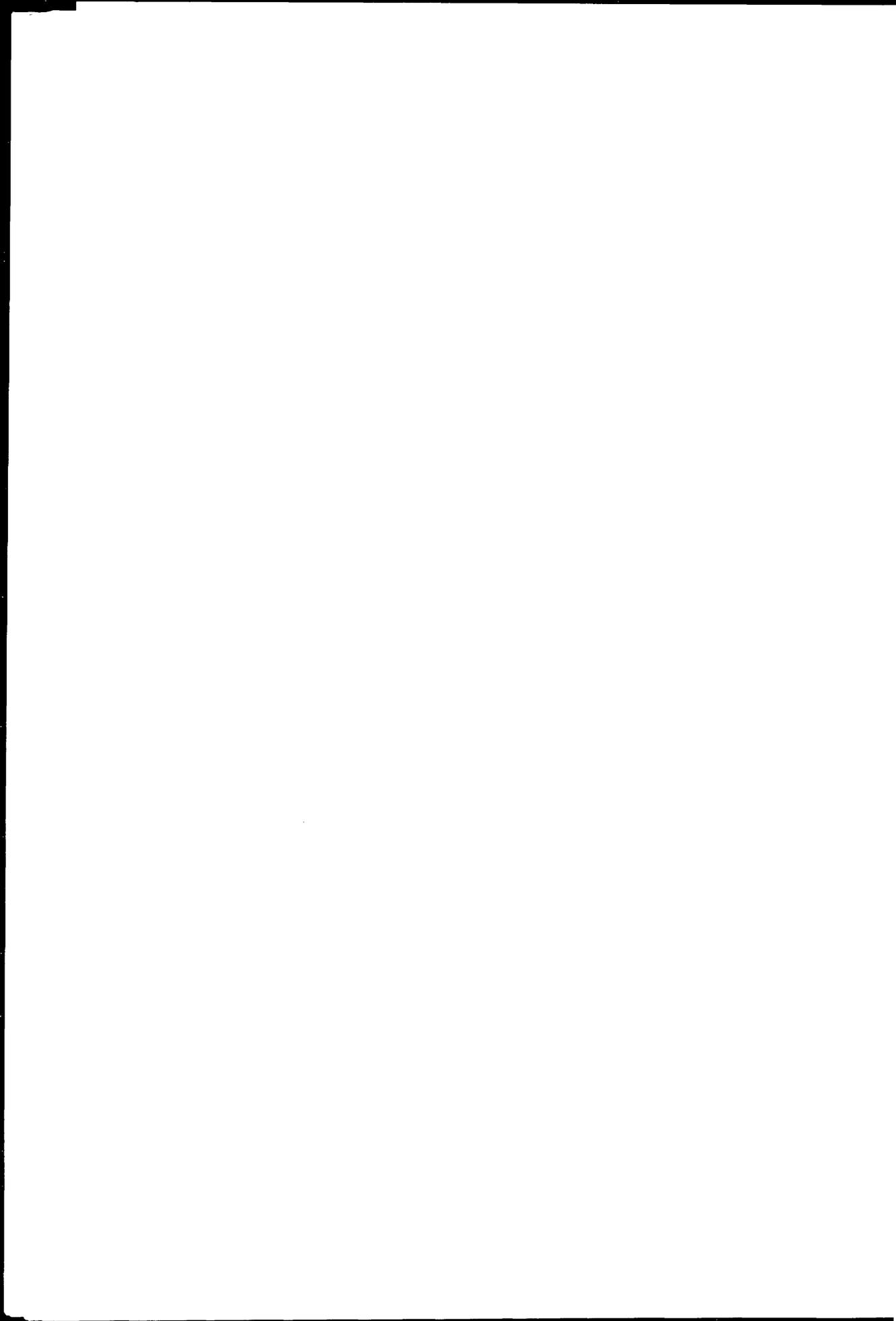
² Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law No. 276 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963—Continued

Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1963	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1963	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1964
\$12,747.65	\$26,900.00	\$39,647.65	\$39,647.65	.....
107.59	2,838.73	2,946.32	2,447.14	\$499.18
1,610.61	12,450.00	14,060.61	10,780.64	3,279.97
40.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	232.98	767.02
100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
\$278,562.34	\$507,131.02	\$785,693.36	\$454,696.97	\$330,996.39
\$711,679.36	\$889,390.27	\$1,601,069.63	\$1,050,152.62	\$550,917.01
4,782.58	24,073.85	28,856.43	24,757.15	4,099.28
630.66	.....	630.66	.....	630.66
535.20	68.75	603.95	.....	603.95
4,217.50	610.46	4,827.96	.....	4,827.96
1,373.02	2,989.08	4,362.10	90.00	4,272.10
190.00	120.00	310.00	.....	310.00
665.75	318.00	983.75	6.00	977.75
\$724,074.07	\$917,570.41	\$1,641,644.48	\$1,075,005.77	\$566,638.71
\$5,636.44	.....	\$5,636.44	\$3,844.38	\$1,792.06
\$1,249,078.37	\$1,623,055.60	\$2,872,133.97	\$1,732,324.64	\$1,139,809.33

³ Under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington in November 1930, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board receives approximately \$17,000 a year from investments held in trust by the Bank of New York.

⁴ Includes the principal of the Hubbard account.



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