Annual Report

OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

June 30, 1948

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1949

think calmly and

My countrymen, one and all, [redacted] well, upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. [redacted] If there be an object to *hurry* any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail *you*. [redacted]

7744 You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it. [redacted] I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends— We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

President Lincoln's draft for his First Inaugural Address, which had been set up in type before he left Springfield to come to Washington, closed with the words "With you, *and not with* me, *is the solemn question of 'Shall it be peace or a sword?'" At Seward's suggestion that something besides was needful, "Some words of affection—some of calm and cheerful confidence," Lincoln crossed out the last two sentences and amended the speech as shown in this facsimile of one of the documents from the Papers of Abraham Lincoln* (*see p. 14*).

Z 733
.U57A

4
22
46
4
Copy

CONTENTS

PAGE

Introduction 11–33

Chapter I. The Special Service to the Congress 34–37

Chapter II. The Reference Services 38–74

Chapter III. The Acquisition of Materials 75–87

Chapter IV. The Organization of the Collections 88–99

Chapter V. Administration, Finance, Personnel 100–109

Chapter VI. The Copyright Office 110–119

APPENDICES:

Appendix I. Library of Congress Materials on the Freedom Train 123–124
Appendix II. The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of President Lincoln 125
Appendix III. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service 126–128
Appendix IV. List of Publications 129–138
Appendix V. Partial List of Reports Prepared in the Legislative Reference Service 139–145
Appendix VI. Record of Principal Exhibits 146–148
Appendix VII. Record of Concerts 149–150
Appendix VIII. Photoduplication Statistics 151
Appendix IX. Recording Laboratory Statistics 152
Appendix X. Statistics of Acquisitions 153–155
Appendix XI. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs . . . 156–160
Appendix XII. Statistics of Distribution of Card Indexes 161–164
Appendix XIII. Statistics of Binding 165
Appendix XIV. General Orders Issued 166–167
Appendix XV. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions 168–170
Appendix XVI. Financial Statistics 172–186
Appendix XVII. Statistics of Visitors 187
Appendix XVIII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress 188

INDEX 189–199

1948

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, 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, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

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

Members of the Board November 15, 1948:

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.
SENATOR C. WAYLAND BROOKS, Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.
LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary.
ADOLPH C. MILLER, ESQ. [*Term expires March 9, 1952.*]
MRS. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1950.*]

Form 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 United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from taxation by the provisions of Title 2, Section 161, U. S. Code as follows: "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

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

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN
Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary.
Marlene D. Wright, Special Assistant.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
VERNER W. CLAPP, Chief Assistant Librarian.
Exhibits Office: Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer.
Information Office: Milton M. Plumb, Jr., Information Officer.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Director.
Circulation Service:
Donald G. Patterson, Assistant Director.
Loan Division:
Elsie Rackstraw, Chief.
Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief.
Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian.
Serials Division:
Archibald B. Evans, Chief (from September 5, 1947).
Clyde S. Edwards, Assistant Chief (from April 5, 1948).
Stack and Reader Division:
Willard Webb, Chief.
Alpheus L. Walter, Jr., Assistant Chief.
Public Reference Service:
Burton W. Adkinson, Acting Assistant Director (from March 24, 1948).
Aeronautics Division:
Richard S. F. Eells, Chief.
Arthur G. Renstrom, Assistant Chief.
Air Research Unit: John F. Stearns, Chief (from March 25, 1948).
European Affairs Division: Harry J. Krould, Chief (from August 23, 1948).
General Reference and Bibliography Division:
Robert C. Gooch, Chief.
Leslie W. Dunlap, Assistant Chief (until September 19, 1948).
Census Library Project: Henry J. Dubester, Chief.
Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator.
Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer.
United States Quarterly Book List: Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor.
Hispanic Foundation:
Lewis Hanke, Director.
Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director.
Manuscripts Division:
St. George Leakin Sioussat, Chief (until March 31, 1948).
Dan M. Lacy, Acting Chief (until May 31, 1948).
Solon J. Buck, Chief (from June 1, 1948).
Thomas P. Martin, Assistant Chief (until May 7, 1948).
Leslie W. Dunlap, Assistant Chief (from September 20, 1948).
Maps Division:
Burton W. Adkinson, Chief.
Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief (from November 10, 1947).
Music Division:
Harold Spivacke, Chief.
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief.
Folklore Section: Duncan Black Macdonald Emrich, Chief.
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:
Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator.
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music:
Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee.
Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele, Chief Engineer (from August 25, 1947).
Orientalia Division: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.
Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.
Hebraic Section:
Theodor H. Gaster, Chief (until October 1, 1947).
Lawrence Marwick, Chief (from October 1, 1948).
Japanese Section:
John R. Shively, Chief (until July 14, 1948).
Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief (from July 15, 1948).

Orientalia Division—Continued
Near East Section:
Harold W. Glidden, Chief (on leave of absence from January 30, 1947).
Sidney Glazer, Acting Chief (from February 17, 1947).
Horace I. Poleman, Acting Chief (from May 16, 1948).
South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief.
Prints and Photographs Division:
Paul Vanderbilt, Acting Chief.
Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief and Curator of Fine Prints.
Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen, Curator.
Rare Books Division: Frederick R. Goff, Chief.
Microfilm Reading Room: Faustine Dennis, Curator.
Science and Technology Project: Mortimer Taube, Chief.
Office of Scientific Research and Development Project: Henry L. Brewer, Acting Head (until March 21, 1948).

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Acquisition of Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth.
American Historiography: St. George Leakin Sioussat (Honorary).
Care of Manuscripts and Parchments: George Leslie Stout (Honorary).
Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund: Alice Lee Parker, John Taylor Arms, Stow Wengenroth.
Development of the Orientalia Collections: Walter T. Swingle (Honorary).
French Literature: Alexis St.-Léger Léger (Honorary).
Geography: Lawrence Martin (Honorary).
Hispanic Bibliography: Miron Burgin (until June 4, 1948).
History of Canon Law: Stephan George Kuttner (Honorary).
Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald (Honorary).
Legislative Reference Service: Jorge Ugarte Vial (July 1–September 30, 1948).
Library Service to Federal Agencies: Harry J. Krould (until August 22, 1948).
Motion Pictures: John G. Bradley (until August 31, 1948).
Paleography: Elias Avery Lowe (Honorary).
Philately: James Waldo Fawcett (Honorary).
Philosophy: David Baumgardt.
Planning of the Collections: Harry Miller Lydenberg (Honorary).
Poetry in English:
Robert T. S. Lowell (until September 16, 1948).
Mrs. Léonie Adams Troy (from September 17, 1948).
Puerto Rican Bibliography: Arturo Morales (from July 1 until August 6, 1947).
Roman Law: Francesco Lardone (Honorary).
Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson.
Social Legislation: Moises Poblete Troncoso (from March 17 to July 13, 1948).
Use of Printed Cards: Charles Harris Hastings (Honorary).
Wartime Communications: Harold D. Lasswell (Honorary).

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, Director.
Wilfred C. Gilbert, Assistant Director.
Merlin H. Nipe, Executive Officer.
George Heron Milne, Custodian of the Congressional Reading Room (deceased October 25, 1948).
W. Brooke Graves, Chief, State Law Section (until June 30, 1948).
James P. Radigan, Jr., Chief, Federal Law Section.
Margaret G. B. Blachly, Chief, Information Section (until November 17, 1948).

LAW LIBRARY

FRANCIS X. DWYER, Acting Law Librarian.
William Crouch, Assistant in Charge, Law Library at the Capitol and Acting Assistant Law Librarian (from May 17, 1948).

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, Director.
John W. Cronin, Assistant Director for Cataloging.
Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Acquisitions.
John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.*
Binding Division: George E. Smith, Chief.
Card Division:
Edward A. Finlayson, Chief.
Robert S. Bray, Assistant Chief (from January 5, 1948).
Catalog Maintenance Division: Seymour Lubetzky, Chief.
Descriptive Cataloging Division:
Lucile M. Morsch, Chief.
Mary B. Ladd, Principal Cataloger and Deputy Chief.
Exchange and Gift Division:
Thomas R. Barcus, Chief (until January 5, 1948).
Lewis Coffin, Acting Chief (from January 8, 1948) and Chief (from April 5, 1948).
Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief (from May 17, 1948).

Order Division:
Alton H. Keller, Chief.
William Kurth, Assistant Chief (from July 1, 1948).
Serial Record Division:
Faith Bradford, Chief (until September 30, 1948).
Marjorie B. Lynn, Assistant Chief.
Subject Cataloging Division:
David J. Haykin, Chief.
Leo E. LaMontagne, Principal Cataloger and Deputy Chief.
Union Catalog Division:
George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief (until June 20, 1948).
Hugo Hespen, Acting Chief (from June 21, 1948).

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge.
American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier.
Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes.
Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith.
Chemistry: Byron A. Soule.
Education: Max Lederer and Willard O. Mischoff.
English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger.
Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour and John Walker.
Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin.
Geology: William E. Powers.
Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann.
Islamic Art and Archaeology: Myron B. Smith.
Library Science: Jerrold Orne.
Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten.
Military Science: Edward Mead Earle.
Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham.
Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel.
Naval History: Waldo Chamberlin.
Near Eastern Studies: Walter Livingston Wright, Jr.
Population: Edward P. Hutchinson.
Science: Morris C. Leikind.
Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J. Whitfield.
Technology: Manuel Sanchez.
War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer.

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN AMERICAN LETTERS

Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh Auden, Louise Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Paul Green, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Katherine Anne Porter, Karl Shapiro, Theodore Spencer, Allen Tate, Willard Thorp, Robert Penn Warren.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SAM BASS WARNER, Register of Copyrights.
Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights.
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register.
Cataloging Division: Richard S. Angell, Chief.
Examining Division: Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief.
Reference Division: Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief.
Service Division: Luther H. Mumford, Chief.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN, Director.
Julius Davidson, Assistant Director.
Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections.
Accounts Office: Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer.
Buildings and Grounds:
William C. Bond, Superintendent (until June 30, 1948).
Lewis L. Cogan, Assistant Suprintendent (until June 30, 1948) and Acting Superintendent (from July 1, 1948).
C. Eldon Ray, Chief Engineer.
Disbursing Office: William W. Rossiter, Disbursing Officer.
Division for the Blind:
Xenophon P. Smith, Director (until June 18, 1948).
George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief (from June 21, 1948).
Lawrence W. Gunther, Assistant Chief (from October 30, 1947).
Guard Division: Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard.
Personnel Office: George A. Pughe, Jr., Director of Personnel.
Photoduplication Service: Donald C. Holmes, Chief.
Secretary's Office: Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library.
Supply Office: George W. Morgan, Supply Officer.
Tabulating Office: John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer.

LIBRARY PRINTING AND BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent.
Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing.
Michael M. Burke, Foreman of Binding.

812328—49——2

Report of the Librarian of Congress

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

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report 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, 1948, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
November 15, 1948

Introduction

THE work of the Library of Congress during the fiscal year covered by this Report included a number of significant developments. Some of these were connected with the reference services: the work for members and committees of Congress continued to increase, and the number of inquiries and reports involved in this phase of the reference service reached a high level. There were developments concerned with particular collections of materials already owned by the Library, such as the much-publicized formal opening of the Lincoln Papers, or the lending of basic documents of American history for country-wide exhibition in the Freedom Train. Other matters, such as those concerning the standardization of cataloging practices, the distribution of printed catalog cards, and the substantial conclusion of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, reflected developments in the relationship in which the Library of Congress stands to other libraries in the country. Several projects reflected special services rendered by the Library to agencies in the Executive Branch of the Government. There were important developments relating to the intergovernmental exchange of official publications as well as to other aspects of international cooperation such as general exchanges, bibliographic standardization and copyright. There were, too, a number of developments in the Library's internal administration which call for comment.

The Legislative Reference Service

The work of the Legislative Reference Service is described in greater detail in the chapter which follows, while lists of its published and other reports appear in the Appendix. It is apparent that Congress is making an ever-increasing use of the facilities for information provided by this Service, and an indication of the variety of subjects involved is given by the mere titles of its reports. In actual numbers, requests for information increased 12 percent over the previous year, while the number of reports increased 14 percent. In the eight years since 1940 the number of inquiries has multiplied nearly four times.

The administration of the Legislative Reference Service was complicated by the reduction in force imposed for budgetary reasons at the beginning of the year. While this reduction was chiefly in the State Law Section, where it resulted in the discontinuance of certain services, it was felt also in the Legislative Reference Service proper. As a result, a number of inquiries involving extensive researches were necessarily refused and the increased production statistics were obtained by rationing the amount of manpower which could be devoted to particular studies. However, arrangements were made to detail a number of the senior members of the staff to individual committees, and to make the services of others available on a reimbursable basis, in order to continue or to complete particular assignments and services in spite of the Service's reduced appropriations.

Progress was made during the year in working out, with the Committee on Administration of the House of Representatives, various matters of policy affect-

ing the service to individual members and committees.

The Freedom Train

Although the Library of Congress has from time to time exhibited important books and documents from its collections at international expositions and world fairs, there has hitherto been no satisfactory method by which the historical treasures of the American people entrusted to its custody might be exhibited elsewhere than in Washington. The Library administration has therefore long hoped that some means might be found which would make possible, without undue expense or risk, the exhibition throughout the country of the outstanding documents of American history.

The Library warmly welcomed, therefore, the project for the Freedom Train which was first proposed by the Attorney General in 1946 as part of a national program for bringing to the American people a greater awareness of the privileges and responsibilities of the citizenship they enjoy. It was proposed that this program should center around a traveling display of the most significant documents in the history of American liberties, particularly as showing the development of American democratic institutions. The plan of the Freedom Train was officially presented to representatives of numerous educational groups on Bill of Rights Day, December 15, 1946. The project received immediate and enthusiastic assurances of support; a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, the American Heritage Foundation, was organized for the specific purpose of raising funds to put the Train on the tracks, to supervise its preparation and tour, and to organize programs of "community rededication" in each city which it would visit.

To advise the Attorney General and the American Heritage Foundation with respect to the documents to be exhibited, a Documents Advisory Committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University, Dr. Solon J. Buck, at that time Archivist of the United States, Dr. Frank Monaghan, formerly Professor of History at Yale University, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, eminent connoisseur of rare books and manuscripts, Dr. S. K. Stevens, President of the American Association for State and Local History, and myself. The Library of Congress, in common with a number of other institutions, drew up a list of important books and documents available for exhibit on the Train. The final selection of materials was made by a Documents Approval Committee consisting of Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Heritage Foundation, Mr. John W. Davis, eminent attorney and former President of the American Bar Association, Mr. John Foster Dulles, international lawyer, and Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, attorney.

It was determined that no facsimiles or photostats should be exhibited, but that each item should be an original manuscript, a contemporary official copy, a first edition, or a printing of special historical significance. Thus, while it was not thought legitimate—even for this purpose—to permit the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to leave their place of permanent exhibition—nor was this requested—a number of other items, almost equally precious and important, were selected from the Library's collections. Among these are Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence with additions and corrections by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams (the so-called Rough Draft which he presented to the Continental Congress for adoption, 1776), the first volume of the manuscript Journal of the Constitutional

Convention (1787), George Mason's draft of a Declaration of Rights to be proposed by the Virginia Convention as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States (1788), the manuscript of the Gettysburg Address (1863), and President Woodrow Wilson's first draft for the Covenant of the League of Nations (1918).

A complete list of the Library's items on the Freedom Train is given in the Appendix to this Report.

The decision to permit these treasures to leave the Library for an extended exhibit tour was taken only after careful consideration of the risks involved and of the precautions taken to meet these risks, and after informal discussions with the Chairmen of the Library Committees in the two Houses of Congress. The Train itself consists of a Diesel-electric locomotive, a baggage car, three especially rebuilt exhibit cars, and three Pullman cars to house the train staff and the honor guard of 28 United States Marines. In cooperation with the National Archives, the Library of Congress drew up a series of requirements to be met before any documents could be lent. These requirements attempted to anticipate the various dangers to which the documents would be subjected—dangers from public exposure, light, extremes of humidity, fire, noxious gases, vibration, breaking glass, and the usual hazards of railroad transportation. It is sufficient to say here that all these requirements were met: danger from fire was anticipated by the exclusive use of noninflammable materials in the exhibit cars and by the installation of an automatic carbon dioxide fire extinguisher system; dangerous actinic light rays were eliminated through controlled sources of light and glass and plastic filters; an elaborate air conditioning system was installed; the documents themselves were mounted in specially designed plastic mounts within cases of steel and shatterproof glass; a burglar-alarm system gave protection against unauthorized entry. Against hazards of railroading it was provided that the Train should never be combined with other cars, that its maximum speed should not exceed or even frequently reach 50 miles an hour, that the 52 railroad companies scheduled to carry it should take special precautions including inspection of track and switches and special clearance of right-of-way. The Freedom Train is thus handled with precautions similar to one bearing the President of the United States. A measure of the care with which it has been equipped and with which it is operated is supplied by the fact that the insurance of its contents is supplied at only one-third of the usual rate.

The documents were installed in their display cases at the Army Quartermaster Depot at Alexandria by document experts of the Library of Congress and the National Archives. This work was completed on September 15, 1947, and the exhibit was formally opened at Philadelphia on Constitution Day two days later. Since that date it has crossed and recrossed the continent, visiting some 300 communities in each of the 48 states, to be viewed by some 3,000,000 persons. During this time also opportunity was given to test the precautions which had been taken. The burglar-alarm system went into operation when Governor Dewey and his aides entered the Train for Armistice Day ceremonies at Albany. The fire-protection system proved adequate during a small blaze in masking paper which occurred in the course of repainting at San Bernardino on March 3, 1948. The vibration of travel developed a crack in the silk gauze with which the Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence had previously been repaired; and on November 17, 1947 the document was removed, returned to the Library, laminated with cellulose acetate under expert direction, and returned to the Train on November 24. The only serious

defect in the original equipment of the Train appeared in the air conditioning system which was not capable of taking care of all extremes of climatic conditions. This situation has been rectified by the installation of additional equipment.

At the time of the Train's visit to any community, the story of the documents which it holds is broadcast by means of radio, press, special exhibits, brochures, and posters. The response of the public has been enormously pleasing to my colleagues and myself, and, since the number of persons wishing to see the documents and the number of communities which have expressed a desire to be visited by the Train have greatly exceeded the possibilities of a one-year tour, it is to be hoped that conditions will permit its continuance for at least another year, with the aid of a congressional appropriation if need be.

The Abraham Lincoln Papers

Dramatic anticipation and suspense accompanies every opening of the private papers of a great man years after his death. The occasions on which the drama is felt by more than a circle of the few most closely interested are, however, rare indeed. The opening at midnight on July 26, 1947 of the collection of papers of Abraham Lincoln deposited in the Library in 1919 by his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, furnished an occasion which excited interest and enlisted participation from one end of the country to the other.

The papers, some 18,350 in number, covering the period May 1, 1833 to April 14, 1865, had been removed from the White House within 10 days of the assassination of President Lincoln. They had been used by his secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, in the preparation of their great biography, but it was known that the necessary selectivity exercised in this case had excluded much material likely to be of great value. Following this examination, the papers had not been seen by any other historian. On May 7, 1919, the President's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, Secretary of War in President Garfield's cabinet, Minister to England during the administration of Benjamin Harrison, and for many years President of the Pullman Company, had deposited these documents, without publicity, in the Library of Congress. On January 23, 1923 he had conveyed them to the Library upon the condition "inseparably connected with this gift, that all of said letters, manuscripts, documents and other papers shall be placed in a sealed vault or compartment and carefully preserved from official or public inspection or private view until the expiration of twenty-one (21) years from the date of my death." This condition surrounded the collection with mystery and gave rise to a widespread speculation and curiosity regarding its contents which the passage of time intensified. Robert Lincoln himself supplied the explanation that the papers "contain many references of a private nature to the immediate ancestors of persons now living which, in my judgment, should not be made public, and also much information and matter of a historical nature . . ." On January 16, 1926, the deed of gift was modified "so as to give the Librarian of the Library of Congress power and authority to have made a complete index of said letters, manuscripts, documents, and other private papers to the end that their safety may be preserved against the time when they shall be open to the public." In the same year, on July 26, the donor died, thus setting the date on which the papers should be opened at July 26, 1947.

As this date of opening approached, the increasingly widespread interest on the part of students of Abraham Lincoln, the press, and the people made it evident that the occasion would have to be public in nature, not only to gratify the curiosity

that had been aroused but also to assure equal access to the papers on the part of all interested persons as soon as they should become available. Careful preparations were made to insure these conditions. The index authorized in 1926 and partially accomplished a few years later by the late John C. Fitzpatrick, was commenced again in October 1944 by Dr. C. Percy Powell and was completed with the help in the later stages of Dr. Nelson R. Burr and Mrs. Helen D. Bullock, several weeks in advance of the opening. The papers themselves were bound, under strict conditions of security, in 194 volumes. An official examination of them showed that they contained nearly 1,000 papers emanating from the pen of President Lincoln himself, about 1,100 letters from members of his cabinet, and approximately 1,200 from his Generals. In order to meet the anticipated demand for access to the collection a microfilm copy was made, itself 10,300 feet—nearly two miles-long, and copies have since been supplied to a number of institutions.

On the evening of July 25, 1947 a notable group of students of Abraham Lincoln assembled to assist me in the actual opening of the safes in which the collection was housed, so as to make it possible during the early morning hours of July 26 to arrange an exhibit, and to prepare for the public ceremony that day. After a few anxious hours of waiting, in which the members of the group exchanged predictions and hopes as to what would be found in the collection, the safes were opened shortly after midnight, July 26, 1947.

At a ceremony the following afternoon in the main hall of the Library, the papers were formally proclaimed open to the public in accordance with the desire of the donor "to be deposited in the Library of Congress for the benefit of all the PEOPLE." At this ceremony the Honorable C. Wayland Brooks, Senator from Illinois, presented a number of Lincoln scholars: Dr. Paul M. Angle of the Illinois State Historical Library, Dr. Roy P. Basler, of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, authority on the Bixby letter; the Honorable George A. Dondero, a Member of the House of Representatives and friend of Robert Todd Lincoln and collector of Lincoln memorabilia; Major General Ulysses S. Grant III, a grandson of President Grant; Dr. Robert Lee Kincaid, President of Lincoln Memorial University; Mr. Robert Gerald McMurtry, Lincoln Memorial University; James Monaghan IV, State Historian of Illinois; Ralph G. Newman, Chicago book collector and bibliographer of Lincoln; Dr. James Garfield Randall, University of Illinois, biographer of Lincoln; Mr. Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer; Mr. Thomas I. Starr of Detroit, Michigan, student of Abraham Lincoln and his times; Mr. Alfred W. Stern, of Chicago, collector of Lincolniana; Dr. William H. Townsend, Lexington, Kentucky, Lincoln biographer; Dr. Louis Austin Warren, Director of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Dr. John E. Washington, Washington, D. C., student of the Civil War Period and author of *They Knew Lincoln*; Mr. Rufus R. Wilson, Elmira, New York, author of books on Lincoln. Dr. Roy P. Basler, executive secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield Illinois, and editor of the forthcoming edition of *The Writings of Abraham Lincoln*, delivered an address "Lincoln and People Everywhere." An interesting commentary upon the anticipation which the occasion had aroused was furnished by the participation in this ceremony of Dorsey Joseph Bartlett, twenty-year-old chief page in the House of Representatives, whose life-long ambition to open the papers of Abraham Lincoln had come from the hopes of his mother, a Lincoln admirer, who had read of the collection shortly before he was

born. Mrs. Bartlett was present to see her wish granted.

This is not the place to evaluate the contents of this most interesting and important collection. It is sufficient to note that several works, resulting from the study of the newly opened collection, are already in the press. One very important work, from the pen of David Mearns, Director of the Reference Department of the Library of Congress appeared as this Report was being made ready for the printer. Through radio and television broadcast, through special series of articles in the metropolitan papers and in the historical and other journals (a list of the more important of which appears in the Appendix), the occasion served to dramatize, as few other occasions have done, the relation between the past and the oncoming stream of history. This relationship was admirably expressed by Dr. Basler in his address at the opening ceremony:

"Why is it important to the American people that our historical documents be preserved and made available to students? This question, so elementary to the professional historian, is not always adequately understood by the casual student of history. Perhaps there is no better illustration of the need for preserving documents than the use to which Abraham Lincoln himself put the documents of the founding fathers in preparing his 'Address at Cooper Institute.' As is well known, Lincoln was able on that occasion to refute a crucially false interpretation of history.

"He was able to refute the notion sponsored by Stephen A. Douglas, that the division of local from federal authority, as intended by the founding fathers, forbade the federal government to control slavery in the territories. Lincoln was able to refute Douglas's interpretation, with authority, because the documents were available. If no documents had been available, Douglas's statement of history would have been as 'true' as Lincoln's, so far as their contemporaries could tell—which is to say that without documents we have no history but that which any inspired or misguided individual may wish upon us. With documents, Lincoln was able to show that the founding fathers had consistently sought by word and deed to establish the federal government's control of slavery in the territories.

"Lincoln's study of history is worth attention, and one need not apologize for quoting an instructive passage from the 'Address at Cooper Institute', even to an audience composed largely of historians. Lincoln concluded his historical statement as follows:

> "'I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so, would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress—all improvement. What I do say is, that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive, and argument so clear, that even their great authority, fairly considered and weighed, cannot stand; and most surely not in a case whereof we ourselves declare they understood the question better than we.'"

Relations with Other Libraries

It was long ago discovered that library work is an activity in which inter-institutional cooperation on a broad base is not only desirable and beneficial, but is absolutely essential. The sources of information which the modern world provides are large in number and variety—books, magazines, journals, government publications, press releases, newspapers, maps, mimeographed bulletins, phonograph records, manuscripts, etc. But the very wealth of sources interposes a terrifying barrier to the inquirer, a barrier which society must remove if the inquirer is not to remain in ignorance and research to shrivel. The barrier is hurdled by methods which collectively are sometimes referred to as library techniques, though many non-librarians use them, particularly members of professional associations of scholars in many subject disciplines. No one library or group of scholars can accomplish such a task by itself. Hence the systems of periodical and newspaper indexes, abstracts, union lists of serials, and the like, in addition to the cataloging and classification work of libraries, booksellers, etc. With few exceptions these

have resulted from cooperative effort on the part of libraries and professional groups. The excellence of American libraries rests in large measure upon the extent to which such cooperative enterprises have been successfully undertaken. While the sources of information become increasingly numerous, and the needs of the users of libraries in any given case expand into fields which are somewhat new, the costs of library administration also continue to increase. Hence, the effort to effect bibliographic control of the sources of information and to eliminate unnecessary cost by cooperative measures must be pressed forward with increased vigor.

For these reasons the Library of Congress has allied itself whenever possible with other libraries to achieve the common objectives. During fiscal year 1948 there were a number of projects in cooperation worthy of note.

The year saw the substantial completion of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. This activity, in which the most important research libraries of the country were joined (initially 113 in number; 56 at the conclusion of the Project) was launched in the summer of 1945 with the cooperation of the State Department and of the War Department, having as its objective the procurement of research library materials which had appeared in Europe during the war and which were still unobtainable through commercial channels. During its three years of activity, the Project acquired, sorted and distributed several million pieces of material; in addition, it negotiated the delivery of large stocks of books and periodicals held by dealers in the Russian Zone of Germany on the prewar orders of various American libraries; and it assisted the United States Military Government authorities in Germany in the segregation, screening, and on some occasions in the restoration of library materials to their owners or other proper repositories. As a result of the activities of this Project, the research libraries of the United States have acquired unexampled collections of the publications which appeared in western European countries during the war period, particularly in Germany.

The Library of Congress has participated in a very special way during the last several years in the book storage and distribution activities of a most laudable enterprise, the American Book Center, Inc. This project, brought into being in the Spring of 1945 by a number of library groups under the auspices of the Council of National Library Associations, has had as its object the rehabilitation of libraries in war-devastated areas by gifts of books and periodicals made by libraries and other donors in this country. The Center has worked closely with the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction and similar groups. By August 31, 1948, when its activities tapered off to a minor clean-up job, it had collected, sorted and shipped some four million books and periodical issues to some 800 institutions in 40 countries.

During the course of the operations of the American Book Center, it became apparent that another center, working in much the same way, might well be established for exchanging unwanted duplicates and even purchased material between United States and foreign libraries, and secondarily among United States institutions. In consequence, a new organization, the United States Book Exchange, Inc., has been established by the cooperative effort of library and scholarly groups in this country. The new agency has received most of the assets of the American Book Center, and has undertaken to serve as a national center for exchanges, in line with the program for such national centers which is being promoted by UNESCO. The objectives of the Exchange are, to quote its charter of in-

corporation, "the promotion of the distribution and interchange of books, periodicals and other scholarly materials among libraries and other educational and scientific institutions in the United States, and between them and libraries and institutions of other countries, and to that end the accumulation of a stock pile of books, periodicals and other materials suitable and useful in filling the various needs of libraries and institutions throughout the world." My colleagues and I expect the Library of Congress to be able to derive much good from the Exchange in the building of its own collections, and it will in return continue to give, as long as possible, space to the Exchange for the sorting and distribution of materials.

In order to make the best use of the microfilming resources of the libraries of the country in preserving those materials, which, like newspapers, are certain to deteriorate, the Library has agreed to permit the National Union Catalog to become an information clearinghouse for microfilming projects. The Association of Research Libraries has established a committee on relations with the Library of Congress, with subcommittees to study particular problems such as those relating to depository sets of Library of Congress cards, the interchange of personnel, and the problems arising from the necessities of regional library service to Federal agencies. The preparation of a new edition of the *Union List of Serials*, now being discussed, will require extensive efforts of a number of major libraries if publication is to be assured; the Library of Congress has indicated its anxiety to participate. Similarly, the Library has assisted in the success of the Farmington Plan for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications by agreeing to take materials in those categories not accepted by other libraries. In numerous other joint activities, such as the Documents Expediting Project (for procuring publications of Federal agencies not otherwise distributed), in the work of the American Library Association's International Relations Office, in the cooperative *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, and in the work on microcards, the Library has taken an active part. It is to be observed also that a number of the Library's own activities involve considerable cooperation, often voluntary in nature, from other institutions or individuals. Among these are the compilation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and of the *United States Quarterly Book List*.

Centralized Cataloging

Two closely related matters involving the Library's relations with other libraries, which singly and together have considerable importance in the national library economy, have received much attention during the past year. These relate to the Library's distribution of printed catalog cards, and to the revision of the cataloging rules.

The basic working tool of every library is the catalog of its own collection. While the catalogs of no two libraries are identical—because no two library collections are identical—yet catalogs can be composed of identical catalog cards which will describe and index the same books wherever they are found. Instead of being cataloged by each library that owns a copy, it is obvious that a book should have to be cataloged only once. This single cataloging operation would provide all potential users with all the necessary information about the book and its author, it would establish the place of the book in an up-to-date and systematic scheme of subject classification; and it would supply standardized subject entries adequate to guide inquirers to its contents. Such a centralized system can not only release large amounts of energy from the labor of organizing library collections to the operations of reference service, but can

also produce a number of other benefits. The standardization of library practice which such a system presupposes is of itself of assistance to library users. This standardization in turn makes possible other interlibrary programs such as union catalogs and union lists. It is true, of course, that a standard system is not capable of meeting all specialized needs, but it is clear to me that it could meet most of them at the level of bibliographic control of the world's major research libraries.

Attempts to achieve such a centralized system go back in this country as far as 1850 when Charles C. Jewett, the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, proposed a national collection of stereotype plates—each plate to represent a book entry—which would enable any library to print its catalog in book form by selecting and assembling the appropriate plates. Jewett was ahead of his time, and it was more than half a century later that an approach to a centralized system was made when the Library of Congress began, in October 1901, to sell to other libraries copies of the catalog cards which it was already printing for its own use. This step was hailed at the time by the American library world as the culmination of years of hope and effort.

Thus for 47 years the Library of Congress has served to a considerable extent as the central cataloging agency for the United States. During that time it has sold (in addition to other millions otherwise distributed) 414,411,000 cards which have served to catalog library collections not only in the United States, but in almost all the countries of the world. So important are they in library practice, that training in their use is a part of the prescribed curriculum of library schools. Considerable trouble is taken to insert LC card numbers in the lists of books which appear in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Cumulative Book Index*, and the *Monthly Catalog* of the Superintendent of Documents.

The theory on which the distribution of cards has proceeded since 1901 has been that the Library of Congress catalogs books and prints cards for its own uses. Additional copies of the cards are sold to libraries or individuals wishing to purchase them at the mere cost of printing the additional copies and the cost of distribution itself, plus a 10 percent surcharge. This meaning seems obvious from the wording of the law which authorized the service, though it is not the only meaning which can be derived from it. This law, enacted on June 28, 1902 (32 Statutes at Large 480; 2 USC 150) is as follows:

> The Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized to furnish to such institutions or individuals as may desire to buy them, such copies of the card indexes and other publications of the Library as may not be required for its ordinary transactions, and charge for the same a price which will cover their cost and 10 percentum added; and all monies received by him shall be deposited in the Treasury.

During the years which have elapsed since the institution of the system, the theory on which it was based has undergone a certain amount of insensible change. While it is true that the Library was cataloging for its own purposes, nevertheless in a number of instances its own purposes were affected by what it knew would be of value to libraries generally. In addition, cooperative cataloging was encouraged: the Library printed and distributed cards for books cataloged by a number of other Federal libraries, and in addition encouraged non-Federal libraries to send to it the results of their cataloging work, to be made available through the general system—even in cases where the Library of Congress did not itself own the books thus represented. In all these cases the price of the cards was regulated by the cost of the sales stock plus the cost of distribution, increased by 10 percent in accordance with the law. During the 47 years the

amounts paid into the Treasury totalled $8,252,961.48.

While the modifications of the original system increased its usefulness, the basic fact remained that the distribution service was but a byproduct of the Library's own regular operations, and to the extent that these operations did not meet the needs of other libraries, the system failed of complete satisfaction. For example, the books represented by the cards were in the main restricted to the books in the Library's collections. If there were delays in the Library's receipt of books (such as copyrighted books, which are ordinarily not received until after publication), there were similar delays in the availability of cards. In addition, the rules according to which the books were cataloged were rules devised for the Library's own use.

Meanwhile the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, interested in the Library's expenditures for cataloging, has in recent years taken a new interest in the card distribution system. The Committee inclined to the view that the recipients of the card service should be willing to pay for more than merely the cost of the additional printing and the distribution, but should participate in the expense of the cataloging process itself. In its report on the Library's estimates for 1948 (House Report 717, 79th Congress, 2d session, page 17) the Committee expressed the view that the Library should "revise the price structure for cards to include a fair portion of the initial cataloging cost." Since it was not apparent, either from the authorizing legislation, or from other federal practice, what "a fair portion" of the cost might be, I consulted a joint committee of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries which was appointed for the purpose. This joint committee opposed the proposal that libraries generally should be compelled to bear any portion of the initial cataloging cost. This view was not accepted by the House Appropriations Committee which, in its report upon the Library's estimates for fiscal year 1949 (House of Representatives Report 1906, 80th Congress, 2d session, page 12) reviewed the entire question, concluding as follows:

> Last year, the committee inquired at some length into the basis for determining the sales price of printed catalog cards to libraries and others. The sales activity is conducted under authority of an old statute which provides that the Library may sell such copies of card indexes and other publications of the Library as may not be required for its ordinary operations and charge a price which will cover their cost plus 10 percent, all moneys received from the activity to be covered into the Treasury. The cost of a printed card is determined by taking the actual cost of printing the extra cards to be sold, adding the distribution cost and to the sum of the two, 10 percent is added to arrive at the selling price. The cost of the initial card for any particular title is not prorated to extra copies of that card when sold to libraries and others and, accordingly, the sales price does not recapture any portion of the original cataloging cost necessary in producing the first card....
>
> The essential facts of the situation are this: In fiscal year 1947, 18,793,000 cards were sold and they returned $565,000 to the Treasury. This averages out to 3 cents a card which, in the committee's opinion, is a very reasonable price. It is estimated by the Librarian that the net amounts allocable as cataloging costs for printed cards in fiscal year 1948 aggregate $295,400. If this entire amount, plus 10 percent, were included in the sales price for 18,793,000 cards, the unit price would still be under 5 cents. It would appear to the committee, and the suggestion is offered to the Librarian, that an entirely reasonable method of calculating the sales price of cards printed for sale would be to estimate the amounts allocated in the Library for cataloging activities relating to

> printed cards and then, on the basis of the total number of cards to be printed, determine what might be called a unit cataloging cost for each card. The unit cost so determined would be added to the printing and distribution costs for cards to be sold, to the aggregate of which 10 percent would be added to arrive at the sales price. This method would probably result in a sales price in the neighborhood of 4 cents per card.

As a result the price structure of catalog cards was revised effective July 1, 1948 so as to include the cost of cataloging. Based on an estimated annual sale of 20,000,000 cards, the average price per card has been advanced from approximately 3 cents to 4 cents. It is expected that this increase in price will effect an estimated additional annual revenue of $275,000, making a total revenue of approximately $950,000 per annum.

It should be noted that the adoption of the principle that the libraries which benefit from the cards should share in the cost of the process which produces them constitutes a considerable change in the theory upon which the service has rested. This change in basic theory leads almost inevitably to the conclusion that since the card distribution system will henceforth be supported by libraries generally, it should also be responsive to their wishes to a greater extent than formerly.

It still remains true that the Library of Congress will need for itself most of the cataloging represented by the catalog cards. It still remains true that a central cataloging service can be conducted most efficiently, and perhaps only at the Library of Congress because of the extensiveness of its acquisitions, the existence of its expert staff, its highly developed bibliographical apparatus, the fact that it must maintain and develop classification and subject-analysis systems for its own use, and finally for the reason that it has efficient facilities for printing, storing and distributing the cards. On the other hand, libraries may well criticize the methods of cataloging of which they are expected to bear the cost; they may well require that service be made sufficiently prompt for them to secure a full instead of only a partial benefit from the cards; and they may well demand that their cooperative contribution of cataloging service be recognized by a similar sharing of the cataloging costs.

These are healthy developments, proving the vitality and usefulness of the fundamental idea. In a genuine sense here is an example of the extension into the central cataloging system of the principle of cooperation. The battle of central cataloging will not be won, however, until a situation has been reached when any library—in any part of the world—can be certain of securing, along with the books which enter into its receiving room, all the cataloging data which are needed to effect the incorporation of those books into its collections. Such a situation presupposes that in each country there will eventually be a central cataloging establishment; that the products of these establishments will be interchangeable, based upon identical or interchangeable practices of cataloging, classification, and subject-analysis. In the past half century the United States has made greater advances along these lines than any other country in the world; yet it has found that it can only at great expense and at the neglect of its own publications undertake the cataloging of the product of the world's printing presses. The next step will have to be to promote a world-wide system which will share the work and improve the product. Such international interlibrary cooperation must be one of the principal objectives of the American library community.

Standardization of Cataloging Practice

Closely affecting the problem of central cataloging is the question of simplification and standardization of cataloging rules. The closing days of the last fiscal year saw

the seal of general professional approval placed upon the restatement of the rules for descriptive cataloging on which the Library has been at work for the past several years. Since 1908 the standard practice in this field has been based upon the American Library Association's Code which was in turn elaborated from the preliminary publication of rules by the Library of Congress in 1902. Although the Library attempted to keep the Code current and to settle questions of interpretation by issuing supplementary rules from time to time, it was found in recent years that the practices which had developed were subject to much variation, and had tended to lose sight of basic principles. Rising costs of cataloging called attention to the need for avoidance of much bibliographic detail prescribed by the 1908 rules as thus supplemented. More and more institutions were compelled to relinquish strict adherence to them, and it became apparent that a restatement would be necessary if uniformity of practice were to be obtained and the savings inherent in a uniform code were to be realized.

After considerable discussion of this situation within the profession, it was agreed that the Library of Congress should attempt to draw up a new code for its own uses; it would then be left for decision whether this new code might be generally adopted. In order to bring the opinion of the library world to bear on this problem, the Director of the Processing Department and the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division made a three-months' tour of the principal libraries in the country in the Fall of 1943, addressing groups of catalogers and librarians. In 1946, I appointed an Advisory Committee on Descriptive Cataloging, composed of members of the Library staff and of outstanding leaders in the profession. The report of this Committee, released in the following October, pointed the general direction in which the recodification should take place, and at that time the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division proceeded to draft rules for submission to the profession generally. This draft was submitted to the Committee in December 1946, and was considered by it at a two-day meeting in January 1947. By the conclusion of fiscal year 1947, it was put into print. Having been under consideration for a full year, these rules were given tentative approval at the Conference of the American Library Association in June 1948, subject only to further changes in the interest of simplification which the Library of Congress might itself suggest. The rules for descriptive cataloging in the Library of Congress have become, therefore, the accepted standard for use in American library work. Although prepared by one library, their content and the method of their preparation has been such as to insure that they represent the opinion of the profession generally, and it is gratifying to find that this fact is given recognition.

Projects in Cooperation With Other Federal Agencies

During the past year the Library continued a number of projects in cooperation with other agencies of the United States Government.

It is natural that other agencies of the Federal Government should occasionally need to make extensive use of the collections of the Library of Congress in their research projects. In instances where special funds are available for such purposes, the most effective means of achieving the objective is, in some cases, the transfer of the entire operation to the supervision of the Library, which, with the collections at hand, and with special facilities in personnel having knowledge of the collections, can then gear such a research project into its usual operations. Arrangements

of this kind are permitted, and indeed even encouraged, by the statutes, notably Section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932 which is part of the permanent law of the United States (31 USC 686). In the past few years, in an increasing number of instances, Federal agencies have taken advantage of this permission of law to secure the cooperation of the Library in working out operations having bibliographical aspects. The Library regards these arrangements as cooperative rather than as purely contractual, in spite of the fact that certain of their costs are reimbursable and that they necessarily involve considerable administrative attention. They are genuinely cooperative, however, in the sense that they involve specific uses of specific classes of material, and thus provide immediate objectives for the processes of acquisition and organization of materials. They also necessarily broaden the experience of the Library's staff.

The past year saw the conclusion of one cooperative enterprise of this sort—the Surplus Books for Veterans Project which the Library undertook in 1946 on behalf of the Veterans' Administration and the War Assets Administration. This Project, in spite of difficulties which had seemed to make it impossible for any other agency to undertake the task, was successful in assembling, sorting, cataloging, offering, reassembling and shipping some two million books. It put into useful channels for the use of veterans pursuing studies, property of the United States Government, which was at the time in short supply and of considerable value, but which—if the distribution had not been rapidly executed—would have quickly become valueless through obsolescence. Further details of this operation are included later in this Report.

Another project, which has continued into the present year, is the Science and Technology Project undertaken for the Office of Naval Research to perform bibliographical services connected with that agency's research and development program. A new project of the same kind is the Air Research Unit, undertaken during the past year for the United States Air Force. Still another arrangement, involving research and the drafting of reports based upon that research, is the study of organization and policy relating to the natural resources of the United States undertaken for the Committee on Natural Resources of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch. Further details on all these projects appear later in this Report.

International Relations

Some amends were made during the past year for the interruption in communication with foreign lands in library matters which was occasioned by the war. With respect to the acquisition of library materials and also in other relationships a number of older contacts were renewed and new ones were established.

Many of the Library's arrangements with foreign institutions are made through facilities provided by the State Department. There are three ways in which this mediation has recently been of most significance. The Treaty Branch of the Legal Advisor's Office has been active in extending the series of executive agreements for the exchange of official publications between the United States and other countries. During the past year such agreements were completed with Siam, Ecuador, Sweden, Burma, Norway, and the Philippine Republic, raising to 29 the number of such agreements in effect. Negotiations are either under way or are about to begin which look toward similar agreements with 12 other countries. The agreements are of course merely authorizing documents; there still remains an arduous work of implementation. The Department's Office of Intelligence Ac-

quisition and Dissemination continues to be of very great service to the Library in the acquisition of foreign publications—especially official publications, and even trade publications in countries in which the book-trade facilities are inadequate—through the Publications Procurement Officers attached to several of the Department's foreign missions and through other officers of missions. There is a third way in which the Department has facilitated the arrangements between the Library and foreign institutions. This is through the Scientific and Cultural Cooperation program, which was extended during the past year by the Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402, 80th Congress) from the Latin American field to the whole world. Under this program the Library has from time to time during the past decade sent members of its staff to serve as advisors and assistants to libraries in the other American Republics and has secured for itself the services of experts from those countries.

Thus, during the past year, one member of the Library staff (Miss Anne Gard) served as advisor in the Biblioteca Nacional at Caracas, Venezuela, and another staff member (Miss Marietta Daniels) assisted in reorganizing the Library of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País at Havana, Cuba. On this program, also, in response to an appeal from the Rector of the University of San Marcos at Lima, Mr. Arthur McAnally of the University of New Mexico was sent to Peru for seven months to direct the reorganization of the University Library. In return, Señorita Carmen Rosa Tola, of Peru, and Dr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, of Chile, spent from three to six months in the Library of Congress, the first for training in our music cataloging and reference procedures and the second as a Consultant in Social Legislation. Also, the Library employed as a cataloger for a three-month period Srta. Guadalupe Monroy, the head cataloger of the National Library of Mexico, which is administered by the University.

In addition the Library has been able by other means to continue a number of direct contacts of its own with foreign institutions. These give promise for increasingly beneficial relationships with foreign libraries. Two members of the staff (Mrs. Helen L. Claggett, Law Library, and Mr. Sam B. Warner, Register of Copyrights) attended the Fifth Congress of the Inter-American Bar Association at Lima in December. Mr. Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights, served as observer for the State Department at the International Copyright Conference at Brussels in June. During his first month of service as Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Dr. Solon J. Buck attended a meeting in Paris, at the invitation of UNESCO, to stimulate international cooperation in archival work. Dr. Duncan Emrich attended two international conferences on folklore in London and Paris last fall. The Library was similarly represented at the first consultation on history held under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History in Mexico City on October 18–26, 1947 by Dr. Lewis Hanke. At the Royal Society's important Conference on Scientific Information held in London last June Dr. Mortimer Taube attended as observer. Three other important occasions for strengthening our relations with foreign institutions may also be mentioned: Mr. Cecil Hobbs of the Indic Section, Orientalia Division, spent six months in visiting countries of Southeast Asia—Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Malaya, Java and the Philippine Republic. The executive agreements with Burma, Siam and the Philippines mentioned above are a direct outgrowth of his visit. Mr. John R. Shively of the Japanese Section, in behalf not only of the Library of Congress

but of some fifty American libraries having Japanese interests, spent six months, October 1947 to March 1948, in Japan in the interest of acquisitions. His visit resulted in the procurement of more than 11,000 pieces of material. At the request of General MacArthur's headquarters Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, was detailed for a period of three months, in company with Dr. Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College, to advise the National Diet of Japan in the organization of library facilities. Dr. Leslie W. Dunlap, Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, spent two weeks in Mexico studying the problem of a new library for the University of Mexico and preparing a report for the Rector, Dr. Salvador Zubirán.

The Library of Congress has necessarily a large share of interest in the work of UNESCO, a primary function of which is to promote understanding between the nations through facilitating, among other things, the intercommunication of ideas. UNESCO is thus concerned with the international exchange of library materials, with bibliographical control of the sources of knowledge, with copyright, and with other matters in which the Library of Congress has a primary interest. As a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO and as an adviser to the United States Delegation at the Second General Conference of UNESCO in Mexico City (November 6–December 4, 1947), I have been privileged to assist and to bring support to the development of UNESCO's program.

While the Library's relationships with UNESCO are numerous, there are several especially important fields of mutual interest. In the field of copyright, in which UNESCO has an active program, Mr. Fisher and I have served as members of the Panel on Copyright of the United States National Commission. In the field of book exchanges, one of UNESCO's hopes is to see established a series of national exchange centers; part of the Library's interest in and cooperation with the United States Book Exchange arises from concurrence in this hope. With respect to bibliographic work, the Library is anxious to participate in any activity which will result in the rationalization and extension of the bibliographical tools which make it possible to use effectively the literatures of the various arts and sciences; consequently, the Library accepted with satisfaction an assignment from the Second General Conference of UNESCO to carry out a project in conjunction with the UNESCO Secretariat for making a survey of bibliographical resources. After some important preliminary exploration of the general problem by Mr. Paul Vanderbilt, Mr. George A. Schwegmann, Jr., for many years chief of the Union Catalog Division, has been assigned to this project, and has completed a preliminary survey in discussion with librarians and bibliographers both in the United States and in Europe. A sample study, restricted to a field in which UNESCO has a particular interest (that of fundamental education), is now in course of preparation, and will indicate some of the next steps to be taken.

Appropriations, 1948

As enacted on July 17, 1947, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1948, providing the Library's appropriations for the last fiscal year, involved the necessity for a number of internal adjustments. The act had actually provided a net increase of $164,058 over the appropriations for 1947; however, since there was a $500,000 increase in one item (as well as three other minor increases) there was an almost equivalent reduction in other items. The actual increases in various items made by the Appropriation Act were as follows:

	1947	*1948*	*Increase*
Books for adult blind	$500,000	$1,000,000	$500,000
Distribution of printed cards	344,000	376,000	32,000
Contingent expenses	35,000	40,000	5,000
Penalty mail costs	21,500	29,000	7,500

Counterbalancing these increases totaling $518,500 there were decreases amounting to $354,442. These constituted a 7.5 percent reduction of the items affected, which were in many cases salary items. This came at a time when salary costs had recently been increased as a result of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1947. The effect was, therefore, to lower the average employment in the Library from 1,568 to 1,466 positions charged against annual appropriations—a drop of 6.5 percent. Because of the steadily increasing use of the Library which has been made in recent years (not untypical of which was a 55 percent increase in readers in the general reading rooms reported in 1947), the adjustment to the reduction presented many difficulties. The principal steps taken are worthy of brief recording here.

In the Legislative Reference Service, in addition to a general curtailment in activity and the temporary detail of some of the specialized staff members to committees, the Hearings Unit of the Federal Law Section was abolished and the current bill and law digesting service in the State Law Section was eliminated. In the Reference Department and Law Library, the general reading rooms were closed for an additional two evenings a week, with the result that the Library's facilities are no longer available on Monday, Friday and Saturday after 6 p. m. In the Processing and Acquisitions Departments there were general reductions, and these two departments were consolidated partly in order to effect savings in personnel. The Motion Picture Project was completely abolished, leaving only one person to perform necessary duties connected with the motion picture collection in addition to Mr. Bradley, the Chief, who remained throughout the year in a consultative capacity. Because of the limitation on personnel placed upon the use of the appropriation for Books for the Adult Blind, a portion of the staff connected with the work for the blind was charged against the general library service. In other activities—the Copyright Office, Union Catalogs, and Library Buildings—the rate of activity had to be decreased. An attempt was made to effect savings by contracting the staff assigned to stations in the House and Senate Office Buildings, but this proved a failure.

Although the item for Contingent Expenses had been increased by $5,000, a larger sum ($10,500) had been earmarked, out of the total available, for the renting of additional tabulating equipment to be used in the production of the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards.* This constituted, therefore, an actual reduction in the amount available for supplies, in an era of rapidly rising prices. In the case of the item for Distribution of Printed Cards, a small increase ($6,000) had been granted; this was a portion of a much larger "cushion" requested to make it possible to meet anticipated increases of business. The expected increase in business actually materialized; it therefore became necessary, later in the year, to request an increase in the appropriation for this item, and as a result the Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948, transferred $26,000 to this item from the appropriation for Printing Catalog Cards. By a similar action the First Deficiency Act, 1948, transferred $5,000 for the unneeded item for tabulating equipment from the appro-

priation for Contingent Expenses to the Legislative Reference Service.

Further details regarding the Library's finances during fiscal year 1948 are presented later in this Report.

Special Actions

The report of the House Committee on Appropriations, as well as the language of the Appropriation Act itself, involved the taking of a number of special actions by the Library.

Pursuant to the Committee's suggestion that the Library present to the Congress a recommendation for an upward revision for the schedule of fees charged by the Copyright Office, a draft of a bill was submitted within a few days to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations (Mr. Johnson), who introduced it as H. R. 4931. With changes, it was enacted on April 27, 1948, as Public Law 501, 80th Congress. It is expected that the fees collected under this Act will more than reimburse the Treasury for the entire cost of the operations of the Copyright Office.

The Committee made a similar suggestion with respect to the pricing of the printed catalog cards, the results of which are reported above. Another suggestion of the same kind, that fees be charged for the use of study rooms in the Library, resulted in a finding by the Library that such fees must legally be interpreted as rent, for the charging of which the Library does not have authority. My colleagues and I decided after thorough study of the matter, not to recommend legislation which would grant the necessary authority, since in our judgment the charging of rent for reader space in a library, even for advanced research purposes, is contrary to the spirit of free library service, which has been developed in this and certain other countries.

Activities connected with motion pictures were suspended, with the exception of the necessary custodial service; and study was continued through the year of the policy problem of the ultimate disposition of the film collection.

The procedures and activities of the Copyright Office were further reviewed during the year, and a number of changes were made in the interest of greater efficiency. Indeed, some of the outstanding developments made in techniques and procedures during the last year or two have been made by the Copyright Office. The thorough but cautious reexamination in that department of every procedure in terms of the functions which are required to be performed, has resulted in many improvements and many economies.

A study of the possibility of applying tabulating equipment to the production of the *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* resulted in the finding that in terms of present objectives this publication does not lend itself to the punched card technique. Indeed, the methods by which this publication is currently produced probably represent an ultimate advance—for the present—in certain techniques of book production. However, the application of punched card techniques to other operations, has proceeded.

Steps were taken to assure greater protection of the Library's collections, including the installation of a modern fire alarm system in the Main Building, the keeping of certain entrances closed, improvement in the standards for selection of guards, assignment of guards to duty in the Public Buildings Administration's Guard Officers Training School, and arrangements for an increase of supervisory personnel within the guard force.

With regard to the Committee's suggestion that the possibility of a staggered schedule to include Sunday service be explored, perhaps in cooperation with the

Office of the Architect of the Capitol, inquiries showed that the staggered schedule which had already been adopted for a number of years had resulted in reducing overtime payments to a very low point; but that the staff of the Library performs quite different functions from the staff of the Architect, and hence that the two are not interchangeable.

A provision in the Appropriation Act prohibited salary payments in excess of $10,000 a year to any members of the Library staff who receive an honorarium from gift or trust funds in addition to a salary from appropriated funds. The prohibition affected only three members of the staff, and in their cases adjustments have been made to bring their salaries within the required limitation.

The Library has rigidly observed the limitation which makes the appropriation for the purchase of materials for the Law Library unavailable for the purchase of early imprints. The limitation served to draw attention to the not inconsiderable number of occasions on which older and sometimes even ancient legal works are used in the settlement of current legal cases. Congress accordingly responded to an appeal from the Library and the American Bar Association not to renew the limitation in the appropriation act passed last Spring.

In accordance with other Committee directives the vault in the Annex was turned over to the Clerk of the House of Representatives (July 1, 1947), and two of the Library's three passenger automobiles were disposed of, one by sale and another by transfer to the exclusive use of the Science and Technology Project.

Loyalty Program

The President's Executive Order 9835 of March 25, 1947, prescribing a Federal Employees Loyalty Program, extends by its terms to the Executive Branch, and hence does not apply to the Library of Congress.

Because my colleagues and I were insistent that the loyalty of the Library employees should be tested and any derogatory information be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Executive Order, I issued on May 15, 1947 a General Order which established a procedure very similar to that provided in the Executive Order. At my request the House Committee on Appropriations inserted language into the appropriation act for 1948 authorizing the transfer of funds to other Federal agencies for the purpose of obtaining investigations of the loyalty of Library employees. Thereafter arrangements were made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Civil Service Commission with the result that the employees of the Library have undergone the same investigative examination as have other Federal employees. However, it was determined that the Loyalty Review Board, which was established by Executive Order 9835 to serve as a final reviewing body and to coordinate the loyalty program in the Executive agencies, is not available, failing specific statutory authorization, for handling cases outside the Executive Establishment. No provision now exists, therefore, for an employee to appeal from an adverse decision made against him by the Librarian. Remedy for this situation will be sought in the Eighty-first Congress. To date, however, no employee has suffered from this gap in procedural remedies. During the fiscal year under review the names of 1,632 incumbent and 97 newly appointed employees were submitted for investigation. By the end of the year the examination of approximately one-half of these had been returned with an indication that no data meriting further investigation had been discovered. For an undetermined number, believed to be a very small percentage of the total, further investigation was undertaken by investi-

gative agencies before report to the Library.

1949 Estimates

Since no action had been taken on the report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee or on the policy question regarding the ultimate objectives of the Library which was raised by the House Appropriations Committee in 1946 and 1947 and to which the report of the Planning Committee was addressed, the Library's estimates for 1949 were presented with a view to calling attention only to certain urgently needed items. These were, to restore certain of the Library's operations to the 1947 level, to meet in a few instances the marked increase in workload in the Library's regular operations, to take into account increased costs of several kinds, to add the basic staff needed to expand the Library's services in two fields of urgent national interest, namely, science and certain geographical areas, in which further neglect would mean serious and perhaps irreparable damage to the national welfare, and, finally, to take over two small projects—the preparation of the *United States Quarterly Book List* and of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, both of which had been previously financed from other sources.

The funds finally appropriated exceeded those for the previous year in the amount of $176,546, making possible certain adjustments such as the statutorily required within-grade salary increases, although this was made possible within the amount only by reducing the support for one activity—the work on the Index to State Legislation—to less than half its previous sum. In view of the revision of the fee schedule of the Copyright Office, which was expected to raise the receipts from an estimated $510,000 to an estimated $957,693, an increase of $83,075 was allowed in the appropriation for salaries for the Office permitting it to meet the within-grade advancement in salary costs, to restore about 25 positions blocked during fiscal 1948, and to add approximately 6 new positions necessary to take care of increases of business.

One small item, of considerable importance in the total aspect of the cultural relations of the United States, consisted in the provision for a small staff (in the amount of $24,571) to continue the editorial work connected with the preparation (but not the printing and distribution) of the *United States Quarterly Book List*. This publication, which consists of an annotated list of current publications by American authors appearing in the United States and deemed to constitute contributions to knowledge, in the selection of which the Library receives the voluntary assistance of some 700 scholars throughout the United States, was initiated by the Library in 1945 as part of the State Department's Program of Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in order to carry out a recommendation of the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1936.

As the project took shape, it was felt that the publications was more properly an activity which should be included directly in the Library's own budget. The Library, while quite willing to assume this responsibility, endeavored to reduce the cost of the publication to the Government by making arrangements to have the printing and distribution, representing almost one-third of the total cost, undertaken by a recognized publisher, at the present time the Rutgers University Press. The value of this journal in calling attention to significant American publications has been frequently attested, not only in the foreign countries for whose use it was primarily intended, but in the United States as well.

In connection with the Library's 1949 estimates, also, the House Appropriations Committee again took notice of the method

of pricing the printed catalog cards, with the result which has already been reported above.

A detailed comparison of the Library's appropriations for 1947, 1948 and 1949 is presented in the following table:

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS 1947, 1948, 1949

Library appropriations:	*1947*	*1948*	*1949*
Salaries, Library Proper	$2, 382, 000	$2, 350, 000	$2, 474, 571
Salaries, Copyright Office	591, 925	591, 925	675, 000
Legislative Reference Service	475, 000	455, 000	475, 000
Distribution of printed cards	344, 000	376, 000	400, 400
Index to state legislation	94, 100	50, 000	25, 000
Union catalogues	98, 000	61, 000	64, 000
Motion picture project	100, 000	12, 000	0
Increase of Library of Congress, general	370, 000	300, 000	300, 000
Increase of Library of Congress, Law Library	125, 000	95, 000	95, 000
Books for Supreme Court	20, 000	20, 000	24, 000
Books for adult blind	500, 000	1, 000, 000	974, 000
Printing and binding, general	381, 500	381, 500	381, 500
Printing the catalogue of title entries of the Copyright Office	35, 000	35, 000	39, 500
Printing catalogue cards	411, 382	374, 000	374, 000
Contingent expenses	35, 000	35, 000	40, 000
Photoduplicating expenses	33, 200	20, 700	20, 700
Penalty mail costs	21, 500	29, 000	0
Salaries, Library Buildings	495, 460	495, 000	495, 000
Maintenance, Library Buildings	34, 000	30, 000	30, 000
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500	500	500
Total, Library appropriations	6, 547, 567	6, 711, 625	6, 888, 171
Appropriations made to the Architect of the Capitol for the Library:			
Library Buildings and Grounds:			
General repairs, etc	187, 100	57, 050	50, 000
Furniture and equipment	65, 340	20, 000	20, 000
Total, Architect's appropriations	252, 440	77, 050	70, 000
Total, all appropriations	6, 800, 007	6, 788, 675	6, 958, 171

Personnel Administration Policies

The problem of staff participation in the management of a governmental agency, or indeed of any large cooperative enterprise, is a problem which never seems to be satisfactorily solved for any considerable period of time. It is one, however, which honest and competent administrators must never cease trying with all their hearts to solve.

The full potentialities of any given amount of manpower in a large organization can be realized only by the development of a high sense of loyalty, cooperation, and the kind of common purpose which

comes from participation in the decisions as to immediate goals and operating principles. Every administrator has his immediate group of assistants and advisers on whom he depends to a greater or less degree for information and advice leading to the formulation of programs and the making of policy decisions. Over a period of years an attempt has been made in the Library of Congress to extend this pattern so as to draw in, at various levels, the participation of as large a proportion of the staff as possible.

At the uppermost of these levels is a group of department directors and other officers of the Library having responsibilities in the most important matters. This group, named by Mr. MacLeish the Librarian's Conference, meets three times a week to consider major problems, and its composition ensures that, in general, decisions are made only after their implications in the various aspects of the Library's work have been considered.

At other levels there exist the meetings of department directors with their assistant directors, division chiefs and other policy staff members, as well as the similar conferences within divisional units. On a Library-wide basis the Staff Advisory Committee serves as a principal medium of communication for the staff as a whole. This Committee consists of twelve members, four of whom are designated by the two unions of Government workers to which members of the Library staff belong, four by the non-union members of the staff, and four by the Librarian. Each member serves for a one-year term and is eligible to serve again only after an interval of a year between appointments. The Committee elects its own chairman, assists in planning the programs of the Professional Forum and of the Staff Discussion Groups, and serves as a channel for bringing problems and proposed solutions to the attention of the Library officers.

The Professional Forum consists of all members of the staff from grade SP–5 and up (as well as persons in other grades, by arrangement with the Personnel Office) who participate actively and responsibly in the Library's substantive program. In these categories there are approximately 700 persons. The Forum meets for an hour and a half once a month during the nine months of the year to receive and discuss reports bearing on problems of professional interest. In an institution where the decisions made with respect to particular operations can so materially affect the work of other units, such general discussion of problems and developments as is possible at these meetings has assisted greatly in the development of a community of feeling on the part of the professional staff of belonging to and sharing in the concerns of common enterprise. The results in terms of smooth and efficient operation and of the elimination of the frustration that comes from a failure of purposes to be made clear and of non-participation in policy considerations, far outweigh the loss of staff time and the occasional delay in arriving at organizational and policy decisions.

Because the Professional Forum can enlist the participation of only about a third of the staff, the Staff Discussion Groups were organized in December 1946, to include the entire personnel of the Library. These groups may not ordinarily exceed 25 persons, and they generally include the members of one or more sections of a division, although provision is made for joint meetings to discuss topics of mutual interest which may cut across divisional or even departmental lines. The Groups elect their own leaders; for a time after their inauguration they met monthly in order to dispose of an extensive agenda; thereafter their meetings have been quarterly. Their agenda is in two parts, to each of which an approximately equal portion of time is devoted. The first part consists of topics of each Group's

81232S—49——3

own choice; the second consists of a topic scheduled for the purpose by the Librarian, frequently a topic intended for consideration by the following meeting of the Professional Forum. In order to facilitate understanding and to assure productive discussion, background information is supplied, and the Groups are encouraged to seek further information and to call upon administrative officers for additional explanations. Within three days of its meeting, each Group is required to submit a report of its meeting, with the resulting conclusions and recommendations. These are examined by the department director, the Director of Personnel and the Staff Advisory Committee, and the Library administration reports to the staff in Special Orders the disposition it makes of the various recommendations.

As a direct result of the work of the Staff Discussion Groups, administrative attention has been directed to a number of maladjustments in working conditions and in operational procedures which have, in consequence of that attention, been corrected. Also, the Groups have provided channels through which many misunderstandings have been cleared up and explanations have been supplied in cases where a deficiency was recognized but the means were lacking for remedying it. Many suggestions of value have come from the Groups, and it has been evident from their reports that their discussions have resulted in an increased comprehension of the work of the Library, and of the limitations under which it must be performed. While there was at the beginning a tendency on the part of some of the Groups to use the discussion machinery for the airing of individual grievances, it is now recognized that the discussion and the grievance procedures are quite separate processes.

In other ways, in addition to providing facilities for participating in the making of decisions, the Library has attempted to democratize its procedures, and to make it possible for each member of the staff to know, as fully as possible, what decisions are being made and why, and to give him maximum opportunities for his own advancement in the work.

The Library's *Information Bulletin* is one of the tools for effecting this purpose. Issued weekly, and directed to the staff, it contains current reports of what is occurring throughout the organization, together with lists of exhibits and other scheduled events, and a list of positions currently awaiting appointments. Prior to the inauguration of this publication, the subject of most frequent complaint within the Library was the lack of an effective method of intra-mural communication of just this kind.

The "posting" procedure, which is not only a device for giving each employee an opportunity to be considered for any vacancy for which he believes himself qualified, but which is also useful toward assuring the appointment of the best qualified person to each position, requires that all vacancies (with certain unimportant exceptions) be publicly announced and described for a period of three days before any recommendation for appointment is made, and that the qualifications for them be clearly specified. Each employee who applies for a vacancy has the right to be interviewed in connection with it before it is filled, his candidacy must be given consideration, and the recommendation of the successful candidate must be justified in writing to the satisfaction of the Librarian.

Under the grievance procedures which are available to the members of the staff any permanent employee has the final right to a hearing before a grievance board composed of three members of the staff —one chosen by the employee, one by the administration and the third by the first two—if his grievance is not previously satisfied by appeals to administrative officers. In the special case of efficiency

rating appeals an employee has actually two recourses: he can elect to appeal to a "Ramspeck Board" established according to procedures prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, or to a board composed as described above. If he elects the latter course, and fails of satisfaction, he can still call upon the procedure of the Ramspeck Act (5 USC 669). This double reference is, of course, not encouraged and has actually occurred but once.

Finally, it is the policy of the Library to assure members of the staff that the doors of any administrative office—including that of the Librarian—can be opened to them upon request. While it is the duty of the Personnel Office through the Employee Relations Officer to handle the many minor adjustments required by employee problems, yet it is essential that, when he needs to do so, a member of the staff should be able to have access to any of his superior officers. The important element in such a policy is, of course, the assurance of fair dealing which it conveys, though an individual member of the staff may never need to make use of the assurance. It is interesting to note in this connection that over a four-year period, July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1948, of 84 cases in which employees filed notice of appealing their efficiency ratings, 71 were settled in discussions with rating and reviewing officials by the Employee Relations Officer, and of these nearly 80 percent were settled without change of the original rating.

Chapter I

The Special Service to the Congress

IN the second year of its operation under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Legislative Reference Service responded to the largest number of inquiries in its 33-year history.[1] Requests coming from Members of the Congress, their staffs and the committees numbered 21,420, to which must be added 1,962 interrogations from other Government offices, making a total of 23,382 requests for service, as compared with 20,876 in 1947, and 17,947 in 1946. Every congressional committee or its chairman was served in some measure during the year. This progressive rise in the demands for service not only registers effectively a continuing confidence in the Library's work but it is also eloquent testimony to the thoroughness with which background data on basic issues and scholarly analysis of policy alternatives were utilized in the work of the Eightieth Congress.

The Specialist Service

The authorization provided by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 for the appointment of senior specialists in 19 broad subject fields, corresponding generally or specifically to the responsibilities assigned to the respective committees of Congress has provided the legislative body with expert advice comparable in quality if not in amount to that available to the Executive Branch of the Government. These experts rigidly selected "without reference to political affiliations, solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of their office", are available for the use of members and committees upon request. Throughout all or the major part of the year full-time senior specialists have worked in the following areas of congressional interest: American Government, Public Law, State Law and Government, Labor Problems, International Relations, Taxation, Natural Resources, Social Legislation, and International Economics. Other experts were available on a part-time or consultative basis in Agriculture, Air Transport, Housing, National Defense, and Industrial Organization. In certain areas the senior specialists have been supplemented by specialists of intermediate grades. These two groups, aided by the routine services and clerical staff of the Service, and by the facilities as needed of other units of the Library, provide the members and committees of Congress with reference and research assistance and counsel of high quality and of wide range.

The actual accomplishments during the past year are impressive. At the request of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, an impartial analysis was made of the conflicting testimony given before the Committee by representatives of competing economic groups. It will be remembered that in this controversy labor groups held that high prices resulted in high profits and that wages could be advanced without additional or corresponding increases in prices. Industry and business representatives argued that substantial increases in wages would necessarily result in increases in prices. The chairman of the Committee asked the Legislative Reference Service to examine

[1] The Legislative Reference Service was established pursuant to an appropriation made to the Library for the fiscal year 1915.

the testimony and to prepare an unbiased compendium. A staff group of five senior specialists representative of the best opinions in American economic thought was promptly organized. The study and deliberations of this group resulted in the preparation of a report which subsequently appeared as Senate Document 21, *Data on Wages and Profits*, 80th Congress, 1st Session. Similarly, a series of studies on Communism outside of the Soviet Union was completed for the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. At one time or another during the year about 20 members of the Library staff were working on various aspects of the European Recovery Program. Two of these were on detail as staff directors of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Select Committee on Foreign Aid, respectively. The two committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments also made substantial use of the Legislative Reference Service in the analysis of bills introduced in the Congress. Reports on the *Merger of the Armed Services* and the *National Science Foundation*, prepared by one of the senior specialists, were among the analyses published. The Senate Finance Committee published the Service's study of the hearings and debate in the House of Representatives on the question of the repeal of the oleomargarine tax. For the Atomic Energy Committee a current bi-weekly bibliography was prepared of the most recent publications in its field. This publication, which has attracted considerable interest, has become the basis for other bibliographical work in the field.

These are only a few of the numerous services and studies, varying in scope and subject, produced by the Legislative Reference Service. In summary, it may be said that no major legislation considered by the Congress during the past session was acted upon without a contribution of some kind from the Service, either in connection with the hearings, the study and analysis of testimony and other evidence, for formulation of conclusions and the preparation of reports, or the debating of issues. Most of this work, of course, was performed for committees or for individual members, and remains confidential except where publication is authorized.

Of particular significance in the record of progress for fiscal year 1948 is the working out of a method by which the Director of the Service may secure guidance in policy matters relating to the work for Congress. The House Administration Committee has agreed that the Director of the Service may look to the Committee for such guidance and counsel.

An assignment worthy of special mention is the staff work, undertaken during the year and still in progress, for the Natural Resources study of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch. During the research stage of the Commission's work, most of the major problems were assigned to so-called task forces for detailed study. The Natural Resources Task Force requested the Legislative Reference Service to undertake its staff work, and, under funds transferred for the purpose, the Service set up a special unit. Employees of this unit have worked intimately and on a confidential basis with the Task Force, and have engaged in preparing the necessary working papers for policy consideration.

The General Service

The bulk of requests which come to the Service are for spot checks or information instantly required for the use of a member, frequently on legal or economic subjects. The increase of such inquiries to an all-time high in fiscal 1948 has been noted on an earlier page. Some 1,000 other inquiries on behalf of constituents were referred to the General Reference and Bibliography Division or to other units of the Library.

A total of 10,868 inquiries and orders for books were received in the Congressional Reading Room, compared with 10,707 in the previous year (about 600 of which are included in the general count given on an earlier page). Readers in the Congressional Reading Room increased from 3,850 to 4,862. The Service also did work, for which it was reimbursed, for the President's Committee on Civil Rights and for the State Department.

Mechanics of the Service

A better concept of the operation may be gained from a brief account of the procedures and policies which govern the response to requests for service. Inquiries, 90 percent of which arrive by telephone, 9 percent by letter, and 1 percent by personal visit, are recorded and then assigned, according to their character and scope, to one of five sections: Advanced Research Section, General Research Section, Information Section, Federal Law Section, and Congressional Reading Room. If the inquiry involves extensive study, a research counsel is named to supervise the work. The product, when completed, is reviewed finally by the Assistant Director and, where necessary, by the Director. A determined effort is made to see that every report shall be characterized by the maximum attainable freedom from inaccuracy, partiality, or unconscious bias. This is not only required by the Reorganization Act of 1946, but by long-established Library policy. It has been satisfying to have this policy recognized and confirmed by individual members and committees of Congress.

Although the increase in the use of the Service has been continuous, realization of its maximum utility has been deferred for the reason that funds available have been less than the amounts authorized in the Legislative Reorganization Act. In fact, the Service was required, in fiscal 1948, to meet a peak work-load with a personnel which had been reduced from an average of 110 to positions to 100. The situation was ameliorated considerably by the employment of several staff members by congressional committees.

Publications and Reports

The reduction in appropriations necessitated a considerable curtailment in the publication program, and it was necessary to discontinue the *Public Affairs Abstracts* and *Summaries of Hearings*. Seven *Public Affairs Bulletins* appeared during the year (listed in the Appendix), and one of them—*Federal Aid to Education*—was re-published commercially by the Public Administration Service. A total of 63 reports were issued either as committee prints or as House or Senate documents, a record for any year. The most notable of these was *Fascism in Action*, a companion to an earlier document entitled *Communism in Action*. Reports prepared in typed form increased from 1,672 the previous year to 1,900.

Federal and State Law Services

Important briefs prepared by the Federal Law Section dealt with such matters as *Constitutionality of Anti-Lynching Bills*, *Proceedings Involving Contempt of Congress and Its Committees* and *Statements Supporting the Right of Congress to Require Information from the Executive Departments*. These legal studies and a number of others were published as committee prints by the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the House and Senate Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Department, and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Section, furthermore, is responsible for preparation and publication of the *Digest of Public General Bills*, summarizing content and progress of legislation before Congress.

The Section also continued its work of compiling in card form the exhaustive *Federal Law Index*, and compiled the results of congressional action on a number of specific subjects, including *Grants-in-Aid to States*, *Vocational Agriculture Laws*, *Labeling of Merchandise*, and *Civil Aeronautics*. In the State Law Section the publication of the current *Checklists of State Bills and Laws*, an activity only one year old, was suspended at the beginning of the fiscal year as a result of the reduction in funds. Work on Volume 11 of the *State Law Index* was completed during the year, and this 728-page book appeared late in January. It covers the biennium 1945–46, and indexes over 27,000 separate pieces of legislation. Volume 12 of the *Index*, covering the biennium 1947–48, was also in preparation throughout the year. Although the current indexing and digesting of State bills and laws was discontinued, many of the arrangements, particularly those through the Council of State Governments, for the current acquisition of materials relating to State legislation have continued, and files of bills and of slip laws (so far as the latter can be obtained) are available for all legislatures which had sessions early in 1948. Since few major subjects of legislation can be dealt with intelligently at the national level without knowledge of what the States have done and are doing (as witness rent control, aviation legislation, veterans' benefits, aid to education, aid to libraries, sales taxes, liquor laws, care of the blind, etc.), it is understandable that requests for information made upon the Section by congressional and other offices of Government should increase. The total number of inquiries during the year (2,068) was 20 percent greater than in the previous year. These inquiries frequently resulted in the preparation of reports which run the gamut of subjects involving State legislation—all the way from the requirements for blood tests previous to marriage to the powers of the States to control gambling on vessels on navigable streams. Some 14 reports of the State Law Section either have been or are expected to be published in one form or another and some 50 additional reports prepared during the year remain in typewritten form.

Chapter II

The Reference Services

THE most striking characteristic of the reference services during the past year was that in quantitative terms, representing books supplied, readers served, telephone and letter inquiries answered, etc., they showed notable increases over the previous year, in spite of the nearly 10 percent decrease in the hours during which the general reading rooms are open to the public and other limitations of service based upon reduced personnel.

This continuing growth is the more remarkable in that the statistics for the previous year showed such large increases over the year immediately preceding. It might have been expected that, especially in view of shortened hours of public opening, there would have been a more marked leveling off, if not decreases in many statistical measures.

The table shows in the comparative terms of percentages the increases under the various classes of service during the past two years. For most of these items the supporting figures are presented in Appendices III and VIII.

Type of service	*Increase in percentage*		
	1947 over 1946	*1947 over 1947*	*1948 over 1946*
Readers and inquirers served in person:			
In the general reading rooms (including those for periodicals, newspapers and government publications)	55.2	6.8	65
In the Law Library	66.4	6.8	77
In other special subject reading rooms	7.1	4.6	12
Library materials issued for use:			
Within the buildings	9.2	5.1	14
Outside the buildings	16.7	3.4	20
For congressional use	9.1	16.1	26
To Federal agencies	21.8	10.6	34
To out-of-town readers (interlibrary loan)	8.5	12.8	22
To blind readers	12.1	25.1	40
Telephone requests: For loan or reference service	5.5	18.7	25
Correspondence: Individual replies to reference inquiries	9.5	14.3	25
Translations prepared (in number of pages), chiefly in response to official requests	36.9	43.4	96
Photoduplication service:			
Requests for service	415.5	17.1	503
Photoduplicates supplied	536.2	−23.1	389

Reference service, in the narrow sense, constitutes only one of the functions a reference division performs. Several of them perform a custodial function for large collections of materials in their care, and a few of them have responsibility for processing operations with respect to special materials, such as books in Oriental languages, maps, manuscripts, photographs and prints and microfilms. A few reference divisions also have bibliographical or other special functions. Because of the insistent character of requests for reference service it is usually the other activities which suffer as reference demand rises, even though they may be activities which are prerequisite to the adequate service of the collections.

In this connection, it was remarked in the Report a year ago that "shelf-reading", i. e., the examination of books on the shelves to ascertain whether they are in order, had dropped to a new low level of 92,369 shelves—a rate at which the entire collection could be "read" only once in

nine years rather than the several times a year which is desirable. During the past year, because of the continuing increase of reference duties and the reduced staff, shelf-reading dropped to a total of only 44,222 shelves, less than half of the amount of the prior year. Other indications of the encroachment of reference service upon custodial and bibliographic functions are the increasing backlogs of material awaiting collation and binding (an increase from 26,597 volumes of periodicals and newspapers in 1947 to 38,381 in 1948), a 16 percent decrease in filing in the bookstack catalogs, and a 69 percent drop in the bibliographic compilations prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Custodial Activities

At the close of the fiscal year the contents of the Library were reckoned at nearly 27 million pieces, while receipts during the year amounted to more than seven million items of various kinds—books, maps, microfilms, and other forms in which information and ideas are recorded. The purely custodial problems connected with these masses of material are enormous: suitable space must be found for them on their arrival; collections must be "shifted" from time to time to make room for new receipts; they must be kept clean and examined to see if they are in order; special protective devices must be used for particular classes. Because certain of the materials on which modern publication takes place is fragile and subject to early deterioration, such as newspaper pulp and nitrate film, special measures have to be taken to preserve collections employing them. Even time-approved practices such as binding and boxing must be reviewed critically, especially when costs of bindery work make it imperative to cut costs and to stretch the amount of binding which can be paid for with available funds to the furthest extent possible. But even while the general custodial activities must be contrived to secure proper care of materials in the mass, there are always the particular manuscripts, books or other items, which, by virtue of their individual importance, must be given special attention.

While the several custodial divisions are necessarily primarily responsible for attention to the particular collections in their custody, whether they be manuscripts, photographs or sound recordings, a general supervision of the custodial arrangements is maintained by the Keeper of the Collections. This officer is responsible for assuring the effective use of space; for supervision of the book-cleaning and book-shifting staff; for general arrangements affecting the security of the collections and for particular arrangements where confidential materials are involved; for overall application of binding policies, and for particular phases of document protection and preservation in the case of valuable materials in transit or on exhibit; and for the custody of the motion picture collection, pending further decisions as to its disposition.

The most efficient utilization of space in a library involves a complexity of factors which include the relations of operating units to each other, to the contents of the bookstacks and to the public. The ideal solution of the problems arising from particular situations is frequently impossible, and approximate solutions must be found, which depend in part upon the adaptability of various areas for different functions. Even such solutions depend upon a careful analysis of the factors, for a solution involving the costly and laborious shifting of large quantities of books which may benefit one operation can easily result in disequilibrium for another. During the past year some progress was made in this matter through the inauguration of a continuous study of space problems; this has already resulted in a number

812328—49——4

of adjustments. It will not, however, be possible to make most effective use of the Library's space until the remaining incompleted stack areas in the Annex are finished and equipped with shelves. Of the 24 stack areas (each half a deck floor) in that building 2 are used for the stock of printed catalog cards and card distribution operations, 15 are equipped with shelves, but 7 others remain to be so equipped. Some use of these areas for shelving collections has been effected during the past year through the erection of 1,000 sections of temporary wooden shelves having a capacity of approximately 100,000 volumes, but it is to be hoped that Congress will soon authorize the first steps in a program for replacing them and completing the permanent steel installations in all the remaining areas.

The number of adjustments in the disposition of the collections required by their continuous growth and by the changing conditions affecting their use is indicated by the amount of shifting required. Last year it was necessary to move or rearrange the contents of 12,324 sections comprising some 197,184 linear feet of shelves. During the year, too, 3,320 sections, or 53,120 linear feet, of materials were cleaned. Among the numerous operations connected with special groups of material the following may be mentioned: 87 sections, amounting to over 1,500 linear feet, of newly-acquired books in Braille were arranged alphabetically so as to permit of a selection of items to be retained; 34,176 linear feet of periodicals and other serials, including 800 shelf-feet of United Nations documents, were cleaned, rearranged and consolidated; 8,900 feet of Slavic material were shifted, bringing the most important large blocks of Slavic publications together, except for law, music, etc.; 167,467 pieces of Japanese material, for which shelving had not previously been available, were sorted and arranged.

The loan of a number of the Library's notable documents to the Freedom Train, while providing a welcomed opportunity for exhibition, also imposed the necessity for watchfulness for their safety. No paper or parchment can safely be left under glass in a location where it is subjected to rapid and extreme changes of temperature and humidity, without intermittent but frequent inspection. Although every possible care had been taken in advance to protect the documents in their Nation-wide tour, yet the fact that this was the first time that such a project had been undertaken required that the efficiency of the safeguards should be checked, that temperature and humidity records should be regularly examined, and that the effects of vibration and continuous exposure to brilliant lights should be watched. Consequently, a number of inspections were made of the Train during the year, and frequent reports were received from a member of the staff of the National Archives who was assigned to it. As a result of these inspections certain adjustments were made in the protective devices, and the Jefferson "Rough Draft" of the Declaration of Independence was returned briefly to Washington for repair.

Restorative treatment was given during the past year to the original copy of the Bill of Rights which had been presented to the Library in 1945 by Mr. Barney Balaban. This treatment followed the recommendations which Mr. George L. Stout, the Honorary Consultant on the Care of Manuscripts and Parchments, had made following his examination of the document on April 10, 1947.

The study, looking to development of materials definitively proved to be adequate for exhibiting and at the same time for ensuring the protection and preservation of the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, has proceeded, and further reports have been received from the National Bureau of Standards on materials

and devices for this purpose. It is anticipated that a final adoption of one or other of the alternative methods will shortly be possible.

Motion Pictures

Upon the liquidation of the Motion Picture Division in July 1947, the Library had in its custody some 61,100 reels of motion picture film. Part of this is on acetate or "safety" film which can be stored in the Annex, where controlled ventilation of suitable humidity is available. The bulk of the collection is, however, on nitrate stock, requiring storage in special vaults with special precautions against fire hazards. Although, upon the suspension of the Library's active program in motion pictures, all attempts at public service of the collection were abandoned, yet there remained, in addition to the custodial requirements, a number of responsibilities in connection with the collection. A considerable body, especially of the foreign film, is a deposit from the Office of Alien Property, which makes requirements upon it for current showings and in the settlement of claims. In addition there were several arrangements outstanding from the previous fiscal year: a contract involving the copying, for preservation purposes, of certain of the most valuable items in immediate danger from deterioration; a contract for making publicly available through commercial channels some of the films most in demand of those produced by governmental agencies during the war; and arrangements for copying certain of the oldest paper prints in the collection in order to make their use as films possible. A considerable amount of activity was involved in these responsibilities, as well as in responding to correspondence concerning the collection, although in no wise directed towards its exploitation for public reference use.

The nitrate film is stored in three locations—in commercial vaults in Washington and New York, and in a government vault in Suitland, Maryland. During the year, due to the loss of two of the four commercial vaults in Washington, it became necessary to remove some 1,600 reels from Washington to New York. During the year also a considerable body of foreign film, including film deposited in the Library by the Army, was unpacked and put into suitable condition for preservation and for making an inventory when possible. Of the film deposited by the Office of Alien Property, 854 reels were lent for exhibition on license from the Office, and 855 reels were returned to owner-claimants.

Under the preservation contract a small quantity of valuable early film on unstable nitrate stock was copied on safety stock of lasting quality. But the 100 titles which were reproduced in this manner are only a fraction of the total which require such treatment.

Under the contract for public distribution, reproduction negatives were completed for 34 war-time films in extensive demand; these negatives are available for continuation of this program either by the Library or by another suitable agency, should means be found. Under the arrangement for the copying of the earliest motion pictures from paper prints to projection film, 63 subjects out of a larger number of 803 selected for the purpose were lent to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences upon an understanding by which that organization will bear the cost of the technical work, and supply the Library with copies.

The General Service to Readers

In the Stack and Reader Division, which is responsible for the custody and service of the general classified collections and their service especially in the Main Reading Room, the Thomas Jefferson Room and in the study rooms, the custodial activities had to give way to the increasing

demands for service which have been mentioned above. Here, in spite of the shorter hours of opening, more books were delivered than in the previous year, the total being 1,630,839 books to 586,226 readers. A survey conducted by this Division of the time consumed in bringing books from the shelves to the readers' desks, shows that the average time in the Main Reading Room (from the filing of the request to the delivery of the book) was 16 minutes for books in the Main Building, and 23 minutes for books in the Annex.

In the Serials Division, which administers the Government Publications Reading Room, the Newspaper Reference Room, the Pamphlet Collection and the Periodicals Reading Room, the number of readers has again increased, although again the hours of opening were shorter. This Division is responsible for holding and servicing all unbound materials, with some exceptions, prior to their collation and binding and consequent transfer to the classified collection. The receipts of unbound material in all classes (newspapers, periodicals, official publications and pamphlets) amounted to 4,554,232 pieces during the year. There are currently received in this Division an estimated 25,920 separate periodicals, 20,000 government serials and 1,391 newspapers. Because of the expense of collating periodicals for binding, and of binding them, efforts are made to secure volumes already bound from the publishers, and 1,730 volumes were so received during the year. The program of substituting microfilm copies for the original but perishable issues of newspapers—a program which provides advantages not only in durability but also in ease of handling and savings in space and binding costs—resulted in the addition of 2,000 reels of microfilmed newspapers during the year, making a total of 19,639 reels in this collection, which is maintained in the Microfilm Reading Room.

The lending service of the Library came under the scrutiny of the Public Library Inquiry conducted by the Social Science Research Council under a grant of funds from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. An analysis of the Library's out-of-town borrowers showed that 626 were college and university libraries (43.5 percent of the total), 414 were public libraries (28.7 percent), 126 were commercial and industrial establishments (8.7 percent), and all others 273 (18.9 percent). Every State in the Union was represented, from New York with 184 borrowers to Nevada with 2; and 50 borrowers were outside of the United States, 36 of them in Canada.

Although interlibrary loans increased 13 percent during the year, congressional and governmental loans amounted to 80 percent of the total circulation handled by the Loan Division. Congressional loans increased 16 percent over the previous year, and governmental loans 11 percent. It is interesting to note that serials took the lead in materials circulated.

A new undertaking during the year—though involving additional work for the Division—was the establishment in April of deposit accounts of postage stamps for use in prepaying the carrying charges on interlibrary loans. The offer of this alternative to express shipment was enthusiastically received, especially by distant libraries, and the increase in interlibrary loans is undoubtedly at least in part attributable to the new procedure.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division, with a 13 percent reduction of its effective strength as compared with the previous year, answered 2,287 more telephone inquiries, 6,667 more reader questions and 1,325 more letters, and selected for readers 18,319 more books than in the previous year. There were, however, corresponding reductions in bibliographic activity, as noted later. The number of reference inquiries was 297,417, an increase of 2 percent; inquiries by correspondence increased 5½ percent. No

significant change in subject emphasis in these inquiries has been observed.

An attempt was made during the year to estimate the average time required per reader to give satisfactory service. It was discovered that a very large number of questions can be answered in 5 minutes, but that others require up to 15 or 30 minutes, or even more. During the year 5,481 instances were noted in the last group. While studies of this question are proceeding, it appears at present that not less than 10 minutes is a fair average allowance per reader for reference service, and that the true figure is probably closer to 15 minutes.

The Division received 16,147 inquiries by mail. Of these 8,092 were referred to other units of the Library, while 8,055 were answered in the Division. For the latter, genuine replies were prepared in 5,590 cases; but form letters were used in 2,465 cases. The total increase in reference inquiries was 19.7 percent; the increase in particular replies was 28 percent and in the use of the form letters, 4 percent. Form letters were used to reply to slightly more than 30 percent of the total mail inquiries. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to increase it to 40 or 50 percent. The assistant responsible for such work read and assigned the more than 16,000 letters received during the year and reviewed several thousands of those drafted in reply.

With the redefinition of the function of the Prints and Photographs Division in October 1947, responsibility for reference service in the fine arts has been transferred, with one assistant, to this Division. One of the Division's units, the Local History and Genealogy Room, with daytime service only, received nearly 38,000 readers and issued 124,000 volumes during the year. Another unit, the Slavic Room, had 3,255 readers, and the increasing use of its collections required that its staff be reinforced by the transfer of two assistants from other units. Among the other services performed by the Division were the addition of 4,400 volumes to the reference collections, and the searching of copyright dates for books to be described in the *Bibliography of American Literature* which is being prepared under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Bibliographies

Bibliographical compilation is one of the foundations of research; and the bibliographies prepared by the Library of Congress have always been among the most useful of its products. They have been of all conceivable kinds: lists of books on the Philippines, catalogs of maps and early music, selections of books and articles providing information on the various areas of the world in which the United States was taking an interest, lists of references on topics of legislative or popular concern. Some of these bibliographies form major works in several volumes; others are brief lists of a few references on subjects in which little has been published. The rapid and efficient compilation of a bibliography presupposes that the compiler has at hand a comprehensive collection of materials, well cataloged and indexed; through his work such a comprehensive collection is made to serve many other persons who do not have direct access to it. The bibliographies prepared by the Library are usually listed in the *Bibliographic Index* and the *Public Affairs Information Service;* when they appear in printed form they are distributed to other libraries through the depository activities of the Superintendent of Documents.

Bibliographical compilation is performed in almost all of the reference units of the Library. The work of the Legislative Reference Service has been discussed in a previous chapter, and a list of its compilations is printed in the Appendix. Much of this work, though initially performed for congressional use, is later

available for public uses; it is the General Reference and Bibliography Division, however, which has general responsibility for bibliographical compilation in subject fields which are not the responsibility of special divisions. During the past year, because of the pressure of reference work and shortage of staff, the Division's production of bibliographies decreased sharply. As against 54 compilations of 1,554 pages prepared in fiscal year 1947, only 47 bibliographies containing 376 pages were prepared during the past year. The total number of entries dropped from 18,770 to 5,838. The only lists which were mimeographed or multilithed were brief ones prepared for use in correspondence. Other brief lists were typed to meet urgent requests from Government agencies.

Two lists were compiled as part of a comprehensive bibliography of refugees and political exiles in world history—"The Stuart and Jacobite Exiles, 1688–1807" and "The Loyalist Exiles of the American Revolution." The Division also compiled a list on "History and Civilization of the United States, 1944–1947" for a library on American culture which is being established in Holland. At the request of the State Department the Division prepared a list of references on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, constituting the most complete known listing on the subject. This list was multilithed after the close of the fiscal year to meet a wider demand. Other lists prepared in response to official requests were on manpower mobilization and on public borrowing. Several lists of "best books" were supplied at the request of the United States Office for Military Government in Germany—on public administration in the United States, on civil liberties, and on legislative drafting; a fourth list on elections and election laws is in preparation. Other work included a list of 445 titles on Ethiopia, lists on the oil policy of the United States, on diplomatic privileges and immunities with particular reference to international organizations, on Italian colonies in Africa, on management and administration, on compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, on offset printing with particular reference to the preparation of type-script copy for photolithographic reproduction, on unfair practices acts, and on world government.

Revision, preparatory to publication, was performed on the bibliography of "Works in the Humanities Published in Great Britain: War Years to 1946" which Miss Louise Bogan prepared during her incumbency of the Chair of Poetry. Mr. Robert T. S. Lowell, who was Consultant in Poetry during the past year, has completed a volume on *British Poets of the Twentieth Century* as a companion volume to Mr. Allen Tate's *Sixty American Poets* of several years ago. The Library expects to publish the new volume in fiscal 1949.

In addition to its own bibliographic work, the Division attempts to record similar work performed by other Federal agencies in the District of Columbia through bringing together copy for "Recent Bibliographies," published quarterly by the District of Columbia Library Association.

The Census Library Project, a cooperative bibliographical activity on the part of the Bureau of the Census and the Library completed two compilations which issued during the year as publications of the Bureau. These were *National Census and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918 to 1939: An Annotated Bibliography*, and *State Censuses: An Annotated Bibliography*. The head of the Project (Mr. Dubester) participated in the Census Bureau's program of training technicians for the 1950 census of the Americas by delivering lectures on the subject of research methods, and continued work on other bibliographical tasks connected with census problems.

Work has progressed, though at a

reduced rate, on the identification and reassembly of the volumes which constituted the library of Thomas Jefferson, and on the preparation of a catalog of this collection, which was the nucleus around which the present collections of the Library of Congress have been formed. Work during the year was concerned especially with President Jefferson's collection of political pamphlets, of which he was an eager collector, and which are very important for an understanding of the history of his time and of the development of American constitutional institutions. Some 500 entries were completed. From the Jefferson correspondence it has been possible to identify the authors of a number of the anonymous pamphlets in this collection. Miss Sowerby reports that two of a total of four volumes which the finished work will comprise are ready for the printer, subject to a few emendations which need to be made.

The Photoduplication Service

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of human progress will some day be written concerning the role of photographic processes in research. Not even in a library where these processes are employed is their total effect easily seen. It is recognized that each order for photostat or microfilm copies represents a reader who might otherwise have visited the library whence the copy is obtained; but his single order may actually represent only the beginning of a widening circle of investigations. Significant portions of any large research library's collections may be duplicated photographically in other libraries; in this way copies of a great research library's otherwise unique materials—such as the Lincoln Collection and the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress—are available in microfilm form in a number of other institutions. Such libraries are not only purveyors but also users of microfilms. In the Library of Congress are considerable quantities of copies of materials relating to American history (for example) from the archival repositories of various European countries, of Chinese rare books, and of medieval European literary manuscripts. The presence of these copies in the United States spare investigators the necessity of travels abroad; more frequently, however, it makes possible researches which could not otherwise have been undertaken at all.

The activity of the Photoduplication Service is therefore in a limited sense an index of research activity. Fortunately, the Service is in a position to respond flexibly to the demands which are made upon it. Under its revolving fund arrangement, its equipment and its staff can adjust in response to the amount of business. Actually, with but very minor exceptions this adjustment has been in the direction of increase ever since the inauguration of the Service ten years ago.

Indeed, this photographic service, established with the aid of a Rockefeller Foundation grant, has proved an unqualified success from every point of view—as an aid to research, and as a technical and self-supporting operation. It has proved of enormous assistance both in support of the internal activities of the Library, and directly to its users in and out of the Federal Government. It has permitted useful applications of energy that would not have been possible without it. It performed extremely useful services during the war. It has become essential to other Library operations. From a staff of two in 1939 it has gradually expanded until it completed the last fiscal year with a staff of 62. It operates on a 40-hour, 5-day week, but has met peak loads with double shifts, and for a time triple shifts. Its production has risen from less than 150,000 photoduplicates in the fiscal year 1939 to more than 19,591,500 in 1948. Its total business increased 165 percent over the previous year which was itself an increase

of 118 percent over the year before that. Of all work requested 89.4 percent was supplied. The remaining 10.6 percent could not be supplied either because of copyright restrictions or restrictions against copying imposed by depositors, or because the material is not available in the Library.

The facilities of the Service have proved to be useful not only in the Library's own projects, but also in working out projects of other agencies of the Federal Government. Since the commencement of the program instituted under the President's Executive Orders 9568 and 9604 in 1945, the Library has cooperated with the Office of Technical Services in the Department of Commerce in reproducing on demand the reports of war-time scientific and technical research. Copies of these reports, as released by the Office, have been deposited in the Library, and the Photoduplication Service has executed the major portion of orders for copies. On October 1, 1947 the Service took over that part of the work on these reports which was previously performed by the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture and on July 1, 1948 assumed the functions of the Order Section of the Office of Technical Services as well as the responsibilities previously shared by the Army Medical Library.

To handle this business, which amounted to 103,523 orders in the fiscal year 1948, a separate section was established at the beginning of the present fiscal year, known as the Publication Board Section.

The Library of Congress, being the home of the nation's Copyright Office, gives close attention to the presence of copyright restrictions in all of its photocopying activities. To make it possible to reproduce material from newspapers and periodicals without a specific request for permission from the copyright owner in each instance, a program has been instituted for securing general permissions from various newspaper and magazine publishers to copy within certain time limits. During the past year this program was extended; 6 newspaper publishers and 23 periodical publishers granted releases on their publications for this purpose.

In order to keep costs down in the face of rising salaries and prices, the Service has vigorously increased the use of mechanized processes which are made possible by its quantity operations. The addition of a continuous microfilm enlarger during the past year has greatly increased the production of enlargement prints. A paper processing machine of the V-mail type, purchased from the surplus property of the Navy Department, makes possible the continuous and automatic developing and fixing of the paper prints produced by the continuous enlarger. Another automatic photostat machine was also added during the year, which not only possesses electrical control, but also incorporates a predetermined counter for multiple copies. After he has started the machine the operator is free to trim prints and collate orders until the alarm indicates that the multiple copies have been made. No further supervision of the process is required until the finished print emerges. Another new piece of equipment, a new photostat camera purchased for processing the Publication Board reports, has been found to produce approximately 100 percent more work than either of the two machines which it replaced. Other new apparatus included two additional copying microfilm cameras, an automatically focusing enlargement camera, a new copying camera for large maps, etc., a second rotary-type microfilm camera, and new blueprinting equipment.

The Service participated in a number of special projects during the year. It superintended the execution of the Legislative Documents Microfilm Project (discussed elsewhere); it continued the cooperative project for copying the entire file of the

Alexandria Gazette, conclusion of which was prevented by the necessity for searching for missing issues; and it participated in the opening of the Lincoln Papers by copying the entire collection and making prints available for sale simultaneously with the public opening, resulting in the receiving and filling of 30 orders for the 9,800-foot, 57,379-exposure film. Under arrangements with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics the Service is microfilming a series of 5,000 NACA reports, of which approximately 14,741 feet of film have been made. In cooperation with 10 other libraries it microfilmed the large collection of Black-Trumbull letters, comprising some 3,700 documents and 7,300 volumes requiring 5,392 feet or more than 1 mile of film.

The Special Facilities for Research

The Library has, in the uppermost floors of both the Main Building and the Annex, 225 study rooms which are available for assignment to investigators who need to make intensive use of the collections. In addition to these study rooms there are approximately 400 study tables at various points throughout the buildings. The use of the study rooms is a privilege highly prized, since it makes possible a degree of efficiency in research which is impossible in the general reading rooms. The demand for their use is greatly in excess of the supply, and for this and other reasons, they are allocated for short periods of time. The assignment of study tables on the other hand may be continued as long as use of them is shown to be profitable.

In addition to assisting the studies of those who use them, these facilities also make for economies in the rendering of reader service, by making it possible to accumulate and to record once rather than an indefinite number of times the location of the books which are to be used over an extensive period. During the past year assignments of special facilities of this kind were made for the use of 1,334 investigators.

The universal uses which the Library of Congress serves is perhaps in no single way better demonstrated than by an analysis of the records of the investigators using these study rooms and study tables. It was found during the past year that they came from 861 cities in 43 States of the United States, and from 40 cities in 19 foreign countries, as far away as Aleppo, Johannesburg and Tunghuang. Government agencies made extensive use of these facilities: 361 investigators representing 64 units of 19 Federal agencies were thus assisted. From 30 congressional offices came 73 investigators; 23 investigators were in the service of 6 foreign governments and 12 others were in the service of two international intergovernmental bodies. There were 264 faculty members and 436 graduate students of 138 institutions, 120 of which were American and 18 foreign.

It is of course not feasible to record here the subjects of the investigations conducted by all of these inquirers. But the list of these subjects could well form an international register of current academic, governmental and private research. In the following table a few subjects are listed as indications of the whole.

Philosophy, Psychology and Religion

Biblical and classical research in the *Patrologia Graeca.*

The development of the concept of personality from Greek literature to the present.

The influence of the Mormons on American life since 1830.

Education for leadership in the church.

Plan for lay activity in the Christian churches.

Religion in tax-supported schools and colleges.

Religious influences in the American Revolution.

The use of psychological testing in personnel administration.

History, other than American

American influences in the founding of Australia.
The "Benelux" Customs Union—a pattern for Europe.
Communism in China in relation to Russia's foreign policy.
The former Japanese mandated islands.
The Golden Ox Road to Szechuan: a geographical and historical study of the cultural and economic development of the Shensi-Szechuan road route.
The Ottoman Empire, its reform and westernization, and its place in European diplomacy.
Imperialism in the Pacific.
Japanese invasion and occupation of China.
Pakistan: historical, economic, physiographic, ethnographic problems.
Macedonian history and the Macedonian problem.
The climate, physiography, vegetation and cartography of low latitude deserts and steppe regions.
The role of western educational institutions in the Arab states.
The war effort of the U. S.

American History

Historical relationship of Japan and America and the Japanese in America.
Alaskan Indian economy.
The assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
The Texas Revolution, 1835–1836.
California's centenary.
Early Spanish voyages in the Pacific.
Frontier forts of Pennsylvania.
Life of John C. Calhoun.
Metropolis and frontier in American expansion.
Anthropological, historical, economic and political studies concerning Puerto Rico.
Indian policy of Brazil, 1822–1889.
Maximilian in Mexico, 1863–1867.
Uruguayan social policy, 1935–1941.

Geography, Anthropology, Folklore

The environment of the Eurasian Arctic.
The folklore of the Near and Middle East.
Historical cartography of Southeastern U. S., 1492–1776.
Magnetic observations and studies in Arctic and Antarctic regions.
Psycho-social study of Eskimos.
The Czechs of Wisconsin as a cultural type.

The Social Sciences

The accounting aspects of the Federal Securities Exchange Act.
Agricultural labor in Egypt.
Air cargo, particularly with regard to markets, routes, commodities—existing and potential.
Capital gains and losses, and appraisal of the results from their taxation.
Communist techniques in time of depression.
Statistical terminology in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.
Bio-statistics of the Latin American republics.
Economic aspects of foreign policies of occupying countries as relating to occupied areas.
The economics of national defense expenditures.
Facilitating the flow of savings into private investment.
Follow-up on 31 aid-to-dependent-children cases dropped from public assistance rolls.
Islamic regulation of economic life.
Middle East economics and finance, trade and investment.
Monetary policy as an international phenomenon.
Taxation and government expenditures related to the trucking industry.

Political Science

The Arab League in the new world order.
Documentation of proposed legislation concerning food and drugs from 1789 to 1906.
Bringing up children as citizens of a democracy.
British colonial reforms in recent years.
Congressional participation in Federal appropriations legislation.
Control of bureaucracy in the national government.
Czechoslovak-Russian relations, political and economic, 1914–1945.

Development of the executive branch of the government.
Development of U. S. policy in trusteeships, 1919–1945.
Elements of the U. S. Constitution.
Foreign policy of Alexander Hamilton.
Genocide.
Growth of self-government in America.
The Indian National Congress.
The influence of the specialized agencies of the United Nations on world affairs.
Legislative history of the Taft-Hartley Act.
Occupation policies in Japan and Korea.
Political background of foreign concessions in the Middle East.

Law

Constitution and competence of civil courts in the U. S.
Evolution of patent laws and their effect upon the lives of the average U. S. citizen.
International law of civil strife.
State of authorities relating to prosecution of heads of government for initiating war.
Willoughby's concept of law.

Education

Academic freedom; the extent of student rights in colleges and universities and limitation on the authority of administrative officials.
Audio-visual aids, especially motion pictures, as used in education.
Education in Egypt.
History of classical scholarship in America.
Philosophical trends in American education, 1800–1940.
Translation of the *Metalogicon* of John of Salisbury.

Music

The implication of religious dogma in colonial music.
Music and composers of England and America.
Bibliography of Latin-American Music.

Fine Arts

Griffin cauldrons and related bronzes in early Greek art.
Hindu temple sculptures.
The Cathedral of Bourges—medieval symbolism in architecture and ritual.
The introduction of modern art to America and the critical attitude toward it.
The manufactured house.

Literature

American literature and the idea of democracy.
Astronomical lore in Chaucer.
Background of history in medieval Spanish drama.
Bacon's place in the scientific renaissance of the 17th century.
Contribution of the Jewish novelist to the American scene, 1870–1940.
A history of newspapers in relation to government subsidy.
History of the Russian intelligentsia.
The humorous and satirical writings of Benjamin Franklin.
Origin of the Armenian language.
Poetry of Alfred the Great.
Who was Shakespeare?

Science

Coefficients in cyclotomic polynomials.
Properties of real gases under high pressures.
Influence of sound on man.
Mathematical statistics—theory and practice of sampling.
Neutron capture by water vapor at various temperatures.
The mechanics of the Newtonian theory.

Medicine

The influence of disease on history.
Preparation of a textbook on pathology in Chinese.
The progress made in understanding the effects of the pituitary and thyroid glands on personality and development.
Rehabilitation of disabled veterans after World War I and the present parallel.
Research in the distribution of medical care.

Agriculture

A comparative study of agricultural policies in the United States, England, Australia and Canada.
The botany and history of *Oryza* and *Zizania*, including wild and cultivated rices.
Investigations of plant genetics in soybeans.
Methodology of agricultural economics in China.
Physical conditions in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt as they relate to agriculture, particularly the drainage of farm lands.
Rural life of French Canada.

Technology

The better analysis of drinking water.
Discussions in foreign periodicals of roof control and induced caving-in in coal mines.
The boundary layer in aeronautics.
Changes in modulus of elasticity of metals during accelerated fatigue testing.
Control and operation of synchronous motors to close angular tolerances.
Facsimile–recording of high speed teletype signals.
Relations between special treatment and transformation in alloy steels.

Military Science

Changing tactics in warfare as influenced by the technological development of weapons.
Depth warfare.
Arctic warfare.
Revolutionary techniques in India, Indonesia and Burma during the twentieth century.
The Stars and Stripes and morale.

Naval Science

Submarine blockade of Great Britain, World Wars I and II.
U. S. naval history, naval policies and sea power during and after World War II.

Bibliography

Geomorphology, beach erosion, hydraulics and kindred matters.
Arctic research materials.
French policy in Algeria, 1830–1947.
Negro magazines, 1865–1900.
Oriental ethnology and sociology for the past five years.
Periodical literature in the field of population.
Puerto Rican bibliography, 1930–1946.
The wandering printers of the Iberian peninsula in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Specialized Services

The general service to readers includes the reading room, the bibliographic, the lending and the photo-reproduction activities which depend principally upon the general collections of books, periodicals, government publications and newspapers. The specialized services on the other hand are those which are concerned with materials which are either in a particular non-book form (as for example manuscripts or sound recordings), in particular subjects (such as music), in particular languages (such as Chinese or Hebrew), or which are intended for the use of special groups of users (such as books and sound recordings for the blind). Each of these divisions has responsibility for reference and bibliographical work, and for recommending and appraising acquisitions in its field. Some of them also have responsibilities with respect to the processing of some or all of the materials in their custody.

The Aeronautics Division

The results of aeronautical research are to be found not only in publications which appear in the book-trade, but to a much greater extent in the publications of governmental units, international organizations, and industrial and technological establishments. These are materials sometimes very difficult to obtain, requiring special efforts to secure. In the interest of improving the arrangements with regard to these classes of materials, the Chief of the Division made a visit during the past

fiscal year to a number of the countries of western Europe, continuing visits which he made in the previous year to Latin America. The results have been gratifying. Especially from England, France and Switzerland the Library has secured or is securing not only reports of war-time aeronautic research and development, but also very extensive groups of literature representing present developments.

The same tendency of technological material to consist not only of printed books and periodical articles, but also of materials less easy to organize such as mimeographed research reports, specifications, orders, bulletins, drawings, maintenance and inspection manuals, reports of investigations of accidents, and economic decisions and directives, has an additional result in that these materials are not easily subjected to the usual process of descriptive and subject cataloging. It is nevertheless obvious that such ephemeral materials as these form in significant measure the sources from which the books and periodical articles are later written, and that they are therefore necessary for furnishing up-to-date, precise and frequently critical data. Consequently, on this sort of material the Division is faced with the necessity of imposing its own processes of arrangement and cataloging. During the past year the incoming material of this kind amounted to some 22,000 pieces. Of the more than 500 volumes prepared for the bindery last year, over two-thirds represented previously uncataloged serials.

During the year the Division was able to assist in the public dissemination of two important groups of aeronautical material. One of these was the collection of the publications of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. During the war years, many of the reports of critical research undertaken by the Committee were necessarily issued only under stringent security restrictions, some of them in such small editions that they were soon out of print and available only in the NACA's own files. To insure public availability of all the reports on as inexpensive a basis as possible the Committee has deposited with the Library a complete negative microfilm of the more than 5,000 research reports released since its establishment in 1915. Negative microfilm copies of all future reports will be deposited as they are released to be used in the preparation of positive microfilm or enlargement prints on order. The Division has made a check list of the contents of this microfilm by author, date, code numbers and subject.

Another important body of material deposited during the year relates to the work of the President's Air Policy Commission. The data on which the Commission worked can now be studied in the prepared statements of governmental and industrial agencies, in the stenographic transcript of the testimony of their representatives, and in the three-volume digest of public discussion which form part of the record of the Commission's work. As basic source material for the whole of American aviation, this record provides the commercial and military counterpart to the NACA research deposit.

The Division has in the past attempted to maintain four important index catalogs—the Aeronautical Index (to periodical articles), the Biographical Index, the Dictionary Catalog, and the Author Catalog. As a result of a reduced force and of the increase of other work, only the last-named control was maintained completely during the year, and few additions were made to the other files. Of 300,000 cards received from Wright Field constituting the Air Documents Index of captured technical documents, only 36,295 were filed by the end of the year. The chief reliance for reference service on technical developments is now consequently placed upon the Pacific Aero-

nautical Index, into which 37,488 cards were filed, bringing the total number to approximately 90,000.

The work of the Division during the year showed increases in direct service to readers, and in responses to correspondence and telephone requests. In addition, the Division prepared 97 bibliographical lists containing 4,987 entries, on such subjects as aerial gunnery, aeronautics in Japan, helicopter rotor design, Polar aviation, seeding by aircraft, and wind tunnel turbulence. It prepared and published a check list of the aeronautical periodicals and other serials in the Library—an impressive publication of 129 pages, listing 1,585 serials from 52 countries. For the Congressional Aviation Policy Board the Division prepared an annotated 58-page bibliography, which was issued as a publication of the Board; a bibliography on air power accompanied the published lecture, *Fundamentals of Air Power*, delivered by Mr. John C. Cooper as the second in the series of lectures sponsored jointly by the National Air Council and the Library. The Division is also cooperating with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the publishing firm of Edwards Brothers in publishing a bibliography of aeronautics based upon Library of Congress printed cards.

Much of the Division's work has necessarily been on behalf of other Federal Government agencies. For one agency the Division made a study of German aviation policy which broadened into a general study of German transportation, 1919 to 1939. The Division also worked closely with the Air Coordinating Committee.

On March 5, 1948, there was constituted in the Division (but since established as a separate division), with the aid of funds transferred from the U. S. Air Force, an Air Research Unit to conduct researches and to make reports on problems of interest to that agency through use of the Library's collections.

The Division for the Blind

During the past year the Library completed a half century of work on behalf of the blind. The contrast between the conditions of this work as they existed on November 4, 1897, when the then new Reading Room for the Blind was opened in the northwest corner of the basement floor of the Main Building, and as they exist today is extreme. In 1897 there was no generally accepted standard of Braille in the United States; only an extremely small portion of the blind population could read any of the Braille alphabets then in use; and the minute quantity of "improving" books which had been reproduced in any one of these alphabets was not calculated greatly to encourage potential readers to undergo the training necessary to use them. In 1898 the Library's entire collection of books in raised characters amounted to 219 volumes, amounting to perhaps 40 titles, with 331 other pieces of music, maps and magazines. Because of this dearth of reading material, the Reading Room for the Blind was genuinely a "reading" room but in a sense not usual to libraries—blind persons were brought to the Reading Room by voluntary workers to hear books read aloud, and the Librarian reported in 1897 that "many ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services to come and give readings for the blind."

Fifty years later finds the situation greatly changed. There are precise and generally accepted standards for raised type; in addition to the youthful blind who learn to read these types in schools, the elderly blind are taught to read by trained workers in their homes.

Except for the additional advantages which the knowledge of reading and writing in Braille can bring, it is not even necessary to learn to do this in order to receive the advantages of library service—the talking book brings literature in

recorded form to those who cannot read books with their fingers. Large and varied collections of press-printed books in Braille and Moon types, and of talking book records are placed in strategic locations throughout the country. These books and records, as well as the special machine for reproducing the talking book records are supplied under a Federal appropriation administered by the Library of Congress. Few blind readers now visit the libraries where their books are stored, but instead the books are brought to their doors and taken from them by the mail carrier.

The Reading Room for the Blind was an innovation in 1897; and the Library of Congress is proud to have been able to assist, in one way or another, at the various stages by which the conditions of 1897 have been ameliorated to those of 1947 and 1948. Within four months after the establishment of the Reading Room for the Blind, similar reading rooms were established in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. The Library participated in the movement for standardization of Braille in 1917 and again in 1932; from 1918 until 1943 it participated with the American Red Cross in an organized plan by which Braille books were transcribed and bound by volunteer workers in Red Cross chapters throughout the country. Since 1931 the Library has been the trustee of the Federal appropriation for Books for the Adult Blind, for procuring and distributing editions of Braille and talking books to the regional libraries throughout the country. By Act of Congress approved August 8, 1946, the authorization for appropriations for executing the provisions of the Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind was increased to $1,125,000 from the previous authorized amount of $500,000. The first appropriation under the new authorization was for the past fiscal year, and was in the amount of $1,000,000.

A principal purpose of the enlarged appropriation was to purchase new talking book reproducers, not only to replace the prewar models, many of which were ten years old and fast wearing out, but also to supply the demand for additional machines from new readers. Contracts were placed for 8,500 new machines at a cost of $302,750; these machines will be distributed to the blind through the 55 State agencies. They are especially designed for the use of talking book records, and 7,500 of them are equipped with semi-permanent needles. Meanwhile, the cost of upkeep of the older machines is indicated by the fact that $55,000 was allotted for repairs, and 4,500,000 steel needles had to be purchased for use with the older machines at a cost of $13,424.

In the book procurement program, 225 new titles in Braille were distributed in 65,368 volumes at a cost of $117,974. Ten titles, amounting to 1,104 volumes, were purchased in Moon type at a cost of $14,384. Thirty-eight subscriptions were placed, on behalf of the distributing libraries, to a number of magazines in Braille and Moon types, amounting to 38,701 issues. In addition to these purchases, volunteer Braillists throughout the country completed 91 single-copy books in 178 volumes. This side of the program is most important, since these are books for which the potential demand does not justify an edition, but the single copy can be of the greatest possible importance for the university student or the practicing lawyer, for instance, who wishes to make immediate use of it and to future users having similar needs. Of the talking books, 145 titles were ordered at a cost of $373,269. In the selection of the book titles to be embossed or recorded, assistance was received from the Book of the Minute Committee, the Readers' Advisory Group and the Librarian's Advisory Group. Lists of the titles ordered are placed in the Appendix.

The Library's own collection of books and recordings for the blind, now grown from 550 to 66,667 volumes and pieces, serves not only as one of the regional libraries under the Books for the Adult Blind program, but as a national collection in the sense that it contains much material not available in any of the other regional libraries, but which is available for loan throughout the country. During the year the collection of embossed books was expanded by two gifts of Braille materials—the Students' Library of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky, consisting of approximately 1,500 volumes, and a miscellaneous collection of approximately 3,000 volumes from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland. During the past year the Division circulated a total of 43,867 volumes and pieces to 2,072 borrowers. The total included 26,131 containers of talking books, 17,262 volumes of Braille, and 474 volumes of Moon type books.

Through the 26 distributing libraries 312,757 volumes of embossed books were distributed to 10,435 readers, and 542,951 containers of talking book records were distributed to 17,420 readers.

Although the staff of the Division was reduced by four positions from its previous size under a limitation upon personal services which was placed in the appropriation language, various arrangements have enabled it to execute its assignments. The salaries of four members of the Circulation Service were charged against the general appropriations of the Library, but, in addition, the Division received considerable help from a group of dollar-a-year volunteer workers—twenty in number—who gave the Division assistance amounting to 1,075 man-hours in the labelling and general preparation of books for service.

The Hispanic Foundation

The principal activities of the Foundation during the year were continuation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, the preparation of the report on the First Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, and the completion of the bibliographical guides under the program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics. The usual activities of the Foundation were also continued in service to readers, in participation in programs for fostering cultural relations with Latin America, in the steady development of the Hispanic collections, in the work of consultants, in visits, articles and lectures by staff members, and in cooperation with Hispanic libraries and scholars. Under a grant to the Library from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Director spent one-half of his time for twelve months beginning September 15, 1947, in carrying on historical research in connection with the preparation of an edition of *Historia de las Indias*, by Bartolomé de las Casas.

The view was accepted during the year that the most useful contribution which the Foundation could make to Hispanic scholarship and Hispanic cultural relations would be continuance of the editorial work on the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. This work was therefore accepted as the primary and continuing bibliographic responsibility of the Foundation's staff. When Dr. Miron Burgin, who had previously served as editor of the *Handbook*, resigned in February to join the State Department, he was continued on a part-time basis as Consultant in Latin American Bibliography until June 4. At that time Dr. Aguilera was assigned to serve as editor-in-chief and Dr. Charmion Shelby as assistant editor. As a result of the year's work, volume 11 of the *Handbook*, devoted to the publications of 1945,

was ready for distribution early in the present fiscal year, and copy for a considerable portion of volume 12 was made ready for the press. The volume continues to be published and distributed by the Harvard University Press which has been responsible for this portion of the work from the beginning. The Advisory Board on the *Handbook*, under the chairmanship of Professor C. H. Haring of Harvard University, met twice during the year.

The first Assembly of the Librarians of the Americas took place in Washington from May 12 to June 6, 1947. Before its adjournment the Assembly had accepted the offer of the Library to serve provisionally as the Assembly's Secretariat in order to prepare the report of its proceedings and to take care of post-Assembly correspondence. During the year the report of the proceedings was edited and multilithed in a volume of 314 pages; this was distributed late in the fiscal year. With its release the Library's responsibility for maintaining a Secretariat to serve the first Assembly came to an end.

Further progress was made in the completion of the bibliographical guides undertaken as a part of the program of the Interdepartmental Committee for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. Final proof reading was effected on the *Guide to the Art of Latin America* which appeared before the end of the year; final revision was given to the manuscripts for the guides to the official publications of Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela and they were sent to the press. The manuscript for *La obra impresa de los intelectuales Españoles en América, 1936-1945* was completed and arrangements have been made by which this bibliography of the writings of Spanish emigrés to the Americas as a result of the civil strife in Spain will be published by the Stanford University Press, from which the Library will secure reprints.

The Foundation has continued its activity in stimulating cooperation, especially in library matters, with the Latin American countries. It assisted in the negotiations by which Mr. Arthur McAnally of the University of New Mexico was sent to Peru for seven months to accept an assignment from Dr. Luis Alberto Sánchez, Rector of the University of San Marcos, to reorganize the University Library. Similarly, arrangements were made with the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País and the State Department to send Miss Marietta Daniels for six months to Cuba to reorganize the Library of that important Cuban institution. The Foundation facilitated the visit of the delegation of the Argentine Joint Congressional Committee on the Library to study the reference service and other services of the Library of Congress, and to visit other principal libraries in the United States. Professor Arturo Morales renewed his visit of the the previous year in his capacity as Consultant on the Puerto Rican Collections in order to continue the examination and evaluation of these collections. Professor Morales has completed a detailed and extremely interesting and useful report.

The Law Library

The Law Library, though one of the specialized reference services, constitutes a separate Department within the organization of the Library. Its collection, at the end of the fiscal year, contained 698,100 volumes and pamphlets in addition to large quantities of material not in volume or pamphlet form. Many other legal works, not included in the total, are classified under economic, sociological, and other subjects (such as taxation, criminology, international law, etc.) in the general classified collection. Acquisitions during the year consisted of 19,442 volumes and pamphlets. In addition to these there were 2,771 volumes purchased under the

special appropriation for the Library of the Supreme Court, 957 volumes resulting from the binding of 22,235 numbers of periodicals and other pieces, 369 volumes accessioned as serials, and many other unbound parts not included in the volume-and-pamphlet count, e. g., 20,430 records and briefs for cases before the principal Federal courts; an estimated 83,921 issues of periodicals and other serials (including 6,233 issues of official gazettes received by air mail from Latin American countries); pocket supplements; advance reports, decisions, digests, etc.

Sources of acquisitions in 1947 and 1948 were as follows:

	1947	*1948*
Purchases	12,528	11,656
Copyright deposits	2,917	2,052
Gift, official deposit, exchange and transfer	3,307	5,734
Totals	18,752	19,442

Composition of acquisitions by area were as follows:

	1947— percent	*1948— percent*
United States	57	30
British	9	10
Latin American	15	24
Other foreign	19	36
	100	100

Important additions were made with respect to law books in the Slavic languages. Mr. Hobbs' trip resulted in the acquisition of much useful material relating to the Far East.

Because the Library has never completely developed a notation for its classification of legal materials, the operation of classification of books on the shelves, with the attendant work on the catalog and shelf list, is performed by the Law Library's own staff. With a continuously rising reference demand and with a reduced staff, the work of shelf classification presented a heavy burden, not only upon the classifier in the Anglo-American Law Section, but even more upon the other sections where no such position is available. The number of pieces classified during this year was 22,868, a slight increase over the previous year. For the catalogs of the Division approximately 70,740 cards were prepared and filed, including 34,512 from the backlog which was reduced to 28,788 cards. In the Periodicals Section 77,867 pieces were recorded while an additional 3,417 pieces were checked in at the Reference Desk, and the Latin American official gazettes and the records and briefs of Federal courts were separately recorded. At the end of the year 60,000 serial items still remained unaccessioned. Binding suffered: only 2,593 volumes were forwarded to the Bindery, 18 percent fewer than in the previous year.

Reference demands increased. Readers were 9 percent more numerous than in the previous year, reaching 59,807, an all-time high; they required 28 percent more conferences on methods for conducting their researches and 37 percent more direct assistance in answering questions; and 32 percent more books were issued to them. Telephone requests from congressional offices increased 22 percent, and from the general public 32 percent.

The Law Library in the Capitol was called upon for aid by 84 percent of the membership of the Senate and 56 percent of that of the House; and the use of its books amounted to 41,613 volumes. The American and British Law Section checked nearly 700 bibliographies and searched for purchase purposes more than 9,000 items; at the end of the year it had a backlog of some 6,000 items for processing; and it handled 995 inquiries from readers. The Latin American Law Section had 1,303 readers and 2,376 telephone calls (increased from 1,206 and 1,882, respectively, in 1947); it read proof on the remaining

guides to the law and legal literature of the other American Republics; increasing use was made of its materials in university courses and by Government agencies; but for lack of staff it had to refuse a number of important requests for research.

The Foreign Law Section received 4,309 more volumes last year than in the previous year (the total was 7,495). Reference inquiries made to it were more than quadrupled—from 379 to approximately 1,600 It prepared 162 reports in 741 pages, of which 71 were in response to congressional requests. These reports dealt with the legal systems of 56 foreign countries on subjects as varied as the control of atomic energy and maternity leave for workers. The Periodical and Serial Section in addition to recording serial receipts amounting to 74,035 pieces, added 181 new titles to the serial file, prepared 347 volumes for binding, assisted 2,081 readers, responded to 1,236 telephone calls, and searched 445 sources of material.

The Manuscripts Division

Dr. St. George Leakin Sioussat, who had been Chief of the Manuscripts Division since 1938, retired on March 31, 1948, and the Assistant Chief, Dr. Thomas P. Martin, resigned a little more than a month later. Following Dr. Sioussat's retirement, Mr. Dan M. Lacy, the Assistant Director for Acquisitions, was given an interim appointment to serve also as Acting Chief of the Division, and on June 1, 1948, Dr. Solon J. Buck, who had resigned as Archivist of the United States to accept the position, was appointed Chief.

The outstanding event in the chronicle of the Division's activities during fiscal year 1948, which was indeed the most signalized event for the whole Library during that period, was the formal opening of the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln on July 26, 1947. This event has been described earlier in this Report. Due to the extensiveness and care with which the preparations had been conducted, it was possible, from the moment of the opening, to make the Collection with its indexes completely available to students who wished to use it in the Library and by microfilm to those outside it.

The number of manuscripts acquired during the year is estimated at 279,746 pieces. This material was in 373 collections, 73 of which represented purchases, 194 gifts, 4 deposits, 56 transfers, 10 exchanges, 23 copies made by permission, and 13 other sources. By far the larger part of the total came in 23 large collections each of 1,000 pieces or more. Included in this group were papers of John Hay, Frederick Law Olmstead, Ray Stannard Baker, William G. McAdoo, Clara Barton, and Brand Whitlock.

The review of deposits which is scheduled to be made every three years, has advanced slightly, and disposition was made of 21 deposits during the year, leaving a balance of 45 still pending. Material acquired under the Wilbur Fund for reproductions of material in European archives relating to American history resulted in the acquisition of 12,207 pages from the Archivo General de Indias at Seville. During the year it was possible to make preliminary accession records of every collection received, but it was not possible to complete the permanent records, and the gap between preliminary and permanent recording becomes wider with increasing arrearages each year.

The number of readers increased from 3,871 in fiscal year 1947 to 4,735 in 1948 (22 percent increase); the number of pieces issued to readers from 41,908 to 65,131 (55 percent increase); letters written from 1,032 to 1,464 (42 percent increase).

Progress was made in the preparation of guides designed to assist in the use of the collections. Miss Clemence continued the calendaring of the Mexican documents in

the Harkness Collection; Mrs. Eaton supplemented the guide to letters from, to or relating to Thomas Jefferson and added entries to the index of the George Washington Papers; and Miss MacPherson completed indexes to the William Pitt Fessenden and Short Family collections. Miss Griffin continued work on a *Guide to Manuscripts Relating to American History in Spanish Depositories Reproduced by the Division of Manuscripts.*

The processing activities of the Division were conducted, during the year, on three levels. At the preliminary level, 595 collections were examined, 406 arranged, 236 placed in manuscript boxes and 653 shelved. At the second level, final arrangement was given 3 collections, and 7 were prepared in whole or in part for binding. At the cataloging, calendaring and indexing level, 445 principal catalog cards were made for 295 collections, in addition to 757 special catalog cards, 1,215 calendar cards and 503 index cards. Seventy-two collections were reshelved, and 379 shelves were read for proper arrangement. It required 12,343 cards to record the work of repair, binding and lamination; 9 collections in 232 volumes were sent to the Bindery, among them the papers of A. E. Housman, William H. Moody, Henry Watterson, Jacob Hope, Charles Thomson, and Nathanael Greene; 6 collections in 271 volumes were returned from the Bindery; in the Repair Shop (operated by the Government Printing Office) 62,917 manuscripts were repaired, 35,375 were laminated (as compared with 370 mousselined in the previous year), and other repair work was performed.

The Maps Division

At the close of the fiscal year the cartographic collections numbered 1,830,278 pieces, including 675,004 duplicates. The maps, views, atlases, books and pamphlets, globes, gazetteers and other materials accessioned during the year (excluding duplicates which numbered 13,714 pieces) amounted to 57,978 items. This figure was a drop from the 76,372 items in fiscal year 1947, but was larger than for any prewar year, and represented an average accretion of 5,974 items per month.

Actually, the figure for pieces accessioned is far below the total number of pieces received. As a first step in accommodating the work-load to the capabilities of the force the decision was made to accession only current publications and a limited amount of rare material. All other material has been relegated to join the great mass of unprocessed material in the Annex attic, now totalling an estimated 350,000 pieces.

The past year constituted the first full year of operation of the Joint Map Procurement Committee representing the principal Government map libraries. Specialists in geography and maps, under the State Department served as procurement agents for the Joint Committee in Latin America, southeastern Europe and Asia, the British Isles, northwestern Europe, and southern Europe and Africa. In consequence, the maps and atlases received through exchange with foreign governments totalled 14,836 during the year, an increase of 220 percent over fiscal year 1947.

As the principal depository for governmental publications, the Library automatically receives large quantities of maps. Because Federal map publishing is at present at a high peace-time level, the Division received more than 12,000 new maps from various Federal agencies during the year. Some 2,700 additional items were received through copyright deposit. The limited staff was unable to solicit gift material, and purchases were restricted to a few important items. Domestic exchanges were continued, but since it is impossible for the Division to list material available for this purpose,

they were limited principally to those institutions whose representatives could visit the Maps Division and make a personal selection from the available duplicates. Yet more than 12,300 maps thus selected were sent out on exchange during the year.

In the Division's processing work the only objective completely achieved was the preliminary processing of the current publications—namely, the 71,692 pieces accessioned and added to the collections. In addition, 20,166 maps and charts, including all current accessions in this category as well as a formidable arrearage from 1947, were titled for filing. No action was possible on the long-term project of cataloging the entire collection of some million or more maps, but—as an aid in current control—the Division is now making use of the aniline cards prepared by the Copyright Office for all current map copyright entries. The project for preparing printed catalog cards for the maps distributed by the Army Map Service to depository libraries was kept current; entries for this project now total 992, of which 456 were prepared during 1948. A source of map information of great use to the Division is supplied by the cards for the foreign maps which are currently received in the cooperating group of Federal map libraries. To date slips for 1,950 titles have been received and filed. Atlas cataloging in the Division suffered during the year because of the more immediately urgent demands of the Reference Section, and only 231 titles in 478 volumes were cataloged or recataloged. Map mounting, as a result of the reduction in the staff of the Library Branch Bindery of the Government Printing Office, dropped from 45,806 to 3,759 during the year.

The Division's situation with respect to map filing equipment has become critical. All available equipment is now being used to capacity, and the addition of 70,463 maps during the year—with no new equipment—compelled recourse to time-consuming, inefficient and injurious expedients.

The reference load increased notably, and in the number of readers, telephone requests and correspondence inquiries surpassed the totals for the peak war year, 1943. As a result, the staff of three in the Reference Section proved insufficient, and it was necessary to use a large proportion of the time of the Assistant Chief, to detail the atlas cataloger to the Section for three months, and to assign various other staff members to the reference desk during emergencies and rush periods. No work of preparing bibliographies and reference aids could consequently be undertaken. The total number of readers served was 3,766 (15 percent increase over 1947); telephone requests numbered 2,363 (52 percent increase); reference letters answered amounted to 532 (20 percent increase, representing in this single category an increased work-load of more than one man-year); materials lent amounted to 2,097 items (19 percent increase). It is interesting to note that requests from congressional offices and from the general public increased, while inquiries from other Federal agencies declined somewhat, this being probably due to the availability of the services of other Federal map agencies.

While the preparation of bibliographies and reference aids was beyond the capacity of the regular reference staff, two projects were supported by funds from the Wilbur bequest: preparation of a manual on the care and preservation of maps in libraries, which is almost completed, and compilation of a check list of atlases of the United States, which is still under way. A manual on the physical care and handling of maps in libraries is also being finally edited, and Mrs. LeGear has in preparation a check list of State, county, and local atlases, and is revising the subject headings for the bibliography of cartography.

The Microfilm Reading Room

During the year 4,491 reels of microfilm were acquired (6,208 in 1947), making a total in the collection of 40,285 reels. Since each reel represents from 700 to 2,500 pages of book material, the total number of pages represented is somewhere between 28 and 101 million. The sources of the new films were numerous: projects for the copying both of current and of old newspapers, the American Council of Learned Societies' British Microfilming Project, Brown University's Spanish American Imprints Project, the Modern Language Association, the Office of Technical Services (the Publication Board reports), etc. The collection is highly diversified as to form of the material copied, subject matter, languages represented, etc.

Although the staff consists as before of only two persons, and although the work increased in other respects, notable increases were shown in processing achievements: 3,903 items were cataloged (1,942 in the previous year), and 11,534 cards were filed in the catalogs, bringing these to a total of approximately 72,024 cards. Cataloging represents only one aspect of processing, however, for each film has to be inspected, leaders and trailers have often to be spliced on and boxes labelled, some films need to be cut and respliced, and in order to prevent wear on negatives, positives have to be ordered and separately handled. Much time was spent in this work of physical preparation. One item indicative of progress in the operations: 2,202 boxes were labelled. About 8,000 reels of microfilm, not included in the 40,285-reel total given for the collection above, are awaiting accessioning and further treatment.

While the number of readers decreased somewhat from the previous year, there was an increase in the number of reels which they used. At the same time the use of the collection in the preparation of copies for sale through the Photoduplication Service decreased, and thus the total use of the collection increased very slightly to 3,494 reels.

The Music Division

On June 30, 1948 the contents of the Music Division numbered 1,785,000 pieces. Of these 1,583,496 were in music proper; 98,183 were in the literature of music; 47,646 were in the theory and teaching of music; and 55,684 were sound recordings (but this figure does not include the large collection of sound recordings transferred to the Library several years ago by the Office of War Information and which are piled up in the cellar in the containers in which they arrived.)

Accessions of the year numbered 60,026 pieces, whose sources were as follows:

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Transfer, exchange and other	Total
Music	44, 271	31	678	75	45, 055
Music literature	265	53	360	121	799
Music theory	774	5	48	23	850
Sound recordings	4	3, 846	2, 172	7, 300	13, 322
Totals	45, 314	3, 935	3, 258	7, 519	60, 026

It is clear from the table that by far the most voluminous source of materials in almost all categories is copyright; and that gifts and transfers each accounts for more items than does purchase.

There were a number of notable acces-

sions during the year. The manuscripts which became part of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation are mentioned below. Three full scores of operettas by Victor Herbert—*The Lady of the Slipper*, *Miss Dolly Dollars*, and *Miss 1917*—were presented by Mr. William Randolph Hearst. A group of Victor Herbert autographs, including the only known manuscript of *Kiss Me Again* was given by Mrs. Gustave Klemm in memory of her husband who had been a pupil and friend of the composer. A final group of Herbert papers, less famous than the preceding but none the less interesting, were purchased. As a gift from Miss Marianne Kneisel the Division has finally obtained an example of a musical autography by Antonín Dvořák (a sketch for the first movement for his Quartet in A-flat, Op. 105), as well as a Berceuse for violin and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler. A number of early publications relating to the flute were purchased through the fund established by the late Professor Dayton C. Miller in connection with his collection of flutes. The most interesting purchase of the year was a group of seven incunabula of engraved music executed by Johann Sadler in Antwerp between 1584 and 1590, and constituting the earliest known examples of the engraving of music, a process which in later centuries was to become the standard means for reproducing music in its written form.

The largest acquisitions of recorded music were from commercial firms such as RCA-Victor, Columbia, Decca and Capital, which have all presented copies of their recordings throughout the year. To these were added a number of imported items acquired by purchase, the largest block in this field being a collection of approximately 1,000 discs selected by Dr. Horace Poleman on his trip to India, and some 700 recordings from Czechoslovakia.

During the year the Division completed the American Music Loan Library Project on behalf of the State Department. This Project, transferred to the Library four years ago, consisted in selecting, acquiring, and finally in cataloging representative collections of American music, both printed and recorded, for the use of 24 Music Loan libraries maintained by the Department in Latin America. The final stage of the Project, the preparation of catalogs, involved the printing of cards which show not only usual bibliographic data but also in many instances the performing time and copyright information so as to make them available for performance purposes in foreign countries. A total of 213,000 cards was printed and sets were made for each library. With the completion of this filing work the Library's participation in the Project ended.

The Chief of the Folklore Section attended two international conferences during the year—the meeting of the International Folk Song Commission in London, and the meeting of the International Commission on Folk Arts and Folk Lore in Paris. The occasion of these conferences was used to arrange for exchanges of materials, and to strengthen our relationships with other institutions having the same interest in folk material. The most notable acquisition in the folk-song field was the Smithsonian-Densmore Collection of 3,591 cylinders of rare American Indian music, accompanied by a transfer from the National Archives of the Steele-Clovis Fund which will be used to produce albums of recordings from the collection. During the year the Section completed descriptive pamphlets for 6 albums of folk-song recordings—for Brazil, Venezuela, the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, the Seneca Indians, Puerto Rico and Mexico. These pamphlets are intended for release in the near future with the albums of pressings which they describe. Meanwhile, a new catalog of the 107 folk-song recordings which are available in the form of pressings has been

prepared and issued. These pressings contain a total of 341 songs, selected as the best and most representative from the collection of over 10,000 records in the collection.

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

A total of 49 concerts was presented by the Coolidge Foundation during the year. Of these 8 took place in the Library and 41 were presented elsewhere, in places as widely separated as Bowdoin College, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, North Texas State Teachers College, University of Georgia, and the University of California (a complete list appears in the Appendix). A large percentage of these extension concerts were held in small colleges and universities, mostly in the Middle West, which have not previously had an opportunity to present much chamber music. The success of this effort to promote chamber music in relatively untouched areas is confirmed by the increase in number of applications since received from small colleges, requesting subsidies for a similar experiment.

The programs of these concerts presented many points of interest. For the first time in many years a vocal ensemble was included (the Washington Concert of December 5). Also unusual was the fact that two of the concerts (the Washington concerts of March 12 and May 21) were devoted to music for viola and piano, a combination not often heard in chamber music series. The Foundation was particularly successful last year in introducing new chamber music compositions to the American public. These included string quartets by Egon Wellesz (Washington, October 30), Ross Lee Finney (Boston, December 31) and Jean Rivier (Washington, January 21). The Foundation also presented the first performances of piano quartets by Georges Enesco (Washington, October 31) and by Robert Palmer (Washington, February 6). A concert by Paul Doktor in Washington on March 12 also included first performances of a Passacaille for viola alone by Alfred Pochon, and a Suite in E Minor of Josef Haessig. The programs also contained several works which, though not actually first performances, are rarely heard and therefore are novelties to their audiences.

At the Founder's Day concert on October 30, two medals were presented for outstanding services to chamber music. One of them was awarded to Professor Luther Marchant, head of the Music Department at Mills College, in recognition of his remarkable work in promoting chamber music in the Far West. The other medal was presented to Mr. Louis Speyer, famous oboe and English horn player of Boston, for his important services to chamber music as a performer and conductor. Mrs. Coolidge herself was present to read the citations and to introduce the recipients.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

Twenty-five concerts were presented by the Whittall Foundation during the past year, and important new acquisitions were added to its collections.

Seventeen of the 25 concerts were by the famous Budapest String Quartet, making use of the Foundation's collection of Stradivari string instruments. As is usual, the Quartet spent several months in Washington in order to practice on these instruments. Among the modern works performed were notable compositions by Bartók, Prokofieff, and Samuel Barber. Climaxing the string quartet series were the authoritative interpretation of the late Beethoven quartets. At the beginning of the season music lovers were treated to a complete performance of Bach's *Musical Offering*, enjoying an experience that is rarely offered to concert goers.

A remarkable collection of music in the autographs of their composers was added

to the Whittall Collection during the year. The outstanding acquisition was a group of five autographs formerly in the Wittgenstein Collection in Vienna, including Bach's Cantata No. 10, Haydn's Symphony No. 90, Mozart's Concerto for Violin, K. 219, and Concerto for Piano, K. 238, and Beethoven's Piano Sonata, Op. 109. These manuscripts are all complete works, and include the first complete manuscript by Beethoven acquired by the Library. The Mozart Violin Concerto in A Major may also be said to be the first important manuscript of a work for violin still in the standard concert repertoire which has come to the Library. In addition to these the Whittall Collection acquired the manuscript of Brahms' Third Symphony, arranged for two pianos by the composer. This was particularly gratifying because the Library already had the autograph orchestral score and therefore now has all the autographs of this work left by the composer. Another manuscript acquired by the Collection was the four-hand version of Brahms' First Symphony. This is the more important because of the fact that the autograph of the orchestral score, still in private hands, lacks the first movement which has apparently disappeared. As a result the Library now has the only known autograph of the first movement. Also purchased during the year were the autograph four-hand piano version of Brahms' Sextet, Op. 36, and the original manuscript of Reger's Organ Pieces, Op. 65.

THE RECORDING LABORATORY

This Laboratory was originally equipped and continues to operate on a revolving fund originally provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is, consequently, supported by sales of its records and reimbursement for the operations which it performs in connection with the Library's various projects in sound transcription. During the past year the Laboratory was required to bear the full cost of the engineering staff, part of which had previously been supported by appropriated funds. In addition, due to delays in manufacture, new albums of recordings were not completed, and the total volume of sales consequently declined. The effect of these factors upon the financial status of the Laboratory is apparent in the statement presented in the Appendix.

However, considerable progress was made during the year, which, though not resulting in immediate sales, are expected soon to strengthen the Laboratory's financial situation. Among these was work on a number of albums of pressings, and the preparation of a catalog (*Folk Music of the United States and Latin America*) of all pressings, consisting of 341 titles on 107 records, which have been selected and issued to date as being the best and most representative of the 10,000 records in the collection of the Archive of American Folk Song. The reavailability of parts and other items used in recording equipment also made it possible during the year to replace equipment which had deteriorated and to effect a large number of minor repairs with resultant improvement in the quality of recording.

THE ELSON BEQUEST

This bequest was intended to enable the Library to present at least one lecture a year to be known as the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Lecture. During the past year, however, it was possible to present three such lectures. The first of these, on November 28, by Professor Glen Haydon of the University of North Carolina, "On the Meaning of Music," has been printed and is available as the first of a series of such publications also made possible by a bequest by Mrs. Elson. The other two lectures were in the field of folklore. One of them, on February 27, by Mrs. Helen Hartness Flanders, was on "New England Balladry" and was illus-

81232S—49——5

trated by three singers from Vermont and New Hampshire. The third lecture was given on May 10 by Professor Marius Barbeau, the eminent Canadian folklorist, who spoke on "Canadian Folk and Indian Music."

The Orientalia Division

The Orientalia Division, organized in five sections, not only is the custodian of the publications in the Oriental languages (except for a small amount of Hebraica in the general classified collections), but also performs reference work referring to the areas in which these languages are chiefly spoken, basing this work upon collections in all languages. The collections themselves now number some 300,000 volumes.

THE CHINESE SECTION

This is the oldest of the sections of the Division, with collections beginning with the gift of a set of the *Thirteen Classics* from the Emperor of China in 1869. Its collections expanded very slowly during the past year in comparison with prewar years. The depletion of dealers' stocks as the result of the war-time destruction of books, the economic distress which has beset writers, the shortage of paper, and the wide fluctuations in the currency, have seriously retarded book production and sales. The Chinese titles received during the year numbered 2,114 in 3,791 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes in the collection to 242,581.

Although the Section lost the position of a cataloger of rare books during the year, it was nevertheless able to catalog 14,955 volumes (an increase of 38 percent over the previous year), bringing the number of volumes cataloged to 216,000 or 88 percent of the entire collection. However, in order to make complete use of the work already done, it will be necessary first to duplicate some 9,000 cards which are still in manuscript. This will be done soon. Final arrangements were made during the year for putting to press (in China) *A Catalog of Chinese Rare Books in the Library of Congress* compiled during the war years by Mr. Wang Chung-min, who was cataloger of rare books in the Library for eight years and is now bibliographer in the National Library at Peiping. This work contains descriptive notice of some 17,000 rare books. The Library continues to acquire in original or in microfilm additional local histories, and since the publication in 1942 of Mr. Chu Shih-Chia's analysis of our holdings, has acquired 65 new items in book form and 440 on microfilm. Materials used during the year numbered 11,926 pieces (9,740 in 1947) and readers served increased to 2,523 (1,847 in 1947).

THE HEBRAIC SECTION

Dr. Theodor H. Gaster served as Chief of the Section until his resignation on October 1, 1947. Dr. Glazer was then designated Acting Chief; during his periods of absence on loan to the State Department Dr. Poleman has served in his stead. The staff of the Section had therefore consisted substantially of one person, the Reference Assistant, Miss Ethel Blitzstein, who until the appointment of the new chief, Lawrence Marwick, in the present fiscal year, carried on the work of the Section in all of its phases.

The Hebraic and Yiddish collections number about 41,000 volumes and pamphlets. Approximately 1,330 new titles were added during the year, compared with 462 volumes in 1947. The bulk of the new material in Hebrew came from Palestine where it was selected by the Hebrew University Library. However, shipments have been by sea, and very slow, with the result that new books are often more than a year old by the time they reach our shelves. An attempt was made during the year to increase by purchase the Yiddish collection which hitherto depended entirely upon gift, exchange and

copyright for its growth. Approximately 20 books were acquired by purchase during the year. In addition to books, the Section acquired many newspapers and periodicals from France, Displaced Persons camps in Germany, Poland, the U. S. S. R., Sweden, the Netherlands, Palestine, Canada and South America. It received numerous gifts such as liturgies, Bibles and literature on the Bible, and Yiddish books published in Buenos Aires.

Work was performed during the year toward consolidating the collections and arranging the uncataloged material. This involved the arrangement of some 36,335 volumes as well as current periodicals, an inventory of the reference collection, the segregation of books with title-pages in Roman alphabets for immediate preliminary cataloging, and the completion of the catalogs in instances where printed catalog cards are available.

The collection was used by approximately 850 readers; material issued amounted to 2,407 volumes and about 1,000 periodical issues; 60 pages of translation were made for official use; and bibliographical lists were prepared on such subjects as Judaeo-Hispanic literature, and the literature of Jewish art.

THE JAPANESE SECTION

In the leave of absence of Dr. Beal the Japanese Section was for the second year headed by Mr. John R. Shively. During six months of the year, however, Mr. Shively was himself absent on a visit to Japan in the interest of acquisitions, not only on behalf of the Library, but representing also a number of other American libraries with collections and services in the Japanese field or with ambitions to have them.

The collection now numbers approximately 62,000 cataloged pieces, and is believed to be the largest collection of Japanese materials in any institution open to the public in the Western world. In addition to the cataloged collection, however, large additional groups of as yet uncataloged material were received during the year. From Japan there were received some 12,000 pieces by exchange, transfer and gift as an immediate result of Mr. Shively's visit, and materials subsequently received have amounted to some 25,000 additional pieces. The Foreign Documents Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency has transferred Japanese material to the Library in the estimated amount of 200,000 pieces. Other recently acquired material includes the contents of the Japanese Institute Library of New York which was purchased from the Office of Alien Property more than a year ago and which is about to be delivered to the Library after material already represented in our collection has been segregated for Columbia University; and finally the gift of Dr. Otto Karow, a German scholar long resident in Japan, consisting of about 3,500 volumes, especially strong in philology, local history, and the history of Japanese medicine.

It has not, of course, been possible to catalog all of this material, but extensive measures have been taken toward putting it in order for use. Additional shelving was installed; 167,467 pieces were arranged; 1,881 volumes were labelled; 1,634 volumes were cataloged; 12,634 cards were arranged in files; 379 volumes were sent to the Bindery. The number of titles of current periodicals has jumped from approximately 1,800 in the previous year to more than 3,300. Unprocessed periodicals have been arranged so that they can be serviced. Reader reaction to experiments with typewritten Romanized cards filed alphabetically has been so enthusiastic that the system has been continued. The Union Catalog of Japanese Books has been improved by the addition of several hundred new cards from the University of Michigan, and a microfilm

copy of the Harvard-Yenching Japanese classified subject catalog has been enlarged ready to be cut and filed.

Although much of the Japanese material, for want of a published accession list, printed catalog cards, or other catalog, is relatively unknown, yet the current interest in Japanese studies has resulted in considerable reference use of the collections. The number of readers served was 1,088 and of volumes used was 6,797; there were 1,079 telephone inquiries; 345 pages of translations were prepared in response to official requests; 173 reference letters were written; and 30 brief bibliographies were prepared.

THE NEAR EAST SECTION

Dr. Glazer's appointment as Acting Chief of this Section was automatically extended to cover the past year during which Dr. Glidden continued on loan to the State Department. However, Dr. Glazer was in his turn borrowed in May by the State Department, and in his absence Dr. Poleman served as Acting Chief of the Section. The collections of the Section numbered at the end of the fiscal year 14,964 pieces (9,380 Arabic, 3,920 Turkish, 614 Armenian, 300 Persian, 550 Georgian, and 200 miscellaneous).

Acquisitions of the year numbered over 1,000 volumes, many of which resulted from Dr. Glidden's activities in the Near East. The largest single block of books received was several hundred presented by the newly-formed Committee for the Armenian Collection of the Library of Congress. This Committee, composed of a group of American citizens of Armenian descent, is active in collecting books and manuscripts from all over the world for presentation to the Library.

Ten percent of the entire collection has now been fully cataloged. During the year the Section cataloged 1,060 volumes, arranged 65,504 pieces, sent 118 volumes to the Bindery, and handled 80,311 cards. Some 300 additional entries were made in the preliminary catalog of the 5,000-volume Mansuri Collection, acquired three years ago, the cataloging of which is going ahead at full speed.

The Section received approximately 2,000 requests for information, translated 263 pages in response to official requests, Arabic predominating, and rendered other services. The most important study compiled during the year was the report prepared by Dr. Glazer for the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on *Communism in the Near East*, which was published as a Committee print. In cooperation with the *Middle East Journal*, the Section continued to prepare and publish its cooperative *Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East*. The Section prepared 17 bibliographies for congressional offices, various agencies of the Government, and the public; a selective annotated list on Syria, Lebanon and Iraq was prepared for the use of political officers of the State Department going to these areas; a list on Eritrea and Cyrenaica was prepared at the request of the United Nations. As a member of the Near Eastern Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Glazer was asked to serve as editor of its official bulletin and was made chairman of subcommittees for the preparation of a bibliography of reference works on the Near East and of a list of Arabic texts worthy of translation.

THE SOUTH ASIA SECTION

This section, formerly known as the Indic Section, has within its purview India, Pakistan, Tibet, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, the East Indies, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, and the Philippines. The outstanding feature of the year was the securing of many important publications from all countries of Southeast Asia as a result of the extensive field trip of the Reference Librarian on Southeast Asia (Mr. Hobbs), from November through April. This jour-

ney resulted in the conclusion of exchange arrangements with every country of Southeast Asia, and in the case of Siam, Burma and the Philippines in the drawing up of official exchange agreements between those countries and the United States; in visits to most of the important institutions; in the acquisition of important legal materials from Siam and the Philippines, of British material from Burma, newspapers and periodicals from Malaya, Japanese publications from Singapore and Manila, and other materials regarding the Japanese occupation and the political developments in Indonesia and Indo-China. Arrangements were made with booksellers in every country visited; numerous gifts were secured, and arrangements were made for microfilming.

For the other parts of Southern Asia, however, acquisitions arrangements were not so happy, due especially to the regrouping of the Indian provinces and states into India and Pakistan. Purchase arrangements broke down, and the receipts of official publications were affected. Negotiations to restore the latter were under way during the year, and attempts were made to extend exchange relationships with individual institutions, and to find other means to secure publications from these areas.

The collections of vernacular publications now amount to 11,000 pieces. An important step in processing was made by the decision to print cards for all works in South-Asiatic languages, regardless of whether or not the title-page is in a Western alphabet, in accordance with the Library's general practice. The cards will be printed with transliterations substituted for the vernacular characters.

The Section served 746 readers during the year in addition to 590 visitors, issued 1,730 volumes for use, handled 340 reference requests by telephone and 2,154 other calls, searched 3,625 items and recommended 2,640 for acquisition, arranged 16,488 pieces and arranged and filed 21,567 cards in its catalogs.

The Prints and Photographs Division

On October 7, 1947, the functions of the Prints and Photographs Division were redefined so as to free it from responsibilities in connection with the book collection on the fine arts, and to make clear its responsibilities in connection with the collection of prints, photographs and other illustrative materials, as well as certain additional responsibilities with respect to illustrative materials throughout the Library. During the year considerable progress was made in the reorientation of the Division. Responsibility for reader service on books on the fine arts was transferred to the Stack and Reader Division, the reference collection of several hundred volumes was either returned to the stacks, reassigned to a reference alcove in the Main Reading Room, or transferred to the Rare Books Division or the Orientalia Division. Custody of several hundred current periodicals in the fine arts has been assumed by the Serials Division. Responsibility for reference service in the fine arts, except when involving the special collections or special knowledge of the Division, has been transferred to the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The position of a reference assistant was also transferred for this purpose, and the staff of the Division (which lost 2 other positions through reduction in force) now stands at 9 positions.

During the course of the year the Division received from all sources approximately 600,000 items, consisting of photographs, prints of all kinds, posters and negatives, including 3,233 fine prints acquired by purchase under the Pennell Fund, and by gift. Preliminary processing of this great wealth of material has consisted merely of grouping it into lots according to origin. Each lot is described in cards filed under the various alphabeti-

cal subject headings. In this way controls are maintained until such time as captioning, mounting and filing in the organized collections can be undertaken.

The Pennell Fund Committee, which is responsible for the purchase of prints under the terms of the Pennell bequest, held six meetings in New York and one at the Library, resulting in the selection of 231 prints for purchase. The Sixth National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year (familiarly known as the Pennell Show) was held May 15 to August 15, 1948. Announcements were sent to approximately 3,500 print makers with the result that 1,261 prints by 566 artists were received. This year for the first time the catalog was ready on the opening day. The Carnegie Institute made its usual arrangement for the exhibition of a selection from this show at Pittsburgh following the exhibition here.

The present collections of the Division consist of some five or six hundred separate and varied collections of illustrative material. Each collection has been described on an index card filed under one of several general headings. Physical rearrangement of the Division and of the collections has been partially completed. The fine prints have been moved to the upper level storage cases; some 89 separate series of photographic negatives have been removed from the Photoduplication Service and placed in the Division; a collection of portraits and unsorted material has been placed in the Southeast Curtain; while the classified files of documentary photographs which have been captioned and are open to public access, as well as the albums of the Historic American Buildings Survey photographs, have been removed to the Division's reference room in the Southwest Pavilion. The Pennell Collections as well as the collection of the Society of American Bookplate Collectors and Designers, etc., have been brought together in one of the locked cases.

The statistics of use were reduced sharply as the result of the reorientation of the services. The number of readers was 3,054 as compared with 7,246 in fiscal year 1947, a reduction of 58 percent. There was a similar drop in reference correspondence to 753 letters, amounting to 15 percent below the previous year. Telephone inquiries, on the other hand, increased 25 percent to 2,439; and 8,594 items were supplied for photoduplication. Many of these were ordered for forthcoming publications. The measured drawings and photographs in the Historic American Buildings Survey continued as the group to be the most frequently ordered for photoduplication. The collection was used by the architects engaged in the reconstruction of Fort Osage and the restoration of the General Putnam house at Danvers, Massachusetts, and copies from the collection were ordered by a number of institutions and publishers. Loans of fine prints were made to the Carnegie Institute, the G. B. Speed Memorial Museum, Louisville, the John Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis, the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, and the Montclair Art Museum.

The Rare Books Division

The principal or central collection of the Division consisted, at the end of the fiscal year, of 160,719 volumes, the increase during the past year amounting to 4,160 volumes. A major part of the increase was accounted for by the transfer of 1,259 volumes constituting rare books in science formerly designated as the "Smithsonian Office" collection; a group of 385 volumes was also transferred from the Prints and Photographs Division. The number of broadsides in the Division was 17,160, representing a slight increase.

In addition to these principal collections of the Division there are the Toner Collection of 27,000 volumes, the John Davis Batchelder Collection, and the Woodrow

Wilson Library, as well as other groups of material. The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, consisting of 977 volumes plus a valuable reference collection of 2,695 volumes, is maintained by the donor at Alverthorpe, his home at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. Twenty-six additions were made during the year to this great Collection, which now includes, among other items, 12 early manuscripts, 9 block books, 330 fifteenth century, and 328 sixteenth century books.

In the work of organizing its collections, the Division completed the cataloging of a group of early English almanacs (1,795 titles in 2,464 copies) and commenced work on the documents of the first 14 Congresses. The Library's principal previous record for these was an imperfectly checked copy of General Greeley's well-known bibliography. The cataloging thus far (through the 1st session of the 9th Congress) has identified 1,502 titles in our first set, with a total of 4,537 copies in all sets. The documents prior to 1799 have also been checked in Evans, *American Bibliography*, and show that the Library has approximately 43 percent of the titles listed there. Work on the file of broadsides has consisted in recording 236 items relating to the Continental Congress and 66 items in the Washington Papers; the items themselves are among the collections of the Manuscripts Division. During the year 30,016 cards were added to the catalogs of the Division.

Other work in processing includes the consolidation of the catalogs of the Library's incunabula (representing the Thacher, the Vollbehr and the "general" collections), the commencement of cataloging of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection (in which the Division assisted, though the work has been done by the Descriptive Cataloging Division), the installation of the Woodrow Wilson Library in the room across the hall from the Rare Book Room, the assembling of the books listed in the Wagner-Camp bibliography, *The Plains and the Rockies*, and the consolidation of the deck list of the Toner Collection with the imperfect shelf list which was made a number of years ago.

The Division had 7,529 readers during the year (5 percent increase over the previous year); it issued 28,038 pieces of material, and provided 1,183 items for photoduplication; it answered 527 reference letters and responded to 4,836 telephone calls. It prepared an extensive exhibition of the recent accessions to the Rosenwald Collection, as well as a number of small exhibits in its own foyer.

The Science and Technology Project

This unit of the Library was established on June 3, 1947, for the purpose of providing the Office of Naval Research with certain bibliographical and library services, particularly with respect to the reports of investigations being conducted under its own research and development program, as well as under those of other agencies of the Federal Government. The Project received during the year 39,611 reports (including duplicate copies) and filed 63,486 copies, including current receipts plus a backlog received from the sponsoring office in the previous year. It cataloged 11,100 titles, and prepared 8,173 abstracts. In order to convey this information to the agencies which it serves, the Project has prepared and issued a periodical, *Technical Information Pilot*, and in addition distributed its catalog cards, to the number of 350,851 for 3,182 individual titles. It also reproduced and distributed to official agencies issues of *European Scientific Notes* descriptive of advances in European science and technology.

In addition to this publication of information, the Project replied to 9,057 official requests for information and loaned 14,449 items. It distributed 7,330 copies of the

Office of Scientific Research and Development *Summary Technical Reports* to various Naval installations.

A number of extensive bibliographies and literature surveys were worked on during the year, but failed of completion because of the difficulty of obtaining personnel with the necessary technical training. This obstacle is now being overcome.

A principal interest of the Project is in the use of machine techniques as an aid to the establishment of better bibliographical controls. Experiments have been made with a variety of punched-card and punched-tape equipment, and some of this equipment has been very successfully applied by the Project in the performance of its routine work. A classification scheme for research and development projects has been completed and a code has been developed for applying this classification in connection with punched-card equipment.

The Project has also undertaken, on a transfer of funds from the Research and Development Board, the final work in connection with the processing of the reports of the war-time Office of Scientific Research and Development, namely, the preparation of a complete bibliography. This work progressed during the year, and the end is now in sight. The OSRD Project, which had been merged with the Science and Technology Project, came to a conclusion during the course of the year.

Jointly with the Office of Naval Research, the Project sponsored last November an inter-agency conference on the bibliographical control of governmental technical and scientific reports. This conference was well attended and provoked considerable discussion, as a result of which the Research and Development Board has designated a Panel on Scientific Information to serve as a clearing-house for the bibliographic problems created by the reports of governmental research.

Exhibits and Lectures

The two most important occasions in which the Library has had an opportunity to exhibit its material during the year have already been mentioned—the opening of the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln on July 26, 1947, and the display of a number of important books and documents on the Freedom Train. In addition to these, there were 58 exhibits of material, ranging in size from a few items to extensive displays such as the annual Exhibition of Prints, the exhibit of new accessions of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, and the exhibits commemorating anniversaries of various States. Also there were 52 "Exhibits-of-the-Week", each of which was intended to present a single item, having a special and topical interest.

Continuing the policy of observing significant State anniversaries, an exhibit commemorating the settlement of Georgia, 1733–1948, was opened on February 14, 1948. A catalog of this exhibit has since appeared. An exhibition honoring the centenary of the statehood of Wisconsin was opened on May 29, 1948. By a special effort, in which the cooperation of the Government Printing Office was essential, the catalog for this exhibit was, for the first time for one of these exhibits, ready on the date of opening. Each of these exhibits was accompanied by an informal ceremony in which a member of the congressional delegation from the State made an historical address. Senator Walter F. George opened the Georgia Exhibit, and Senator Alexander Wiley was the speaker on the occasion of the opening of the Wisconsin Exhibit.

On February 9 an exhibition "UNESCO and the Library", prepared in cooperation with the State Department, was opened with addresses by Howland H. Sargeant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, and myself. An

exhibit in recognition of the achievements of the German immigrants of 1848 was opened on May 12 with an address by Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College. An exhibit of photographs by the well-known photographer, Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, on "The Early Architecture of the South" remained on exhibit for several months, and inspired a number of special articles on this interesting subject. The collection of about 150 photographic prints used in the exhibition was later acquired for the Library's collection.

The occasion of the visit to Washington by President Gallegos of Venezuela was marked by an exhibit of the paintings by the young Venezuelan artist Héctor Poleo. At the opening of the exhibit, on June 29, addresses were made by President Gallegos and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, Sr. Dr. Andrés Eloy Blanco.

In addition to the lectures mentioned above and those which were given under the auspices of the Elson Fund, Mr. John C. Cooper of the Institute for Advanced Study, gave an address on the "Fundamentals of Air Power" in the Coolidge Auditorium on January 8, under the joint auspices of the Library and of the National Air Council. This important statement was the second in a series of addresses intended to portray the contemporary role of aviation. Other public lectures given during the year included the readings of their poetry in the Coolidge Auditorium presented by Mr. Robert Frost on March 17 and by Mr. John Crowe Ransom on April 12.

Publications

A list of the printed and processed publications of the year appears in the Appendix. One of the most interesting of the publications to come from the press during the year, although actually sent to the printer several years ago, was *An Album of American Battle Art, 1755–1918.* This publication is a pictorial record of military aspects of United States history through the first World War. It constitutes in effect a record of an exhibit devoted to this theme which was held in the Library in 1944, coinciding with a similar exhibit held at the same time in the National Gallery. So encyclopedic was this exhibit (it included some 450 items) that it was determined by the Librarian, Mr. MacLeish, to select the best for publication in the present volume.

Ten of the *Guides to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics,* compiled as a part of the State Department's program of scientific and cultural cooperation, came from the press during the year. These covered Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. At the same time five of the *Guides to the Law and Legal Literature* of various Latin American Republics, similarly part of the same program, appeared—Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

A *Guide to the United States Government Motion Pictures,* the only publication prepared by the Motion Picture Division before its liquidation, appeared shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year and has proved of considerable use. The 11th biennial volume of the *State Law Index* appeared, covering legislation of the biennium 1945–46. The Census Library Project's *Bibliography of State Censuses* also appeared during the year.

Among works devoted to library science there may be noted the second edition of the classification schedule for *Class C. Auxiliary Sciences of History* and the fourth edition of *Class Q. Science.* The *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards* went into its second year in monthly and quarterly issues. It was determined that no annual cumulation should be printed for the calendar year 1947, but that the cards for that year should be included in the quin-

812328—49——6

quennial supplement to the 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*, which is in course of publication. Among processed publications of interest may be mentioned the bibliographies on *Non-Self Governing Areas* and *World Government*, the *Proceedings of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas*, the handbook to *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia*, prepared by the Loan Division, the *List of Newspapers Currently Received*, prepared by the Serials Division, the *Check List of Aeronautical Periodicals and Serials*, prepared by the Aeronautics Division, and the numerous bibliographies and reports of the Legislative Reference Service.

A new serial publication, the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, commenced in April, assisted by grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation, in order to provide the much-requested information regarding the Library's acquisitions in this field, and to provide a medium for the listing of the receipts of other libraries also.

The *Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East*, prepared in the Near East Section, continued to be printed by the *Middle East Journal* which has supplied the Library with copies which are available to depository libraries. Something of a landmark in governmental publication, the *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, went through a third printing at the Government Printing Office in order to meet the demand for sales.

The Bibliography and Publications Committee considered 33 projects during the year. Of these only 24 were approved—6 for printing, 11 for processing, 5 for further work in editorial preparation, and 2 for publication by private presses without expense to the Government. One of these, a *Bibliography of Modern Prosody*, compiled by Mr. Karl Shapiro during his incumbency of the Chair of Poetry, will be printed by the Johns Hopkins University Press. Another, a *Catalog of Rare Chinese Books in the Library of Congress*, involving the extensive use of Chinese characters, will be printed in China with the aid of a grant of funds from the American Council of Learned Societies under the supervision of its compiler, Mr. Wang Chung-min, who is now a member of the staff of the National Library of Peiping.

The United States Quarterly Book List

The preparation and publication of the *United States Quarterly Book List* is in execution of a resolution regarding bibliographical exchange approved by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires on December 19, 1936, in part as follows:

The Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace recommends:

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the proper department in each American State, prepare a quarterly bulletin which shall contain bibliographical notices of recently published works and of those that may be published subsequently, whether of a scientific, historical, literary or artistic nature.

2. That the publication of the bulletin be made quarterly and in harmony with the chronological periods of the year.

3. For the purpose of having uniformity in these bibliographical bulletins of all countries, a size of 18 cms. by 26 cms. will be adopted, using white paper, and whose cover page shall show the following title: "Bibliography of the Republic of . . . for use abroad."

4. A sufficient number of copies of each bulletin shall be sent to the corresponding offices of the American States for distribution among the libraries, cultural institutes and newspapers through the international offices of exchange of publications.

5. The bibliographical notices to be inserted in the bulletin shall give the following data relating to each work: Name and surname of author; Title of the work; brief description of

its contents; If a text for school use, a summary of the program it is planned to follow; Characteristics of the edition; Address for requests for copies of the book or correspondence referring thereto; Price of the work in terms of the currency of the country of origin; Titles and dates of previous works by the same author.

6. That in order to further these ends the propriety of the American States lending their full aid to the efficacious distribution of American bibliographies is declared as well as their diffusion through an appropriate agency of publicity, which may second this high purpose, as well as to direct official publicity, all with a view to having the literary production of the hemisphere better known throughout the centers of study and investigations.

(From the *Final Act of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 1 to 23, 1936*, p. 14–15.)

A project for the inauguration of the publication was presented in the estimates of the State Department for fiscal year 1945, as part of the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the other American Republics. The execution of the project was to be undertaken by the Library of Congress under the terms of Public Law 63, 76th Congress, which authorized the President to utilize the services of various Federal agencies in carrying out, among other things, the reciprocal undertakings and cooperative purposes enunciated in the treaties, resolutions, declarations and recommendations signed by all of the twenty-one American Republics at Buenos Aires in 1936 (22 USC 501).

To produce the publication so as most effectively to meet the need for which it is intended, it was necessary to secure the cooperation not only of the publishers, but of a large number of experts in all fields of learning to assist in making the selection of books and in preparing the critical notices to be included in the publication. An Advisory Committee was also established to assist the Library in deciding policy issues. The promise of voluntary assistance was secured from a number of experts, a group which has since developed into a corps of some 700 competent scholars. The first issue of the *Book List* appeared as a publication of the Government Printing Office in March 1945.

For two years the publication was continued as a part of the program of the Interdepartmental Committee. In July 1947, however the Committee voted immediate discontinuance of the *List* as one of its projects. A rapid survey made by the Library indicated the publication was appreciated and needed. The State Department agreed, therefore, that in view of the Library's intention to request funds in its own budget for fiscal year 1949 for the continuance of the *Book List*, the Library might use any of the funds available to it under the Interdepartmental Committee's program for the year to support the *List* for the fiscal year 1948.

Because the funds available for the publication of the *List* during the fiscal year were insufficient to cover both its preparation and its printing, a first matter of inquiry was whether it would be possible to separate the editorial from the publishing work, placing the latter upon a commercial basis. Competitive offers were invited, and as a result a contract was made with the Rutgers University Press, which has undertaken the work of publication and distribution. Consequently, the September 1947 issue of the *List* was the last to be issued by the Government Printing Office. Subsequent numbers—for December, March and June—were issued by the Rutgers University Press.

Meanwhile, an item covering the continuation of the publication, covering merely the editorial costs, was included in the Library's estimates for fiscal year 1949, and has been approved. The publication

will continue to be available to the Government for the foreign information program, at a much lesser cost per copy than was previously the case.

The total number of books described in the issues produced during the past fiscal year was 804; these were selected from a total of 1,318. Of the 804 books listed, 42 were in the fine arts, 131 in literature, 33 in philosophy and religion, 62 in biography, 284 in the social sciences, 115 in the biological sciences, 37 in the physical sciences, 71 in technology and 29 were reference works.

Chapter III

The Acquisition of Materials

THE work of acquisition of library materials is like that of land management in the sense that it involves constant experiment and exploration in order to bring unproductive areas to a point where they yield results, while the old areas must be continuously worked and cultivated if they are to continue to be productive. Acquisitions work must necessarily involve a large number of labor-saving routines, but these routines must be determined by the wants of the users of library materials, and not merely by what is available; and they must be flexible so as to assure that urgent needs are met.

During the past year the emphasis of the work of the units engaged in acquisition was on the automatic and prompt procurement of all important current publications needed for present researches, even if this meant neglect of older materials; on the development of better routines of purchasing; and on the extension of exchange agreements in many directions. In this work use was made of the facilities of other Government agencies, of special journeys in the interest of acquisition by members of the Library staff, and of cooperative arrangements with many other institutions. Some of these are mentioned below.

In the acquisitions operations, the Library was faced again with the necessity for adjusting its procedures to a world in the aftermath of war. In few countries were books obtainable through normal trade channels. Shortages of paper, currency controls, political disturbances, the multiplication of sources of publications without accompanying channels or bibliographical aids for their procurement—all these contributed to the difficulties of acquisition. The year was, nevertheless, one of the most productive in the history of the Library.

The tables which are placed in the Appendix show the total receipts of the year from various sources, and contrasted with this figure is the count of the material actually added to the collections. The total receipts numbered 7,606,576 pieces. Total additions to the collections (exclusive of the holdings of current newspapers and other serials) was 1,313,413 pieces.

By a major organizational change, the Acquisitions Department was merged with the Processing Department on August 6, 1947, in order to secure certain economies in supervision, and to place the entire operations leading to the procurement and the placing of materials on the shelves under one head. So as to provide the special supervision required by the acquisitions and the processing work, two assistant directors were designated, one for each activity. As a result of this merger, five positions were eliminated.

The Order Work

The Order Division selected, from current issues of the national bibliographies of some 17 countries, 17,882 items for purchase during the year. This was an increase in the substantial ratio of 18 percent over the performance of the previous year. The total number of items ordered was 36,270; this was an increase of 14 percent. The total of purchased pieces accessioned was 244,519, an increase of 34 percent.

These figures are indicative of the atten-

tion given to certain routines of purchasing. Other statistics reinforce the picture. The number of ordered items which were cancelled (because they were not filled within the prescribed period) increased 50 percent. Items ordered and specially followed up increased 20 percent. The number of invoices paid was not only 6 percent greater than in the previous year, but was in addition larger than the number received (6,263), whereas in the previous year the number of invoices paid lagged behind the number received.

While all these statistics show increased production in important phases of the work, there was another side also. The tasks of purchasing current materials, of accessioning receipts and of paying bills has involved increasingly staggering loads of work in recent years, and this fact, added to a reduction in the staff from 35 to 33 positions through the withdrawal of positions assigned from the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, resulted in decreases in work done in certain categories. Items searched as a preliminary to ordering, to assure that they were not already represented in the collections, declined 36 percent; purchase requisitions prepared 3 percent; and quotations requested 72 percent.

What this amounts to is that the chief attention in purchasing is being given to current publications, with a consequent decrease of emphasis on older publications. This situation is a logical result of the increased responsibility being placed upon the Order Division for the selection of current materials in those areas where this responsibility can be satisfactorily discharged by its routines.

Specifically, this Division now receives current lists of publications from the following 24 countries by airmail:

Australia.	Canada.*
Austria.*	Chile.
Belgium.	Cuba.
Brazil.*	Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.	New Zealand.*
France.	Norway.
Great Britain.	Poland.*
Greece.	Portugal.
Hungary.*	Spain.
Italy.*	Sweden.
Mexico.	Switzerland.
Netherlands.	Union of South Africa.

**Added during 1948.*

Except for Hispanic and some Slavic materials, these lists are checked in the Division, and a copy is returned by air to a dealer in the country of origin. This practice, which frequently places foreign books on the Library's shelves within a month of publication, gives the Library complete control of the selection and enables it to know what is coming (both of which "blanket orders" fail to do), while permitting full review of the Division's selection by the Library's recommending officers.

In other countries (the larger number, it is true) where current trade lists are not available, resort must be had to blanket orders, to delegation of selection to foreign universities and libraries, to officers of the State Department, and to dealers or other agents. Visits by members of the Library's staff add much to the effectiveness of acquisitions arrangements in all countries where they are made, and they would appear to be urgently necessary in many where they have not been made. Purchasing through official representatives was improved during the year through an arrangement whereby letters of credit, issued by the State Department, make payments possible through any Foreign Service post. Seven such letters were issued.

The size of the staff assigned to handling antiquarian catalogs and searching the recommendations for purchase based upon them was necessarily reduced. Indeed, in a revised organization of the Order Division which became effective at the beginning of the present fiscal year, the Searching Section was abolished. The

small amount of searching performed henceforth (expected not to exceed 20,000 items per year, half of which will consist of the searching of doubtful accessions) will be performed by the Bibliographic Unit of the Order Section. It now becomes necessary to conduct retrospective purchasing according to plan rather than hit-or-miss in terms of dealers' catalogs. Examples of such plans are provided by the present arrangements for the completion of the Library's collections of the items contained in certain well-known bibliographies, and of certain area materials based upon surveys by experts, such as the survey of the Swedish collection made two years ago. Only a few important antiquarian catalogs, selected by the Principal Recommending Officer, will receive attention.

In the revision of the organization of the Order Division which was mentioned above, the secretarial staff was brought together in a Service Section. The specialized positions for Hispanic and for legal material which were previously attached to the Order Section were dispensed with in favor of less specialized positions.

Considerable attention was nevertheless given to the acquisitions of materials in both these classes. Especially in connection with legal materials, experiments were conducted, by the use of blanket orders, to ascertain whether there are more effective methods for purchase of publications of this kind than even the current checking of trade bibliographies, where, due to the specialization of their subject, legal materials frequently do not appear.

The rapid procurement of current issues of official gazettes was considerably improved during the year, and some 6,300 separate issues were received.

The Exchange Work

Under the general heading of "exchange and transfer" are grouped the most productive of the Library's methods of acquisition—especially those methods which result from the designation of the Library by various statutes as the depository for certain classes of publications. The deposit of articles to complete registration for copyright is logically, though not chronologically, the first of these; and copyright receipts accounted for 409,523 items received by the Library during the past year. Another source of major importance results from the requirement that copies of all publications of Federal agencies be deposited with the Library. In addition, the Library is by law the depository of publications received by the United States from foreign governments in return for its own publications under the Brussels Conventions of 1886 and other international agreements. Still another law makes it possible for other Federal agencies to transfer to the Library material no longer wanted for their own libraries, as well as for a reciprocal flow of material to take place. Copies of books for the blind, manufactured under Federal appropriations to the American Printing House for the Blind and for the Books for the Adult Blind program, are also deposited with the Library. A number of the States also have statutory provisions by which copies of their publications are deposited in the Library of Congress. In addition to these statutory arrangements, the Library engages in exchanges with a large number of domestic and foreign institutions.

From all these sources, the Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division channelled into the Library's collections 3,225,768 pieces during the year, an increase of 167,361 pieces over the previous year. As a result of joint efforts with the Cooperative Acquisitions Project and the Documents Expediting Project, the backlog of unaccessioned materials was reduced by 250,000 pieces to some 1,750,000 pieces. As in previous years, the receipt of materials by transfer from other Federal

agencies far exceeded the receipts from other sources, accounting for 1,899,942 pieces of the total. Among notable transfers were the Chinese and Japanese publications from the Foreign Documents Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency (the Washington Documents Center), foreign documents from the Department of Commerce, material from the State Department and surplus books from the War Assets Administration. A total of 22,301 pieces is recorded as international exchange, although this figure does not include receipts through the State Department which are entered as transfers. The Department's Publications Procurement Officers continued to be of great assistance in the acquisition of official and other non-book-trade publications, including maps, and of publications from areas where it is not possible to conduct adequate book-procurement through commercial channels. During the year the active interest of the Treaty Branch of the Legal Advisor's Office of the State Department resulted in the conclusion of five executive agreements for the exchange of publications with foreign governments, as follows:

Country	Effective date	Treaties and other international acts series no.
Siam	Sept. 5, 1947	1654
Ecuador	Oct. 29, 1947	1668
Sweden	Dec. 16, 1947	1688
Norway	Mar. 15, 1948	1758
Burma	Apr. 5, 1948	1744
Philippines	June 7, 1948	1767

Reciprocal purchasing arrangements were in effect during the year with the Royal Library of the Netherlands at The Hague, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the Helsinki University Library, the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute at Sofia, the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas in Madrid, and the State Lenin Library in Moscow. While these arrangements are essentially priced exchanges, the purchase operations under them are executed by the Order Division, which has found them burdensome. However, during the year the General Accounting Office provided relief from some of the difficulties, e. g., in connection with competitive bidding and acceptance of materials (especially serials).

The collection of duplicates which are available for exchange grew during the year to almost a million pieces, in spite of the fact that 161,248 pieces were withdrawn for exchange as compared with 147,769 pieces during the previous year. Arrangements were concluded with 19 libraries for rotating groups of duplicates of Latin American books and approximately 8,000 pieces were sent out in this way.

During the year the Exchange Section drew up requests for approximately 7,000 titles, and in addition made a drive for current catalogs of important colleges in the United States and annual reports of American libraries. Pieces received in domestic exchange from institutions in the United States numbered 44,347, and from institutions in United States possessions, 372.

The establishment of the European Exchange Unit late in the year met a long-felt need. It immediately began to review and implement more effectively than in the past the arrangements made by Mr. Sanchez in North Africa, Portugal, Spain, Italy and France and also by Mr. Stritman in Italy. The Hispanic Exchange Project financed as a part of the State Department's program of Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, sent out during the year 8,698 books, more than 100,000 printed catalog cards, and other materials to 524 institutions in other American Republics and to 19 institutions in 6 other

countries. In all, the Exchange Section prepared 10,607 form requests, 1,452 dictated letters and memoranda, and 3,717 acknowledgements.

Gifts

As gifts from private individuals and institutions there were received during the year 78,659 pieces in addition to an estimated 174,790 manuscripts in 194 collections. Exclusive of the manuscript count, the corresponding figures for 1947 and 1946 were respectively 67,125 and 47,225. There were a great number of important collections or items among the gifts received, and examples only can be given here. A newly formed committee for the Armenian Collection of the Library of Congress has become active in the collection of books relating to Armenia, in which the Library's collections have hitherto been comparatively meager. Mr. Leonard Kebler of Bronxville, N. Y., added to his previous donations a number of fine and interesting American first editions. The additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection have been mentioned in another place, as have also the additions to the manuscript collections of the Whittall Foundation. A collection of nearly 100,000 photographic negatives, mainly of Washington history and personages, was added to the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division by Mr. Herbert E. French, owner of the National Photo Company. Mr. L. M. Rabinowitz of New York presented a collection of 1,750 prints relating to George Washington. Many important manuscript collections were received, some of which have been mentioned previously. Other gifts included the music library of Mr. Charles E. Griffith of the Silver Burdette Company, a signed contemporary transcript of the Thirteenth Amendment presented by Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., 1,670 bound volumes of the *Washington Post* presented by its publisher, 1,640 volumes of periodicals in publishers' bindings, the Oriental Library of Otto Karow, etc.

Serials

The centralized handling of serials (a term which embraces all publications which, because of their issuance in numbered parts, require to be handled as continuing series) still produced problems which remained in part unsolved. The Serial Record Division, where an attempt has been made to secure a central record of serials coming in to the Library, handled 1,333,431 pieces during the past year; somewhat more than half of these were recorded, but the remainder had to be forwarded without record. Copyrighted serials and older materials received by exchange and transfer were sent directly to the shelves of the various custodial units.

Various proposals are under consideration for the more effective handling of this important category of material; meanwhile the Division has been able to keep current in the recording of bound serials, and it made during the year 6,935 title entries for series and periodicals to be held for the next edition of the *Union List of Serials*, which is in contemplation.

Microfilming

The rapidly increasing use of microfilm both to replace perishable materials such as modern newspapers and to serve in lieu of publication by providing a limited number of copies of original documents and books at small cost, have made it imperative that the Library should review its own activities and policies in this field. It is apparent that the combined microfilming resources of all the libraries in the United States, or indeed of the world, would not be sufficient to copy all of the research materials that stand in need of copying. There is in the first place no agreement upon what stands most in need of being copied, either for preservation or for cur-

rent research purposes. In concert with the Association of Research Libraries, the Library is studying these and related problems, and as a first step has offered its facilities as a clearinghouse for microfilming projects in prospect, in progress, or completed.

Meanwhile the Library's own microfilming program has been in large part suspended. No new projects in the microfilming of newspapers have been begun. During the past year negotiations were undertaken looking to the microfilming of catalogs of manuscripts at the Vatican, and of series of diplomatic correspondence relating to American history in Paris and Mexico City. The presentation to the Government of Mexico by the Library of Congress and the National Archives, through the United States Embassy in the latter city, of a series of documents in microfilm copy relating to Mexican-United States diplomatic relations was well received and has done much to further the interest in that country in projects of this kind. The Library has also worked jointly with the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association looking to the possibility that grants for study in foreign countries under the Fulbright Act might possibly be used to the advantage of American scholarship through the procurement of microfilm copies of foreign documents and books not now available in the United States.

As a result of the Cooperative Project for Research in Western Americana in Europe, in which the Library engaged in 1946 and 1947 as a minor partner with Mr. Herbert O. Brayer, State Archivist of Colorado, the Library is receiving a considerable quantity of microfilm relating to the exploration and exploitation of the West with the use of European capital.

During the past year the second phase of the revived State Documents Projects was completed. This Project, begun in 1942 by Dr. W. S. Jenkins of the University of North Carolina and since directed by him, contemplated the filling in by photographic means of the gaps in the Library's collections of the legislative journals, legislative documents and session laws of the several States.

In July and August 1947 the director of the Project, accompanied by a photographer, travelled 2,500 miles in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, making 73 reels of microfilm. From September to December they visited West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia, traveling 11,500 miles, and copying materials in the amount of 157 reels of microfilm. The copied materials consist of legislative journals, executive records, court records and other legal materials, collected public documents, the records relating to constitutions and constitutional conventions, as well as early territorial newspapers carrying official notices and the texts of laws, broadsides, pamphlets and other materials which supplement the official documentary publications.

The copying needed to fill in the existing gaps in State legislative history has now been substantially accomplished. The task of editing the microfilm thus collected still remains. This is the work of the present year.

Foreign Representation

The Library continued to lean heavily upon the State Department for assistance in the acquisition of publications in those areas where commercial channels are not satisfactory, and for procurement of official publications in all areas. The assistance rendered by the Department in extending the series of Executive Agreements affecting this class of publications has already been mentioned.

Also constituting a form of foreign representation are the arrangements for exchange with six national institutions for which the Library selects and purchases books in return for a similar service. Selections of publications on the Library's account have also continued to be made by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the American University of Beirut, and other institutions such as the library of Achimota College on the Gold Coast.

While the Library has no continuing foreign representation by members of its own staff, visits to special areas were made in the interest of acquisitions in several cases. The Chief of the Aeronautics Division (Mr. Eells) made with the cooperation of the Department of the Air Force, a journey from November 10 to December 11 to Belgium, France, Sweden and Switzerland, in the course of which arrangements were made with many official and unofficial agencies looking to the procurement and interchange of current publications and the filling of gaps in the collection. From October to March the Chief of the Japanese Section (Mr. Shively) collected materials in Japan and made arrangements for current procurement, not only on behalf of the Library but also for other libraries having interests in this field. Some of the immediate results of this trip are mentioned earlier in this Report.

An extensive visit through countries from which the procurement of publications has always been difficult but for which it is now more than ever important that such materials be available, was taken by Mr. Cecil Hobbs of the staff of the Division of Orientalia from November through April. His itinerary included most of the important universities and research institutions in Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines. It resulted directly in the acquisition of much valuable material, in the effecting of continuing arrangements for purchase and exchange, and in the conclusion of Executive Agreements for interchange of official publications with three of the countries concerned.

Publications Relating To Acquisitions

The Monthly Checklist of State Publications, which the Library has issued since 1912, constitutes not only a list of current accessions of works of this kind, but also an important segment of the national bibliography of the United States in the sense that it is the only centralized record of the official publications of the States. The editorial staff handled a total of 78,868 items during the year. Of these 14,024 were selected and described for publication in the *Checklist*—an increase of 1,692 items over the previous year.

The routines for publication from typewritten copy have now been well worked out, and the *Checklist* is available for distribution two weeks after copy is sent to the press. During March and April the copy for the index to the 1947 volume was prepared by the same method; this was the first time that the index has been reproduced by offset rather than from type. The indexes to the volumes for 1945 and 1946, held up by postwar conditions, still remain to be printed. While the routine duties of the staff in handling and editing the material submitted for publication do not permit it much opportunity for the claiming of materials not received, a drive was made in the Spring for State publications of a legal character. The response resulting from the requests was excellent and indicates what could be done if the operation was better staffed to make such demands.

The *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* was published in July, October, January and April as a supplement to the Annual Report in which accounts of new and important acquisitions

to the collections could be more fully and promptly described.

In order to meet the growing demand for information regarding what current Russian materials the Library of Congress possesses and is receiving the Library commenced in April 1948, with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies, to publish a *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, which provides a vehicle for the record not only of what is received in the Library of Congress, but in other libraries as well.

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project

In the Summer of 1945 the Library, at the request of a number of research libraries, undertook to become the executive arm of a cooperative project for procuring from Europe the important books which had appeared during and immediately prior to the war, but which were still not commercially procurable as a result of the dislocations resulting from the war.

The end of the last fiscal year marked the substantial completion of this Project.

There had, generally speaking, been two phases of the work—the phase of procurement, and the phase of distribution. For procurement the Library designated agents in the principal countries of western Europe, and in the particular case of Germany made arrangements for the establishment of a Library of Congress Mission to the War Department which worked in close conjunction with the occupying forces in screening publications, in making purchases, and in negotiating the shipment of books stored in the Russian Zone. This phase of the work was ended when commercial channels once more became available for purchasing books from Germany; by May 15, 1947, none of the Mission's orders was left outstanding, and the last member of its staff left the service of the Project on September 11, 1947.

The phase of distribution has required still another year of operation. It was necessary, at the beginning of this phase, to ascertain what libraries wished to engage in the project; it was necessary also to work out a schedule of priorities so that the necessarily limited number of copies of important books should be most usefully, and at the same time, most equitably placed. In this matter the Project sought the advice of a Committee to Advise upon the Distribution of Foreign Acquisitions, which represented not only the various library interests but also the interests of the national research organizations. Following this, a method of pricing and payment had to be devised: after that the actual routines of operation had to be worked out and a staff had to be recruited and trained. The first shipments of material to participating libraries were made in May 1946.

First priority was given during the past year to the processing of purchased shipments. Although the Mission's purchases abroad ceased in May 1947, the materials ordered prior to that time continued to arrive through eight months of the past year. Shipments valued at $120,508.60 from Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Switzerland, containing 590,297 items were opened, evaluated, sorted, classified and distributed.

During the year also 66 "targets" of confiscated publications containing 4,249 cases or approximately 950,000 pieces of material were processed. The total number of items searched, classified and distributed during the year (218,502 books and pamphlets and 176,429 periodicals, an aggregate, counting individual periodical issues, of more than one million pieces) showed an increase of more than 50,000 items over the previous year's total. In addition, some 420,000 pieces of material were found to be surplus to the needs of the cooperating libraries and have been segregated for other disposition.

Every possible precaution has been exercised since the commencement of the Project to insure that material from the collections of non-Nazi German research institutions were not—even by accident—distributed through its facilities. Consequently, when it was found that material from the Weltkriegsbuecherei of Stuttgart, a private research institution, had been forwarded to the Library, the entire collection, involving 190 cases of material, was returned to Germany through the facilities of the Department of the Army. Similarly, when the Project came to sort materials from the collections of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, consisting of over 850 cases, it was found that they contained much material confiscated from the German labor unions at the beginning of the Nazi period. Consequently, all items, exclusive of propaganda, which bore marks of labor union ownership or those which were presumed to have come from labor union libraries (i. e. bearing an imprint prior to 1933) were segregated for return to the libraries of the newly established German labor unions. Some 98,000 pieces of material are thus awaiting return to Germany.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 82 of the original 113 participating libraries were still receiving material from the Project. During the year 26 libraries withdrew their support; these were almost entirely smaller institutions, dissatisfied with the quality or quantity of materials received in the several subject categories assigned to them, in which they almost necessarily had low priorities. At the end of the year 56 libraries were still participating.

When the Project commenced, it was expected that the record of distribution would constitute a permanent record of location of all books handled, and libraries were consequently requested not to dispose of materials assigned to them. As the Project progressed the problem of unwanted materials and of duplicates increased. Consequently, early in this year libraries were informed that there was no objection to their disposal of unwanted materials by exchange, sale or any other method. It was also agreed that a more selective method would be used in the distribution of material of marginal value. A new method was devised for the distribution of pamphlet material whereby publications containing 50 pages or less have been forwarded to the participating libraries and only charged to their accounts if accepted for retention by them. Various special distribution procedures have also been established for non-book materials, including maps, posters, graphic material, phonograph records, etc.

From its commencement in July 1945 through June 30, 1948, the Project has handled $418,479.34 in deposits from cooperating libraries; expenditures for purchase of books amounted to $62,749.93, for salaries $270,131.65, and for miscellaneous items $33,615.74. The unexpended balance at the end of the period was $39,250.20 and the unobligated balance was $12,731.82. The Library's own contribution was principally in the form of book purchases, amounting to $233,017.55, with $5,663.66 in miscellaneous items. Total pieces acquired were 2,500,470, of which 1,293,562 were by purchase and 1,206,908 were without cost.

There have been distributed to other libraries since the beginning of the Project 334,211 books and 224,012 periodical units (a unit may consist of from 1 to 30 items, depending upon the class of periodical) while the Library itself has received 145,833 books and 59,730 periodical units. The total distribution has therefore consisted of 763,786 books and periodical units, the difference between this total figure and the total of 2,500,470 pieces acquired being accounted for in part by consolidation of periodical pieces to form units, in part by excess copies of less im-

portant items, and part by material not yet handled.

In addition, the Project conducted negotiations with the several occupying powers as the result of which the books which had been accumulated and stored throughout the war by dealers in the Russian Zone, on the basis of prewar orders from American libraries, were shipped to this country, evaluated in terms of current monetary units, and delivered to their intended consignees. Four shipments, involving consolidated payments through the Project amounting to $162,186.81 were thus handled.

Although the substantial work of the Project was thus completed by the end of the past fiscal year, a number of clean-up operations remain, as well as a final accounting which will set the price of the materials distributed and dispose of the unused deposits of funds. The final report on the Project must, therefore, await the completion of these operations.

The Farmington Plan

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project has demonstrated how a large group of research libraries can work together toward a specific objective in acquisitions. But the Project could be no more than a proving ground for the long-term and long-hoped-for objective of a cooperative acquisitions program. It is a pleasure to be able to report that even before the short-term Project has ceased the long-term program is under way.

The Farmington Plan for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications was born in a meeting of the Librarian's Council (a group of librarians and others informally convened to advise the Librarian of Congress on national programs) in Farmington, Connecticut, in October 1942. The urgency behind the proposal was the war-born need for foreign publications. Attention had been called to the fact that almost every research library in the United States purchases foreign books; but each library buys the "best books" for its purpose. Consequently, there are many copies in the country of the "best books," a few copies of the better books, and great gaps in the entire list of informative books.

The Plan was designed, therefore, to assure that there should be in some collection in the country a copy of *every* current foreign publication of research value. This was the primary objective of the Plan. A secondary objective was to reduce the burdens upon library budgets by dividing the work of foreign acquisitions. Still a third objective was to make it possible for the worker in any subject to know instantly where to turn for the books in that field.

Since 1944 the burden of carrying on the studies preparatory to putting the Plan in operation has rested on the Association of Research Libraries, whose Committee on the Farmington Plan, headed by Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, the Director of Libraries of Harvard University, has been unremitting in his insistence upon the eventual inauguration of the Plan. As soon as the re-establishment of commercial relationships with European countries would permit, a decision was taken to make a start on a limited scale, and on January 1, 1948 the Plan commenced with the publications of France, Sweden and Switzerland. The 31 participating libraries were requested to accept responsibilities for the purchase of all material in specific subject categories, while the Library of Congress undertook to take responsibility for any fields not covered by other libraries.

The Committee has designated dealers in each of the countries whose publications are covered; a sorting, classifying, dispatching and billing unit has been established at the New York Public Library, and by June 30, 1948, books were coming through. It has been determined, beginning with January 1, 1949, to extend the

Plan to the remaining Scandinavian countries, to Belgium, the Netherlands and Mexico.

The subjects in which the Library has undertaken to purchase all publications procured by the Committee are:

Seals
Tokens and medals
Heraldry
Genealogy
Sports and pastimes
Other games and amusements
Dancing
Stamp collecting
Societies, Free Masons, clubs, etc.
Alcoholism, tobacco habit, drug habits
Education, general
Theory of education
Educational psychology
Child study
Kindergarten
School government, architecture, hygiene, life, etc.
Sociological aspects of education
Arts and crafts—movement, decoration and ornament
Enamel
Glyptic arts
Metal work
Textile arts and needlework
Woodwork and other work
Miscellaneous arts and crafts
Military science except medical and sanitary services
Naval science except medical services

The Documents Expediting Project

In this Project the Library has joined with other libraries in an attempt to secure copies of those United States Government publications which are not available through usual channels. These are for the most part publications which are not printed, but which, being reproduced by the mimeograph or other office-machine process, are not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. Such, for example are many of the publications of the Atomic Energy Commission, as were those of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, all of which contain an enormous amount of valuable data, the results of Government research. Actual direction of the Documents Expediting Project is in a Joint Committee of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries, of which Mr. Homer Halvorson, the Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, is chairman. The staff of the Project is at a minimum (3 persons) and the Library's contribution is confined to provision of space and facilities.

During the past year the number of participants in the Project increased from 46 to 63 institutions; total subscriptions were $12,610.

The Project collected and distributed approximately 1,315,000 pieces of material representing more than 12,000 titles, including current as well as war-time publications. These included some 600 titles released by the Atomic Energy Commission, and certain important issuances, not generally distributed, of the State Department in connection with the European Recovery Program, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the United States military governments, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Munitions Board. It is estimated that the Library acquired some 30,000 pieces during the year through the Project's operations.

The American Book Center — The United States Book Exchange, Inc.

The American Book Center for the Rehabilitation of Libraries in Devastated Areas, Inc., was brought into being in 1945, as the result of the joint action of a number of library associations, to assist in the rehabilition of libraries in war-devastated countries by assembling, selecting and arranging for the shipment of books which were donated for this purpose. During the course of its existence, it assembled and distributed some four millions of books and periodical parts.

It was evident that, with a return to

normal conditions, an operation such as that of the American Book Center might lend itself very effectively to a cooperative operation in international and even domestic exchange, by assembling from participating libraries the books not needed for their own collections, and by exchanging them with foreign institutions for books similarly gathered there.

UNESCO, which perceived the great rehabilitative value of the work of the Inter-Allied Book Center in London and of the American Book Center, had early cherished the hope that these centers might become permanent, acting as national centers for the international exchange of publications of all sorts.

Because the American Book Center was restricted by its charter to rehabilitation, it was necessary that, if the work were to take on the character of exchange, a new organization should take its place. Consequently, by an action similar to that which created the American Book Center, the United States Book Exchange, Inc., came into existence as a legal entity on February 26, 1948. The corporation consists of representatives designated by the Council of National Library Associations, by major research groups including the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Research Council, the Social Science Research Council, the American Council on Education and the Engineers' Joint Council; and by the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress. The particular business and objectives of the corporation are "the promotion of the distribution and interchange of books, periodicals and other scholarly materials among libraries and other educational and scientific institutions of the United States, and between them and the libraries and institutions of other countries, and to that end the accumulation of a stock pile of books, periodicals and other materials suitable and useful in filling the various needs of libraries and institutions throughout the world."

When the American Book Center went out of business on August 31, 1948, arrangements had been made to transfer its assets to the new corporation, which like it will be given, so far as it is possible to do so, space in the Library of Congress buildings, in recognition of the advantages which its work will give not only to the Library of Congress but to libraries generally.

The Surplus Books for Veterans Project

The last day of the fiscal year witnessed the successful completion of this Project, with the removal from the Library buildings of the undistributed remainder of the nearly five million books which it had handled.

The Project was established in May 1946 as a result of an exchange of letters between the Librarian of Congress and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, by which the Library agreed to distribute to educational and training institutions, for the use of veterans pursuing courses of instruction under the G. I. Bill of Rights, an estimated one million books declared surplus by the Army and Navy and transferred to the War Assets Administration. The Library agreed to receive, sort and distribute these books in accordance with requests submitted by various educational institutions. The Veterans' Administration undertook to defray the expenses of the operation.

By the end of fiscal year 1947 the Project had shipped, in response to orders from educational institutions, 2,218,289 books; and had taken over for the Veterans' Administration the distribution of additional quantities of U. S. Armed Forces Institute books, large quantities of which were stored at a warehouse in St. Louis, where the Project had established a branch office for handling the operation locally.

The operations of the past fiscal year

were largely operations of liquidation. Distribution of books to educational institutions in terms of the original operation ceased with the completion of orders submitted by September 1, 1947. All remaining books were at that time redeclared surplus to the War Assets Administration, which then offered the textbooks remaining in the custody of the Library to the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency for the use of educational institutions furnishing courses of education and training to veterans. In November this Bureau secured the services of the Library for packing and shipping books under this arrangement, and 440,014 books were shipped by the end of February. The War Assets Administration then offered the books to other Federal agencies on a nonreimbursable basis. As a result, 9 Federal agencies requested more than a half million books. When these shipments were completed the War Assets Administration announced that it would accept sealed bids until June 17 on the remaining 360,820 volumes, a condition of sale being that the books should be removed from their locations in St. Louis and Washington not later than June 30. By noon of June 30 all books had been sold and removed.

The total number of books received, sorted and cataloged by the Project from June 1946 to June 30, 1948 was 4,831,219. The total number distributed to educational institutions was 4,470,398. The total cost of these operations to June 30, 1948 was $419,091.79, or approximately 8⅔ cents per volume. At the beginning of the year the staff of the Project stood at 60, but by the end of the year it had been reduced to 2.

Chapter IV

The Organization of the Collections

THE symbol of the Library's work in organizing its collections is the three-by-five-inch (actually 7.5-by-12.5-cm.) printed catalog card. Its production of these cards is a principal yardstick of the Library's progress in the total work of getting and keeping its collections under control.

The reason for this is obvious: though each of the cards represents but one book, one map, one periodical article or some other bibliographical unit (and is known to librarians in consequence as a "unit card"), yet its importance arises not from the mere fact that it records the title of the book, map, etc., but because of its ability to integrate these individual publications into the elaborate system for the organization of knowledge which has been developed specifically for the purpose of making library materials serviceable to the users of libraries. The printed catalog card is valuable only and to the extent that it implies a system of organization and indicates the place of the publication which it represents in that system.

The printed catalog card marks the culmination of the work of organizing the collections. It is the specific example which exemplifies a body of principle and indeed of theory. Its completion represents consequently, not only the accomplishment of the most arduous, complicated, and expensive part of the work, but it also marks a point at which a number of further operations, to which the printed card is essential, can be cheaply and easily performed.

Thus, the card not only records the name of the author of the publication which it represents, but it relates the form of the author-entry to all other entries in use. It not only records the title and other data descriptive of the item, but it does this in accordance with the terms of a code which makes the description generally acceptable and interpretable. It provides, through a numerical or other symbol, the indication of the place of the book in a scheme of classification which will bring related materials on related subjects—or the cards describing them—together in a logical arrangement. It supplies a subject analysis of the publication in terms which have been systematically selected for the purpose of making the book most readily available to inquirers.

Once made, the card is capable of serving a diversity of uses: it can serve in alphabetical catalogs of different kinds, in shelf lists and classified catalogs; it can be employed in the compilation of bibliographies and in the preparation of union lists and union catalogs; it is even being used by the Library as printer's copy for a published catalog in book form. More important still, because it presumes the existence of a basic system of organization, it is capable of conveying this entire system to anyone who makes use of it.

To state, therefore, that the Library issued 61,175 printed catalog cards for new titles of bibliographical units during the past year is to provide a yardstick of very considerable achievement, not only in the ultimate product itself, but in the elaboration of the underlying and supporting system. Within this total of 61,175 cards, however, two categories are worthy of remark. The first of these is the figure reflecting the results of cooperative cataloging: 30 percent of all copy for printed

cards was a contribution representing the original work of other libraries, edited and integrated by the Library of Congress. The second is the figure for American (i. e. United States) publications: it is significant that of the total of 61,175 titles represented by the printed catalog cards of the year, less than 45 percent (by estimate) were for publications originating in the United States.

Certain conclusions to be drawn from these figures are apparent. It is obvious that the arrangements which already permit a large number of libraries to work so extensively within a common system toward a common end can and should be extended still further. It is also obvious that if the heavy ratio of foreign works could be reduced by the cooperation of foreign libraries, the American libraries would then be able to afford to do a better job with United States publications than they are now doing. Since an enormous amount of cataloging is of course not only being done, but is being done repetitively in foreign libraries, all that is needed to make their product useful to American institutions is a coordination of effort under a common or at least an interchangeable system of organization. International cooperation, in other words, is as necessary for the organization of library collections as it is in other matters, and is one of the principal directions in which progress in library work must next be made.

The Rules for Descriptive Cataloging

In June 1947 the Library issued the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, Preliminary Edition.* This publication was the result of a long series of events looking toward standardization and improvement of cataloging practice. It was hoped that the standards which it promulgated might receive adoption by the library profession generally, and provide an accepted basis of principle for assuring the uniformity and interchangeability of the product of the cataloging operations of different libraries. It was hoped also that it might effect a desirable simplification of practice in the direction of eliminating unnecessary detail.

Interest in these new *Rules* has been widespread, and discussion of them proceeded throughout the past year. The Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association designated a committee to study them and to gather comments from individual librarians and groups of librarians. The 18 regional groups of catalogers and classifiers affiliated with the Division of Cataloging and Classification held 16 meetings for the purpose of discussing them, in five of which Miss Morsch herself participated.

As a result, a year after their issuance, in June 1948, the *Rules* were given, subject to certain further modifications, the general approbation of the American Library Association, and were thus adopted for Nation-wide use.

The chief differences between the new and the previous *Rules* are that the earlier ones required a closely literal transcription of the organization and detail of the title-page of the publication being cataloged, an accounting in the collation for each page and leaf, and a considerable amount of physical and bibliographical description. The new *Rules* emphasize the selection of data essential to the description, and the presentation of these data in more or less prescribed order; and place less emphasis on full collation and bibliographical annotation. The result of the change is a briefer entry, which is believed to be simpler, yet more rather than less useful.

With the changing of cataloging rules, the rules for capitalization were also changed from a style that had been developed especially for cataloging and bibliography to a style that has more general use. This change has been found

to raise a great many problems. The difficulty was caused by the decision to capitalize "according to the usage of the given language." The rules for foreign languages as given in the *United States Government Printing Office Style Manual* have been found to be inadequate for stating this usage, and various authorities have had to be consulted for each language. In many countries usage is not well established and certain arbitrary decisions have had to be made. For example, the rules specified that common nouns in Danish and German should be capitalized; but during the past year the capitalization of such nouns in Danish was officially discontinued in Denmark itself.

Announcements have been made from time to time regarding these and other modifications of the *Rules* in the Processing Department's bulletin *Cataloging Service*. By the end of the year, following the adoption of the *Rules* by the American Library Association, plans were being made for the preparation of a definitive edition.

Descriptive Cataloging

Although the new *Rules* had not at that time as yet been generally adopted for Nation-wide use, their application in the Library's own work began with the commencement of the last fiscal year. In the Descriptive Cataloging Division, where there was a 15 percent reduction in staff, there was a corresponding reduction in production in some categories, although in form-card cataloging there was a considerable increase. Preliminary cataloging entries declined from 91,352 to 87,904; in the regular cataloging for printed cards there was a decrease in the number of entries from 35,723 to 31,912; but form-card cataloging increased from 726 to 2,352 entries.

With respect to preliminary cataloging, the entire production of the Library declined, due chiefly to the completion of the work of the OSRD Project and of the Slavic Cataloging Project during the year. Nevertheless total preliminary cataloging entries amounted to 108,989, as compared with 172,466 in the previous year.

With respect to titles cataloged for the purpose of printing catalog cards, the entire product of the Library actually marked an increase as a result of the growing rate of production of the Copyright Office. Total titles cataloged for printing amounted to 60,286 last year as compared with 56,601 the previous year.

On the other hand, the backlog of work, represented by titles cataloged awaiting revision and titles preliminarily cataloged awaiting complete cataloging, increased from 81,350 to 105,794.

To prevent the further increase of this backlog and to make the material as rapidly as possible available to the Library's users even at the sacrifice of standards in cataloging, the Library adopted (October 1947) a policy of assigning each publication selected for the collections to one of four categories of cataloging treatment corresponding to its relative value. The criteria of value include the importance of the author, publisher, sponsor, or issuing agency; the interest of the Library's users in the material and the significance of its contribution; and the physical characteristics of the publication itself. The four cataloging categories are as follows:

(1.a.) Works of primary importance to be cataloged individually and fully.

(1.b.) Works of secondary importance to be cataloged individually but briefly.

(2.a.) Groups of publications which are primarily of significance as groups to be cataloged individually as collections.

(2.b.) Minor works by a given author or on a given subject to be cataloged collectively by the use of form-cards.

For the cataloging of materials in category (1.b.), a series of rules has been

drawn up constituting in effect "limited cataloging." With the application of these rules an immediate economy has been realized in the cataloging of serial publications, and the number of minutes per title required for this work was almost exactly half that required for (1.a.) cataloging. In the cataloging of monographs, however, the savings were less apparent, partly for the reason that an extensive trial has not been given. The attention of the libraries who supply cataloging copy has been called to the establishment of "limited cataloging" rules, inviting their consideration for appropriate application.

The Slavic Cataloging Project finally came to a close in August 1947, having completed 5,624 temporary entries in the first two months of the year. In September, Slavic books began to be handled again according to the procedures followed for books in other languages. The staff, however, was reduced to six catalogers who have been responsible not only for the searching and preliminary cataloging of all Slavic books but also for such full cataloging as was possible; for work in subject cataloging and classification; and also, since April 1948, for assisting in the preparation of copy for the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*.

In July 1947, the Descriptive Cataloging Division began to catalog the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of incunabula and early printed books, and during the year completed approximately half of the Collection.

At the commencement of the project the work was done at the Alverthorpe Gallery at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, where the Collection is maintained; experience demonstrated, however, that it could be performed more efficiently in the Library, and, with the consent of Mr. Rosenwald, an arrangement to this end has been made.

Subject Cataloging

In the principal "processing" operations of the Subject Cataloging Division—namely, the work of classifying the publications intended for the collections, and of providing the subject headings under which they will be listed in the catalogs—there was an increase in production as compared with the previous year of 8.4 percent. The number of titles processed was 59,464, among which were included the books subjected to descriptive cataloging in the Copyright Office.

In other "processing" operations there was also an increase of production: 91,509 volumes were shelflisted as compared with 77,479 the previous year. A record total of 179,046 volumes was labelled and bookplated, disposing of a concentration of work resulting from special efforts by the Bindery on pamphlets, and on the part of the Serial Record Division in forwarding bound serials. The need for bookplating is expected to decline through the adoption during the year of the identifying end-paper, mentioned in connection with binding, below.

The continuing basic operations of the Division include the preparation and revision of the classification schedules. These are issued in successive editions from time to time. The final proofreading for the Russian Literature Section of Class PG (Slavic Language and Literature), was completed during the year and the 256-page volume was sent forward for printing. The second edition of *Class C. Auxiliary Sciences of History*, and the fourth edition of *Class Q. Science* were put through the press. Copy for the third edition of *Class H. Social Sciences*, a third edition of *Class S. Agriculture*, and a fourth edition of *Class T. Technology* were sent to the printer. New editions of *Class B–BJ. Philosophy and Psychology*, and *Class R. Medicine* are in preparation. A thorough revision of *Class R* became inevitable after it was decided in

October that the Army Medical Library's new classification (Class W) could not be used for the collections here. Material was also assembled for the revision of *Class G. Geography* and of *Class L. Education.* Methods are being worked out with the Government Printing Office by which it may be possible to print revisions of the classification schedules cheaply, without a complete resetting of type for each new edition.

For the convenience of libraries who wish to make use of Library of Congress cards, but who use the Decimal instead of the Library of Congress classification, the numbers representing Decimal Classification assignments were given to 30,499 titles last year to be printed on the cards. The total of the titles thus classified over a period of 18 years is 584,784, representing a major part of the output of those books which are of the most general interest, and hence are most widely distributed among libraries. Four issues of the *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal System Classification* were published and a fifth issue was sent to the printer.

The fifth edition of the *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was one of the principal concerns of the year. The Editor of Subject Headings (Miss Nella J. Martin) concentrated all her attention on this project, and with two assistants brought the work close to publication. Just before the end of fiscal year 1947 the first installment of copy had been sent to the printer, and by August 12, 1947, the entire copy, a total of 60,009 cards, was in the printer's hands. After some experimentation, a type suitable for the purpose of this book, which is intended to become an easily used working tool on catalogers' desks, was selected, and by the end of the year page proof had been received for about half of the total of 1,200 pages.

The H. W. Wilson Company published 6 issues of the *Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings* from July to December, the last issue being cumulative for the six months. Because the Fifth Edition includes all headings through June 1947, the December 1947 Supplement becomes in consequence a supplement to the Fifth Edition, although published previously to it. Publication of the *Supplement* was resumed through the Government Printing Office beginning with the January 1948 issue.

On August 22, 1947, the conversion of the shelf list from sheets to cards was completed. For half a century, except in a few limited areas, the Library has maintained two shelf lists, one on cards and the other on sheets. On September 16, 1946 teams of shelflisters commenced the conversion. The work involved the checking of some 2,000,000 entries, and the typing of 153,143 cards. Henceforth only the card shelf list will be maintained, and it is anticipated that as a result of the elimination of duplication of work, the labor of shelflisting will be found to be reduced approximately 25 percent.

Cooperative Cataloging

Nearly one hundred libraries participated during the year in the work of making the results of cataloging available through the printed cards, by supplying "cooperative copy." The total number of entries supplied was 18,881; 3 libraries contributed more than 2,000 entries each, 3 supplied between 1,000 and 2,000 entries, one library between 500 and 1,000 entries, and 87 libraries supplied less than 500 titles each.

The largest single contributor of "cooperative copy" was the Army Medical Library, which supplied 2,834 entries in accordance with an agreement reached the previous year, according to which this library took principal responsibility for the cataloging of medical books, the results of its cataloging to be integrated with the

Library of Congress system and to be made generally available through printed cards in a Medical Series. It was therefore the more regretted that this Library felt compelled by the pressure of its cataloging arrearage and the consequent need to confine its work to simpler entries, to discontinue the arrangement on April 6, 1948.

In May the cooperative cataloging agreement with the Catholic University of America was extended to include an arrangement by which the library of that institution is to provide each month copy for 100 titles of books of Catholic interest with imprints after 1900, selecting the best titles of those not represented in the National Union Catalog. It is expected that this arrangement will in time remedy the present inadequate representation of this literature in the printed card series.

Processing of Special Materials

The processing operations performed by the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions are confined, with a few exceptions, to materials in book form, including music. Even in these categories there are certain exceptions: books in certain of the Oriental languages are cataloged in the reference units having custody of these materials. Hebraic materials are, however, cataloged in the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions, and during this past year an arrangement was made whereby publications in the Indic languages would also be processed in these divisions, regardless of whether or not the title-pages are in Western alphabets, and the catalog cards will be printed with transliterations substituted for the vernacular characters. Transliterations for the Devanāgari character as used in Indic vernaculars—Bengālī, Gujarātī, Kāshmīrī, Oṛiyā, Pañjābī, Sindhī, Urdū, Sinhalese, Kannaḍa, Malayāḷam, Tamil and Telugu have been established and will be inserted in the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*. All books will be placed in the general collection when cataloged. Arrangements have also been made whereby copy for the preliminary cataloging of books with title-pages in Indic alphabets is prepared in the Orientalia Division while the cards themselves are produced by the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

The Copyright Office, because of the nature of the deposits accompanying copyright registrations, must catalog all forms of material, whether printed books, commercial prints and labels, motion pictures, or works of art such as prints and statuary. During the past year the Copyright Office's Cataloging Division cleared 103,095 titles in music, and 31,070 in maps, works of art, etc. The most voluminous class of registrations, unpublished music, accounts for 54,885 titles. Entries for commercial prints and labels were kept in very brief form and most of the art materials were given a similar brief treatment. Complete indexing was, however, maintained in the two smallest categories of material—motion pictures and maps. In January the preparation of printed card copy for selected maps—about a quarter of those registered—was begun following procedures developed jointly with the Maps Division.

The cataloging of other materials is performed in the custodial divisions. These include publications in the Oriental languages other than those mentioned, manuscripts, maps (other than copyright deposits), prints and photographs (other than copyright deposits), much rare book material, aeronautical material not in book form, etc. The progress of the work on these materials is reported in connection with the special units involved.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

The maintenance of the general catalogs involves the preparation of printed cards for filing, the segregation of copies of particular series of cards for special pur-

poses, the interfiling of these cards in the various catalogs, and the continuous editing of the catalogs in order to remove inaccurate or superseded entries, to place guide cards so as to facilitate use, etc.

During the past year the Catalog Maintenance Division, which is responsible for this work, filed a total of 1,499,980 cards into the catalogs, an increase of almost 3 percent over 1947. Of these, 207,183 new cards went into the Public Catalog, bringing its estimated size to 7,552,953 cards. However, as a result of the reduced effective strength of the staff of the Division, its work was not current at the end of the year: there remained 170,900 cards to prepare for the various catalogs, in addition to some 16,000 mimeographed cards for copyrighted music; and there were in addition 8,000 cancelled cards to be withdrawn from the Public Catalog.

The most important improvement of the general condition of the catalogs was the filing of all current cards, as well as more than 236,000 cards from the arrearage, into the supplementary catalog in the Annex (the Annex Supplement). This catalog still remains incomplete, however, the arrearage of filing alone amounting to 500,000 cards.

A first step was taken toward eventual coordination of the general and special catalogs by inserting into the Public Catalog a series of subject headings for maps, prepared by the Maps Division. A beginning was also made in the preparation of a guide to the use of the catalogs. Descriptions of most of the Library's general and special catalogs were prepared and published in the *Information Bulletin*.

The Distribution of Printed Catalog Cards

The sale of its printed catalog cards to other libraries constitutes perhaps the most important immediate service which the Library of Congress renders to them. Significant economies are made possible in the work of organizing collections by use of these cards because they convey to the users the results of the application of standardized cataloging rules, of the work of experts in subject classification and subject headings.

The total cards distributed during the past year numbered 26,030,363. Of these the number sold was 22,272,564, a considerable increase from the previous year's figure of 18,793,450. Receipts from the sales of cards and other publications—all of which revert to the Treasury—amounted to $714,934.85, again an important increase over the previous year's figure of $634,756.94.

This gain in business placed an unprecedented work-load on the staff of the Division, which began the fiscal year with a total of 136 positions, the same number as in 1947. The disallowance of the requested "cushion" to meet increased operating costs resulted in poor service to all subscribers during the first nine months of the year. However, a supplemental appropriation of $26,000 (transferred from the card printing fund) by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act approved March 3, 1948, relieved the situation by permitting the employment of 23 additional assistants from the middle of March through the rest of the fiscal year. With the total of 159 positions thus available, the Division was able to reduce the schedule for the delivery of orders from 15 to 3 or 4 days, and to eliminate the backlog of unfilled orders. During the first month of this better service, revenue for card sales exceeded by $20,000 the average for the previous months, providing direct evidence that the volume of sales is directly related to the effectiveness and promptness of the service. The principal usefulness of the cards derives from the assistance which they can give librarians in getting books promptly off the tables for incoming materials and putting them

on the shelves where they are available to readers.

The operation of the Division was greatly improved during the year by the completion of the arrangements for processing as one series all orders received daily, instead of treating each order as a separate series. This has resulted in an increase between 40 and 50 percent in the production record of searchers and card drawers. Other improvements resulted from the inauguration of an informal in-service training program for searchers and card drawers, and from improved illumination in certain areas of the Division.

To make it possible for libraries to order cards more quickly and in a form in which they can be more quickly filled, arrangements were made with the *Publishers' Weekly* to carry printed card numbers in its weekly record of new publications, beginning with the issue for August 9, 1947. Titles for which card numbers are desired are searched daily, and the numbers are assigned and reported. Arrangements were also made to supply photostat copies of entries from the National Union Catalog for titles which are not in the printed card series.

The procedure for reprinting cards which have gone out of stock was revised during the year in an attempt to solve the critical storage problem and to reduce the time required to fill out-of-stock orders. It has been arranged to reprint by photo-offset, thus eliminating the resetting of type and attendant proof-reading. The speeding up of reprinting provided by this process has made it possible to reduce the minimum edition of reprints from 100 to 25 copies. As a result there was a net reduction in the card stock of about 3,000,000 cards during the year, in contrast to the usual net annual increase of 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 cards. The total stock now stands at approximately 170,000,000 cards, or an average of about 75 copies of each card available. The Project for cataloging the maps distributed by the Army Map Service was concluded during the latter part of June. Subscribers to sets of these cards numbered 115.

As a result of the decision, described earlier in this Report, to include a portion of the cataloging cost in the prices of the printed catalog cards, a new schedule of prices was issued effective July 1, 1948. The cataloging costs included in the price are those of descriptive cataloging (excluding preliminary cataloging which is required merely for the Library's own purposes) and the cost of the subject heading work, but not the cost of classification. From this total is deducted one-half of the cost for each title for which "cooperative copy" is submitted by other libraries (since this amount is estimated to be saved on these titles to the Library of Congress). The balance has been added to the usual printing and distribution costs, and the total cost has been distributed among the various categories of cards, with some minor deviations, in proportion to the revenue returned by each to the Treasury. The net effect has been to increase the cost of the cards 23 percent, averaging out at approximately 4½ cents per dictionary set of cards, or 1 cent per card.

The Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards

This publication, in which appear in reduced facsimile every printed catalog card issued by the Library, entered its second year with the January issue. The number of subscribers increased from 807 to 827, during the year, providing $68,060 in revenue. This is less than the cost of the publication, but it is hoped to expand sales to the point that revenues will make the project self-supporting, without an increase in sales price.

Monthly issues of the publication bring to subscribers the total product of the Library's cataloging so far as it is repre-

812328—49——7

sented by printed cards, with the exceptions noted below; the cumulative issues (issued quarterly) save the necessity for the interfiling of cards which was such a costly operation when the cards themselves were placed in depository sets throughout the country. No annual cumulation was printed for the calendar year 1947, since it has been decided to include the entries for that year in the supplement (August 1, 1942–December 31, 1947) which is in preparation to the 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* which was issued by Edwards Brothers, Publishers, under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries in the years following 1942. The annual volume of the *Cumulative Catalog* for 1948 will therefore be the first in this series.

As a result of a canvass of the subscribers, the contents of the monthly issues of the *Cumulative Catalog* have been limited to imprints of 1946 to 1948. In the quarterly issues all cards printed in the preceding three months, regardless of the date of imprint of titles cataloged, have been included. This arrangement went into effect with the January issue.

The Union Catalogs

Various union catalogs maintained by the Library are organized in accordance with linguistic distinctions. Thus, the general or National Union Catalog, maintained by the Union Catalog Division, consists almost wholly of entries in the Roman alphabets; the Slavic, Hebraic and other union catalogs in non-Roman alphabets are maintained in the units especially concerned with publications in those languages.

At the end of the past fiscal year the National Union Catalog included an estimated total of 14,198,311 cards. The gross total of cards added during the year was 362,235; with deductions for cards withdrawn as duplicate entries or for other reasons, the net total added was 182,920 cards.

The larger figure cited above—362,235 cards—represents titles or editions which were not previously recorded in the Union Catalog. In addition to entries for new titles and editions, however, there are inserted notations showing additional locations of books which are already listed. Thus there were added during the year a total of 726,239 new locations for already recorded titles. The aim is, at a minimum, to indicate the location of copies of the same book in the principal regions of the United States.

Auxiliary additions to the catalog included added entries for personal and corporate authors, printed cross-reference cards, etc., totalling 54,827 cards.

The past year was the fifth in checking the Cleveland and Philadelphia Union Catalogs against the National Union Catalog. During the year the staff was able to compare a total of 710,744 cards; 514,004 of these were from the Cleveland Union Catalog, completing the work on that catalog. From the Philadelphia Union Catalog 196,740 cards were checked, bringing the work down to the word "Minnesota." An estimated 2,000,000 cards in this catalog still remain to be done. In the total of 710,744 cards compared it was found that 77,005 were for titles or editions not already represented in the National Union Catalog; copies of these cards were typed and filed.

While the work on the Philadelphia and Cleveland Union Catalogs consists in comparing them tray by tray with the entries in the National Union Catalog, and then in typing out the entries which are new, a different plan has been adopted in the case of the catalog of the Yale University Library. A microfilm camera has been established there, in order to copy selected cards. This operation has proved both economical and fruitful. Three reels of filmed cards were received

during the year. Enlargements to the original size of the cards were then made automatically from the film, and have yielded 5,786 entries for filing into the National Union Catalog. It has been found that this method of copying involves only approximately one-third of the cost of copying by typewriter.

The libraries contributing cards to the Catalog numbered 108, which was an increase from 82 in the previous year, and their total contributions of cards amounted to 218,851. Thirty-six libraries contributed more than 1,000 cards each, the Harvard College Library alone supplying 33,319. The number of cards resulting from a checking by various libraries of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* was, however, only 8,003 as compared with 40,068 in the previous year. Since its inauguration in October 1942, this operation has yielded a total of 310,001 cards for the Catalog. Of the libraries which have been checking the 167-volume set, the Amherst College Library was the first to complete the operation, and St. Benedict's College Library, Atchison, Kansas, completed the checking through volume 166. From Amherst there were received 14,980 cards, and from St. Benedict's, 2,058. The Library is very grateful for the enrichment of the national resource which the effort of the cooperating libraries has made possible.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the active file of the American Imprints Inventory contained an estimated 4,549,200 title slips. Although no regular staff was maintained, it was possible during the year to effect some editing of the file. A total of 1,168,000 duplicate slips were identified and withdrawn; the storage file (112,000 entries) was edited, duplicates were removed, and the remaining 40,000 slips were added to the active file. From the "holdout" file of 180,000 titles at the beginning of the year needing further identification, 102,000 titles were interfiled into the active file, leaving 78,000 slips for editing. The Pennsylvania file has been edited and a master file has been set up. This file is in active use at the University of Pennsylvania as a basis for Mr. John Alden's check list of early Pennsylvania imprints. The fourth number of the *Virginia Imprints Series* (constituting a preliminary check list of Fredericksburgh imprints, 1778 to 1876) was published during the year, being the second volume to be published in the series. Volumes for Alexandria and Charlottesville are also being edited. This series is based upon the American Imprints Inventory, and is sponsored jointly by the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Library, the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Historical Society and the Library of Congress under the editorial guidance of Mr. John Cook Wyllie of the University of Virginia, and Mr. Randolph Church of the Virginia State Library.

The Check-List of Certain Periodicals continues to be the most comprehensive list of American library holdings of scientific and technical serials published in the Axis and Axis-occupied countries of Europe from 1939 to 1946. The interest of libraries has continued to be shown by the contribution of 2,093 new entries. This list is a basic inventory of existing files of the publications which it records, and is proving useful in the various programs for completing, by reprinting, the files of these periodicals held by American libraries.

The Union Catalog staff made searches for 11,745 items, locations of which were needed by various Government agencies, libraries, etc. Of the total, 9,243 were located either as already listed in the catalog, or through the weekly circularization list which is mailed to 60 libraries and regional union catalogs each Friday. Through circularization, 2,569 titles were located. Those which remained unlocated

after circularization were published in the twelfth issue of the *Select List of Unlocated Research Books.*

Printed cards were received from foreign libraries to the number of 23,383 during the year: from the Biblioteca Nacional (Caracas), 1,950 cards; from the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris), 9,262 cards; from the Departamento Administrativo do Serviço Público (Rio de Janeiro), 1,816 cards; from the Deichmanske Bibliotek (Oslo), 8,780 cards; and from the Vatican Library, 1,575 cards.

By the end of the year cards were being received from the libraries participating in the Farmington Plan for Cooperative Acquisition, representing the books received under the Plan. These cards are identified by the contributing library through the use of a special rubber stamp. Farmington Plan entries are filed into the catalog as soon as they are received.

Slavic and Hebrew titles numbering 4,257 and 6,525 entries, respectively, were received during the year, and await final arrangement. A total of 9,150 Slavic cards was filed into the Slavic Union Catalog but approximately 8,000 entries await filing. At the end of the year the Hebraic Union Catalog contained 30,000 cards. No additional cards were filed during the year because of insufficient staff. The backlog amounts to 12,200 cards of which 6,525 were received through the checking of the Cleveland and Philadelphia Union Catalogs while 5,675 titles were supplied by other libraries. These will be filed as soon as work on the Slavic cards is up to date.

Entries in the Japanese Union Catalog totalled 21,800 at the close of the year; 350 of these titles were added in fiscal 1948. The Orientalia Division is now in the process of preparing cards from microfilm for about 30,000 titles of holdings in other libraries. These cards will then be filed in the Japanese Union Catalog.

An additional catalog, which is not organized according to linguistic differences, is the union catalog of musical compositions, which contains some 50,000 entries arranged by composers. This catalog is limited to cards covering the holdings of a few large music libraries, and consequently is not to be regarded as a comprehensive record.

Binding

During fiscal year 1948 a total of 52,940 volumes was sent to the Bindery, as compared with 61,837 in fiscal 1947. Of these, 43,645 were for new binding, including 3,123 newspaper volumes and 19,716 volumes for quarter binding. Books sent for rebinding numbered 9,045 during the year, as compared with 9,973 in fiscal 1947. Some 25,161 of these volumes were prepared for binding in the Binding Division, and the remainder were prepared in the divisions having custody of the material. Nearly all of the volumes of newspapers were prepared in the Serials Division. In addition to the 52,940 volumes, 22,957 pamphlets were sent to the Bindery to be placed in binders. The Branch Bindery completed and returned 60,256 volumes during the year (65,237 volumes the year previous), including, of course, some volumes from fiscal year 1947. The decrease in the amount of work which could be either accepted by the Bindery or delivered by it during the year was the result of the increased cost of binding resulting from rising labor and other costs. As a result, the staff of the Government Printing Office assigned to the Library Branch Bindery was reduced by 9 positions in October and 24 additional in February, leaving a total of 52 employees in the Bindery, including the service stations in the Maps, Manuscripts, and Prints and Photographs Divisions.

The production of these service stations was also affected. The station in the Maps Division mounted and conditioned

36,500 maps (45,806 in 1947). The station in the Manuscripts Division restored and repaired 62,917 pieces of manuscript material (77,357 in fiscal 1947). Over 35,000 sheets were laminated during fiscal 1948, the first full year of operation of the laminating equipment. This production, due to the new technique, was in marked contrast to the 5,444 manuscript sheets crêpelined by the old process in fiscal year 1946, the year before the laminating equipment was installed. Prints and books on fine arts treated for preservation and repaired during the year totalled 9,316, a decrease from the 27,165 treated in the previous year. In the service station in the Rare Books Division 3,911 volumes were repaired, cleaned, and conditioned (7,258 in fiscal 1947).

In July 1947, the binding of the papers in the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection was completed in 194 volumes; and this accomplishment was recorded by an article in *The International Bookbinder* for September-October 1947.

To provide for easy identification of the Library's books and to save the labor of bookplating, attractive end-papers were designed and printed by photo-offset, bearing a pattern consisting of the Library's name and seal. Their use in quarter-bindings was begun in January and is being extended to use in full binding, as old stocks are used up. It is interesting to note that this device of an identifying end-paper has also been adopted by the Army Medical Library.

Study of improved binding methods and equipment continued during the year. Representatives of the Library, together with those of the Government Printing Office, visited commercial binding plants in the Middle West, and as a result of their observations, certain new binding techniques have been adopted. The Government Printing Office has developed a new style of cased binding (known as élite) to take the place of a large part of the more expensive laced binding for large books and books receiving more than ordinary use. A lot of 25 reference books, bound in the new style, is now on trial.

Chapter V

Administration, Finance, Personnel

THE principal administrative problem of the past year—a problem shared by every unit of the Library—was the necessity for meeting with a reduced staff the increasing work-load in every department of business, and the rising and inescapable demands for service. The details of this situation, and the manner in which accommodation to it has been made, have been discussed earlier in this Report. In many of the most important operations an increased production was obtained through the use of new techniques, through reorganization of procedures, or as a result of the increasing efficiency of the staff. This has been most gratifying. In a number of other important operations, however, there have been inevitable declines, some of which will be progressive in their deleterious effect upon the service if they are not soon halted. Attention to these will continue to be given.

Changes in Organization

Few major shifts in the internal organization of the Library occurred in fiscal 1948. The most significant change was the consolidation of the Acquisitions and Processing Departments on August 6, 1947. This step was taken after long and thorough consideration of the advisability of assigning to one officer responsibility for managing acquisitions and processing operations. The merger has been a successful one. The relatively new Administrative Department took more definite form during fiscal 1948. Three years ago the Director of Administration was assigned most of the Library-wide management responsibilities which had been previously carried by the Chief Assistant Librarian, who has now become (since the position was filled in March 1947) the principal planning and public relations officer of the Library. The number of units required to report to him was reduced by the transfer of the Keeper of the Collections and the Division for the Blind to the Administrative Department on January 8, 1948, and at the same time, the Information and Publications Office was divided, with the Information Office continuing under the direction of the Chief Assistant Librarian, and the publications work being assigned to the new Publications Section of the Office of the Secretary. Earlier, on October 7, 1947, the Exhibits Office had been reassigned from the Prints and Photographs Division to the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian.

On October 20, 1947, the Accessions Searching Section of the Exchange and Gift Division was transferred, with its functions and staff, to the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. The purpose of this change was to effect a coordination of the searching of material with the preparation of preliminary catalog entries for new titles. The Air Research Unit, established in the Reference Department in March 1948, was administered first as a project in the Aeronautics Division and was then given divisional status the following July. The Russian Accessions Unit was organized in the Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions early in 1948, with responsibility for preparing the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*. The functions of the Prints and Photographs Division were redefined on October 7, 1947, and respon-

sibility for reader service of books on the fine arts and for certain reference services in that field were transferred respectively to the Stack and Reader Division and the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Responsibility for guide service was also transferred from the Information Office to the Stack and Reader Division. Responsibility for the maintenance of all fiscal records relating to retirement was transferred to the Accounts Office. A sales desk was opened on February 26, 1948, for the sale of facsimiles of important documents in the Library's collections, photographic prints of the buildings, folklore sound recordings, and publications of the Library. The name of the Union Catalog was changed to the National Union Catalog on March 5, 1948, in order to differentiate it from the special union catalogs in the Library and the several regional union catalogs throughout the country, although the name of the Union Catalog Division remained unchanged. On March 10, 1948, the Indic Section, Orientalia Division, became the South Asia Section, a title better descriptive of its functions.

Space and Equipment

Some progress was achieved during the year in better utilization of space within the Library, although the crowded condition of certain stack areas and the cramped working quarters in parts of the buildings are unchanged. A Space Control Officer was appointed in May 1948, to the Administrative Department Office. By the year's end a system of room numbering and directional guides had been mapped out, and a collection of basic space data and drawings was under way so that space decisions might be less haphazard. Space adjustments during the year included the following: in the Main Building the Exhibits Office was moved to the Northeast Attic Pavilion; the Keeper of the Collections was transferred to the Northwest Pavilion, Main Floor; the American Book Center was given office space in the West Attic which had been vacated by the Keeper; the Duplicating Unit was installed in the Northwest Cellar; and the Woodrow Wilson Library was placed in the large room, especially prepared for the purpose, opposite the Rare Book Room. In the Annex, the Aeronautics Division was moved to the South Hall, East, third floor; the Science and Technology Project was expanded into the East Hall, North, third floor; the *Cumulative Catalog* unit was given space in the East Hall, South, third floor; and the Service Section of the Division for the Blind took offices on the first floor, West.

Likewise, steps were taken toward more effective control and use of furniture and equipment. A Property Control Officer was designated in the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings; considerable old equipment was repaired; useless pieces were sold as scrap; and items were shifted to units where maximum usefulness would be attained. Very little new equipment, and no new typewriters could be purchased. The furniture appropriation of $20,000 was used primarily for the maintenance of typewriters and other office equipment and for the replacement of unusable furniture.

Some savings were achieved by the introduction of mechanical operations. One new electrical punched-card accounting machine was added to the Tabulating Office and another was ordered. A number of successful experiments were conducted in the Science and Technology Project in the use of machine techniques as an aid to the establishment of better bibliographical controls. Contracts were awarded for the purchase of 8,500 talking book machines (for reproducing the talking book records for the blind) at a price which was only half that of previous machines, and the Photoduplication Service was provided with the most modern de-

vices through a series of equipment replacements.

Other Administrative Services

The establishment of an internal budget, maintained largely on punched-card tabulating machines has provided impressive improvements in accuracy, economy and celerity. The development of more meaningful work statistics was a step forward in developing an accurate measurement of the Library's requirements and accomplishments. The services of the Office of the Secretary were improved and extended. For the first time in over two years the filing of official correspondence was brought up-to-date, and effective steps were taken for the orderly retirement of noncurrent records in accordance with provisions of law and the regulations of the National Archives. The Supply Office was faced with the problem of meeting the Library's needs for office supplies with reduced funds and in the face of greatly advanced prices. It met the situation with economy and ingenuity. The Tabulating Office produced for other units a variety of improved records and reports, including fiscal and personnel data, billing and analyses of sales of catalog cards and of photoduplicates, cost accounting and time records, and property control records. The custodial and maintenance staff cleaned daily 68,899 square feet of marble in the Library buildings, among other tasks, and handled enormous quantities of incoming and outgoing freight.

New lighting equipment was installed in certain areas of the Card Division. Bronze railings were installed on the principal stairways in the Main Building, thus eliminating a hazard which had already had regrettable consequences. Fifteen new book-tube carriers were constructed, and old ones were repaired; the electrical maintenance force had among other tasks the care of no less than 1,897 time and magnetic switches and of 340 motors of varying size. The Guard Force was reinforced from 75 to 78 positions, and conducted four to six daily inspections throughout both buildings.

The Library of Congress Series in American Civilization

With a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Library of Congress has undertaken to sponsor the production of a series of 16 extended essays under the general title given above. The studies will deal with various aspects of American civilization in the twentieth century: the American people; the evolving scientific basis of our civilization; the American home; safeguarding the people's health; changing patterns of American industrialism; the American farmer; the labor movement; changing political institutions; democracy, nationalism, and the military arm; American literature and literary criticism; the fine arts; American education; dissemination and discussion of the news; the American motion picture; American scholarship in Western civilization; faith and philosophy. Each volume will present a synthesis of the historical background, and an analysis of the achievements of the American people in the current century in that aspect of our civilization with which it is concerned. The series, which is to be completed by 1955, is under the general editorship of Ralph Henry Gabriel, professor of history, Yale University. A distinguished editorial committee has been appointed to advise the Library and the editor in the preparation of the series. The members of the committee are Julian Boyd, Princeton University; Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin; Harlow Shapley, Harvard University, Richard Shryock, University of Pennsylvania; Donald Young, Russell Sage Foundation; and Allen Tate, author and editor. The selection of authors for the individual volumes is now under way. The following have accepted invitations

to participate in the series: John Sirjimaki, Yale University; Hugh Leavell, Harvard School of Public Health; Thomas Cochran, New York University; Lowry Nelson, University of Minnesota; Ralph Henry Gabriel, Yale University; Willard Thorp, Princeton University; John I. H. Baur, Brooklyn Museum; Frank Luther Mott, University of Missouri; and Merle Curti, University of Wisconsin.

The Bollingen Prize in Poetry

Late in the fiscal year announcement was made of the establishment of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry, which is to be awarded annually for the best book of distinguished verse of the preceding calendar year written by an American poet. This prize, in the amount of $1,000, is made possible by a gift to the Library from the Bollingen Foundation. The Fellows in American Letters compose the jury of selection. The Jury may decline to make an award for any year if in its judgment no poetry worthy of the prize was published during that year. The award for 1948 will be announced in February 1949. Poets who are citizens of the United States either by birth or naturalization, or who were born in the United States but have become citizens of other countries, are eligible for the prize.

Finance

Funds available to the Library for obligation during the year totalled $8,699,145, of which $6,711,625 consisted of annual appropriations directly to the Library, $675,940 was transferred from appropriations of other agencies, $1,120,033 (including receipts from the sale of photoduplicates and recordings) came from gifts or grants to the Library, and $191,547 was available from appropriations of the previous year. A total of $7,943,348 was obligated during the year, thus leaving an unobligated balance of $755,797, of which $697,746 is available for obligation during fiscal 1949; while $58,051 lapsed for obligation purposes.

Included in the $697,746 available for obligation during 1949 are $66,656 for the purchase of materials for the Library's collections under the title "Increase of the Library of Congress, General, 1948 and 1949"; $19,933 for the purchase of legal materials from the appropriation "Increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library, 1948 and 1949"; $694 for the preparation of the State Law Index; $289,203 from the working funds transferred from other agencies of the Government; and $321,260 in trust funds. Within the $533,776 transferred to the Library from other Government agencies during the fiscal year under report, $43,137 was from the State Department for projects in connection with the program for Cooperation with the Other American Republics; $64,077 from the Veterans' Administration for distributing surplus textbooks for the use of veterans pursuing educational or training courses, and $50,046 for preparation of catalog cards for Armed Forces Radio Service transcriptions; $197,150 from the Department of the Navy for a Science and Technology Project to catalog, index, and abstract scientific and technical reports and to develop new methods and techniques for the bibliographical control of scientific information; $117,313 from the Department of the Air Force for the work of the Air Research Unit; $39,985 from the War Assets Administration and $4,068 from the Federal Works Agency to defray expenses in connection with the distribution of surplus textbooks; and $18,000 from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to reimburse the Library for the cost of research performed for the Commission.

Miscellaneous receipts deposited by the Library in the Treasury of the United States totalled $1,095,096 amounting to 16 percent of annual appropriations: $598.777

812328—49——8

from the sale of card indexes, $466,355 from copyright fees, and $29,964 from miscellaneous sources.

The Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund received $362,536; its obligations amounted to $350,683. Assets at the end of the year totalled $78,594, not including accounts receivable in the amount of $41,000 and equipment and supplies on hand. The receipts of the Revolving Fund of the Recording Laboratory were $26,885, and obligations incurred totalled $28,045. The capital of the fund at the end of the year amounted to $4,311. This excludes accounts receivable in the amount of $2,302, and equipment and supplies on hand. Statements of the operations of these units appear in the Appendix.

During the year the Disbursing Officer issued 5,071 United States Savings Bonds, with a maturity value of $208,900. A total of 450 employees participated in the pay-roll deduction plan for the purchase of bonds, or 31 percent of the total staff.

Personnel

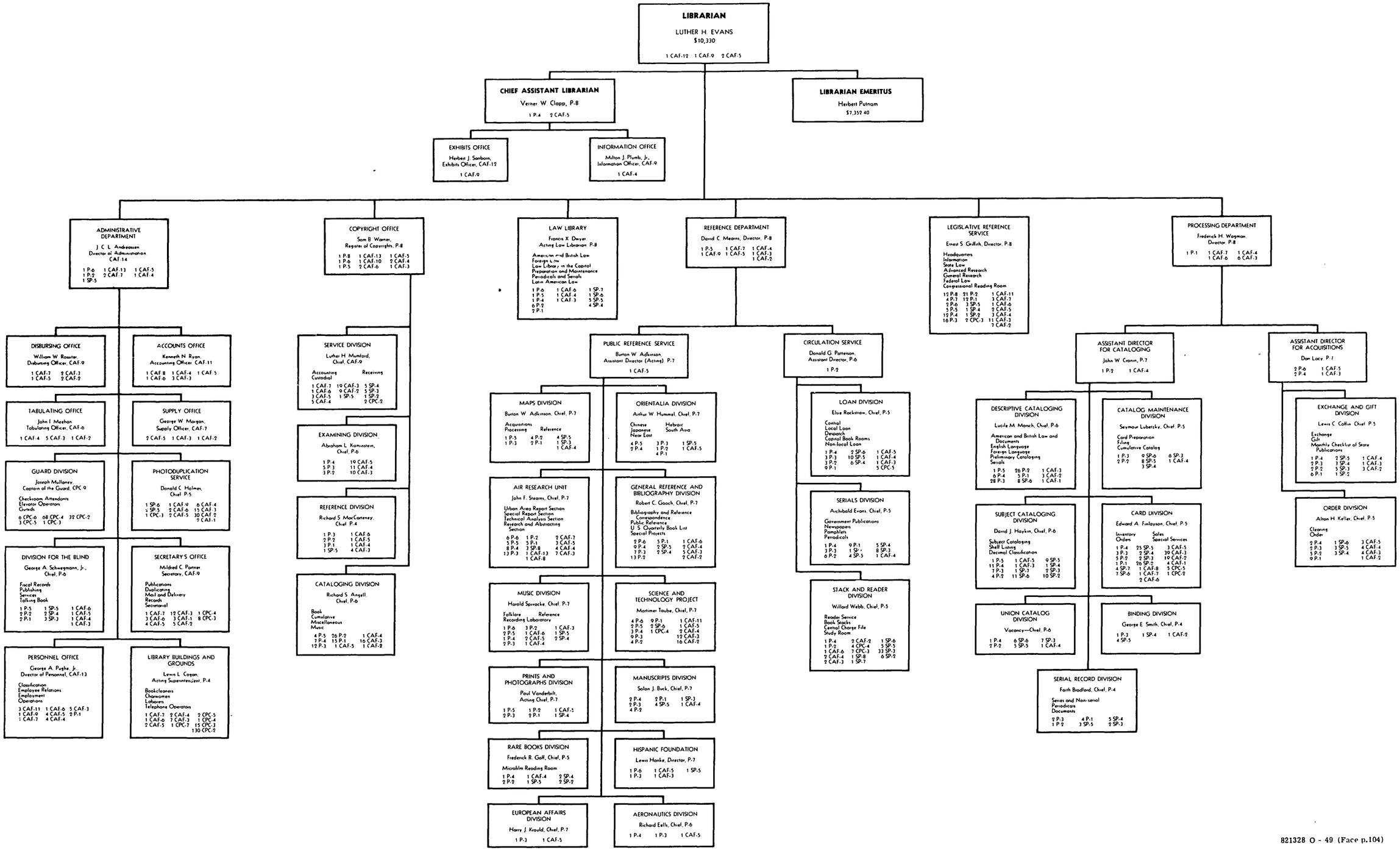
The principles which governed the reduction in force undertaken early in the fiscal year provided for the retention of employees with permanent status and the termination only of employees serving under temporary or war service appointments. Upon request, employees thus terminated were placed on administrative furlough for a period not exceeding one year. Throughout the year 137 established positions were vacated, and 47 temporary appointments were terminated. Every effort was made to place in other positions as they became vacant, employees who had been terminated or furloughed, and by November 1, 1947, the Personnel Office was able to report that of all available and qualified war service employees in furlough status, 41 from the total of 81, had been returned to the Library staff.

As soon as the adjustments in staff had been made, the program of determining the future status of all war service appointees was pressed forward to completion in all divisions, with the exception of three divisions in the Copyright Office and of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, where final action was withheld pending completion of classification surveys. A total of 821 war service appointments was made permanent; 27 were terminated; and 14 were extended on a probationary basis. Letters notifying employees of these actions explained that confirmation did not mean a guarantee of permanent employment, since continued employment is conditioned upon availability of funds and the Library's retirement policy, as well as the efficiency of the individual employee and certain other considerations.

The arrangements which were made to extend the Federal Employees Loyalty Program to the Library of Congress, as well as the progress of the program to the end of the past fiscal year, have been discussed earlier in this Report. The identical forms used in the execution of the program in agencies of the Executive Branch have been employed with respect to members of the Library staff, and identical methods of procedure of checking and investigation have been used following upon receipt of these forms by the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Copies of Standard Form 84 have been submitted for all incumbents in Library positions, and of Standard Form 85 for all new appointees. The use of these forms has also included the fingerprinting of all members of the staff. Following the submission of these data, between December 28, 1947, and January 12, 1948, new identification cards, bearing photographs and fingerprints, were issued to all members of the staff.

Recruiting assignments which faced the Personnel Office during the year included particularly the need for specialized personnel for technical projects such as the Air Research Unit and the Science and

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ORGANIZATION CHART, OCTOBER 31, 1948



821328 O - 49 (Face p.104)

Technology Project, and the need for capable stenographic and secretarial assistants. A total of 3,223 new applications was received, a drop from the 4,830 which came in during the previous year. Employment and placement interviews fell from 5,396 in 1947 to 4,342 in 1948. New appointments numbered 562, as against 934 in 1947. Other statistics of personnel turnover are recorded in the Appendix.

Progress was made in the induction training of new employees; this has been effected through a lecture on the organization of the Library and its principles of democratic administration, a motion picture on the Library, an explanation of regulations on leave, retirement, posting of positions, etc., as well as a tour of the Library buildings. A comprehensive statement on an over-all training program was prepared and is now under study. A comprehensive statement on personnel policies and procedures has been drafted, as well as the hand-book setting forth the qualifications and duties of Library positions which is mentioned below. A sound training program was initiated for the Guard Force in cooperation with the Public Buildings Administration, and supervision within the Force was improved by the establishment of three Sergeant positions.

The work-load of the Classification Section was heavy throughout the year. Accomplishments were significant, even though all demands could not be satisfied as to promptness. A total of 425 classification sheets were submitted to the Civil Service Commission, a decrease from the 598 submitted in fiscal 1947; 379 of these were approved by the Commission at the grades recommended, and 46 were approved at lower grades. The final draft of a 577-page volume on *Representative Positions in the Library of Congress* was prepared for publication.

The Employee Relations Officer held 2,169 interviews with employees, 1,246 conferences with supervisors, and 263 conferences with persons outside the Library. A total of 8,044 treatments were given in the two health rooms. Over 1,500 members of the staff were examined in connection with the chest X-ray program, conducted in cooperation with the Public Health Service, and by the end of the year arrangements were under way with this Service for physical examinations for all employees and for preinduction examinations, payment for which is authorized in the Library's appropriation act for the present fiscal year.

Under the Library of Congress Intern Program, four recent library school graduates were added to the staff. Edwin J. Anderson accepted an internship in the Division for the Blind, but the limitation upon personnel in that Division necessitated his transfer to the Office of the Secretary early in the year. Daniel H. Healey served as an intern in the Personnel Office, Robert D. Stevens in the Processing Department, and William E. Towsey, Jr. in the Legislative Reference Service. These one-year internships are awarded in the Spring to outstanding students who will receive their Bachelor's or Master's degree in library science by the beginning of each new fiscal year. Two interns were appointed in June for the current year.

Other matters claiming the attention of the Personnel Office during the year were the security clearance of persons employed in projects dealing with "classified" materials, the preparation of permanent identification cards for all members of the staff, the maintenance of a position-control file on a current basis (providing much more accurate budgetary control than was previously obtainable), the training of employees responsible for the maintenance of leave records, and the administration of the efficiency rating program. Of the 17 persons who announced their intention to appeal their efficiency ratings, 12 were

satisfied by discussions with employees and rating officers. Four appeals were made, resulting in the raising of one rating, and no change in the remaining three. One grievance case was appealed unsuccessfully during the year.

Staff Meetings

The discussion group meetings for all members of the staff were held in September, December, and March. One-half of each group meeting was devoted to discussion of an assigned topic: the budget estimates, the cataloging needs of the Library as viewed by the public service units; and efficiency rating procedures and policies. The other half of each meeting was concerned with questions and problems raised by the members of the individual groups. The three meetings of each of the 92 Staff Discussion Groups resulted in the submission of 582 recommendations to the Library administration, 430 of which were accepted; 75 are still under study or in process; 62 were rejected; and 15 could not be put into effect because of insufficient funds.

The Professional Forum, an organization of the professional members of the staff and employees in higher subprofessional, clerical, and administrative positions, met monthly from September through May. Topics discussed included the reorganization of the Processing Department, the Farmington Plan for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications, the application of tabulating equipment to library techniques and procedures, and the Library's plans for the handling of serial publications.

Changes in Personnel

The appointments made in the Library during fiscal 1948 included the promotion of a number of employees. Burton W. Adkinson, Acting Chief of the Maps Division since August 12, 1946, was made Chief on October 2, 1947, and on March 24, 1948, was assigned in addition to the position of Assistant Director for Public Reference Service of the Reference Department, a post which he still holds. On January 5, 1948, Robert S. Bray, a member of the staff for the past 7 years, was appointed Assistant Chief of the Card Division. Lewis C. Coffin, formerly Assistant Chief of the Union Catalog Division, was appointed Acting Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division on January 8, 1948, and was confirmed as Chief on April 5, 1948. Clyde S. Edwards was advanced from Chief of the Government Publications Reading Room to Assistant Chief of the Serials Division, effective April 5, 1948. Archibald B. Evans was promoted from Assistant Chief of the Serials Division to Chief of the same on September 5, 1947, the occasion of the forty-first anniversary of his appointment to the Library staff. Edward A. Finlayson was named Chief of the Card Division, effective August 28, 1947. He had previously served as Assistant Chief of the Division. Seymour Lubetzky, formerly Technical Assistant to the Director of the Processing Department, was confirmed as Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division on May 3, 1948, a position in which he had been serving since the establishment of the Division in October 1946. George A. Schwegmann, Jr., for many years Chief of the Union Catalog Division, was transferred to the position as Chief of the Division for the Blind on June 21, 1948. Rudolf Smits was transferred from the position as head of the Documents Section, Serial Record Division, to Chief of the Government Publications Reading Room, Serials Division on June 2, 1948. Frederick H. Wagman, Assistant Director of the Reference Department for Public Reference Service, was assigned on September 1, 1947 to serve temporarily as Director of the Processing Department, and was confirmed in this position on March 1, 1948.

New appointments to the staff during the year included the following:

Solon J. Buck was named Chief of the Division of Manuscripts and occupant of the William Evarts Benjamin Chair of American History, on June 1, 1948. A distinguished scholar and historian, Dr. Buck was Archivist of the United States from 1941 until his acceptance of the Library appointment.

Dan Mabry Lacy was appointed Assistant Director for Operations, Acquisitions Department, on July 14, 1947. With the merger of the Acquisitions and Processing Departments, he became Assistant Director for Acquisitions of the Processing Department, effective August 26, 1947. Mr. Lacy came to the Library from the position of Assistant Archivist of the United States, in which he had served since January 1, 1947.

W. Kenneth Lowry was appointed Assistant Chief of the Science and Technology Project on February 17, 1948. Mr. Lowry was previously with the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

John F. Stearns, formerly Associate Editor of *Popular Science*, joined the Library staff as Chief of the Air Research Unit on March 25, 1948.

Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., former curator of the Library's rare book collection, was appointed Fellow in English Bibliography in July 1947.

Effective July 1, 1947, Harry J. Krould was appointed Consultant on Library Service to Federal Agencies. Dr. Krould came to the Library from the State Department.

Robert T. S. Lowell succeeded Karl Shapiro as Consultant in Poetry in English on September 17, 1947. Mr. Lowell's first volume of verse, *Land of Unlikeness*, was published in 1944, and his second, *Lord Weary's Castle* (1946) won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1947. The Consultants in Poetry in English for the years 1948–49 and 1949–50 were also named during the year. Léonie Adams Troy is to serve from the Fall of this year to the Fall of 1949, and William Carlos Williams was to have served the following year. Dr. Williams has, however, relinquished the appointment because of ill health.

Arturo Morales, of the University of Puerto Rico, was appointed Consultant in Puerto Rican Bibliography for a period of one month, beginning July 7, 1947.

Walter T. Swingle, noted botanist and plant-explorer, who over a long period of years has made important contributions to the Library's collection of Chinese books, was appointed in December 1947 Honorary Consultant in the Development of the Orientalia collections.

Retirements from the staff during the year included the following:

William C. Bond retired on June 30, 1948 from the position of Superintendent of Library Buildings. Joining the Library staff in 1906, Mr. Bond became Superintendent in 1928.

Truman K. Burchard retired on April 1, 1948 from his position as legal examiner in the Copyright Office. He entered the service of the Copyright Office in 1904 and served there continuously after that date except for the period 1917 to 1919 while he was serving in the United States Army.

Margaret B. Frisbie, a staff member since 1920, retired from the service on January 31, 1948.

Margaret Mary Harold, a member of the staff since 1925, retired on April 2, 1948, from her position as law order specialist in the Order Division.

Margaret Neal Karr, a cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, retired on November 30, 1947. She had served in the Library from 1901 to 1904 and returned in 1929.

Alice Hollister Lerch retired from the Library's service at the end of August 1947.

She had served in the Library from 1900 to 1910 and from 1934 until her retirement.

Wanda Orynski retired on July 25, after serving in the Reading Rooms and the Stack and Reader Division since 1920.

Henry Spaulding Parsons retired on August 22, 1947, after almost 40 years of service. Appointed in 1908, he became Chief of the Catalog and Index Division of the Copyright Office in 1913, Acting Chief of the Periodical Division in 1925, Chief of the Periodical Division in 1928, and in 1944 when the Division was expanded to become the Serials Division, he continued as Chief.

Anna May Priest returned to a retired status on April 1, 1948. She had retired originally on June 30, 1947, after 45 years of continuous service in the cataloging divisions. She returned to accept a temporary reappointment as a searcher in the Cooperative Acquisitions Project.

St. George Leakin Sioussat retired as Chief of the Manuscripts Division and incumbent of the Chair of American History on March 31, 1948. Dr. Sioussat had served in this post since 1938, and was instrumental in bringing significant additions to the Library's collection of manuscripts. He has generously agreed to continue to serve the Library, as Honorary Consultant in American Historiography.

Louisa Wardner Smith, a member of the staff since 1927, retired from the service at the end of August 1947.

Elliott Lambert Wallace retired on April 30 from his position as examiner in the Copyright Office, after 47 years of service in the Library.

Charlotte B. Worrall retired on July 31, 1947, after serving for nearly 50 years on the staff of the Copyright Office. At the time of her retirement she was the senior member of the Library staff in point of service.

Among those who resigned from the service during the year were: Theodor H. Gaster, Chief of the Hebraic Section, Orientalia Division, who resigned on October 1, 1947 to devote full time to teaching at Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Thomas P. Martin, Assistant Chief of the Manuscripts Division, who resigned on May 7, 1948; Xenophon P. Smith, Chief of the Division for the Blind, who left on June 18, 1948, to become librarian at the Peoria (Illinois) Public Library; and Nathaniel Stewart, who resigned as Chief of the Card Division on August 25, 1947 to teach and study at Columbia University.

It is my sad task to report the death of several members of the staff. Eugene J. Carson, Lieutenant of the Guard, died on May 6, 1948. Before joining the Guard Force in 1938, Mr. Carson had served 13 years in the United States Army and Marine Corps.

William Horace Edmonds, a legal analyst in the Federal Law Section of the Legislative Reference Service since March 10, 1947, died in January 1948.

The death of Richard M. LaRoche, Special Assistant to the Keeper of the Collections, occurred on February 8, 1948, following a long illness. Mr. LaRoche joined the staff of the Library in 1923, and gave loyal and devoted service for more than 20 years.

The Library was saddened by the death of John A. Lomax in Greenville, Mississippi, on January 27, 1948. Mr. Lomax's connection with the Library has been a close and continuing one from the time of his appointment as Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song in 1933 to the present. The Archive owes much of its phenomenal growth and many of its most valuable items to the field collecting of Mr. Lomax, who through his enthusiasm, example and publications contributed so much to the cause of American folklore generally and of folksong in particular.

Meritorious Services

It is appropriate to conclude this account with an expression of appreciation to the many employees of the Library who have given more than adequate service throughout the year and who have met the increasing pressures of work tirelessly and often at personal sacrifice. Worthy of particular commendation is the service of Robert C. Gooch during the periods in which he has served effectively as Acting Director of the Reference Department in addition to his regular duties as Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Burton W. Adkinson likewise performed with marked success his combined duties as Chief of the Maps Division and Assistant Director for Public Reference Service of the Reference Department. Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Acquisitions, Processing Department carried with distinction a double burden of work during the two months in which he served as Acting Chief of the Manuscripts Division. Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library, has carried with competence and skill the responsibility of administering her expanded Office. Catherine Mousseau, under the guidance of Julius Davidson, has given superior service in the development and maintenance of the Library's budget controls, and John Meehan has devoted unstintedly of time and energy to the task of making more effective use of tabulating equipment in the operations of the Library. Legare Obear was largely responsible for the successful conclusion of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. The Staff Advisory Committee, under the leadership of Willard Webb, has been of real assistance in the planning of staff discussions. I wish to call attention also to the diligent service given throughout the year by the staff of the Library's service divisions, particularly the employees of the Stack and Reader and Loan Divisions, where complicated and changing working schedules were cheerfully accepted in order that the requirements of the public might be met.

Illustrative of the recognition which frequently comes to members of the Library staff was the invitation which the Pan American Union extended last April to Donald Patterson to undertake a survey of its library. From April 1 to August 1, Mr. Patterson served as Acting Librarian of the Union's Columbus Memorial Library. During this period he studied the existing condition of the Library, prepared and discussed with officers of the Pan American Union recommendations for changes in policies and services, and directed the reorganization of the Library.

Chapter VI

The Copyright Office

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

Fiscal year 1948 was notable for the Copyright Office. The reorganization into four divisions, which started nearly three years ago, was completed. Procedures were revised and work so organized that currency in operations was achieved for the first time since the dislocations occasioned by the war. A bill increasing the fees for the various services performed by the Office was enacted by Congress. The format and contents of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was radically changed to make it more serviceable. The policy of consulting the users of the Office was further extended and developed. Attention was given to the definition of a work of art, and as a result, changes were made in the requirements for registration of three-dimensional works of art, and finally, a number of significant court decisions occurred which affected Copyright. Total registrations amounted to 238,121 (a 3 percent increase over fiscal 1947); articles deposited numbered 364,567 (a corresponding increase); 217,911 of these were transferred to the Library; 3,170 were returned to claimants, and the remainder were placed in the reserve collections of the Office. Fees totalled $525,510.25 (an increase over 1947 by 11 percent).

Organization of the Office and Revision of Procedures

The reorganization of the Copyright Office, initiated near the end of fiscal year 1945, was completed, with the result that 11 independent sections were converted into four divisions: the Examining Division, which reviews all applications for copyright registration; the Cataloging Division, which catalogs all works deposited for copyright, giving fuller treatment to certain categories, particularly certain of the materials added to the Library's collections; the Reference Division which conducts searches of the records of the Copyright Office and answers inquiries from the public concerning matters of copyright; and the Service Division, which receives and dispatches mail, records all moneys received, and maintains the files of the Office.

Volume of Work

The great increase in the work-load of the Office (amounting to 41 percent in the past five years) made it impossible to continue operations as formerly. Work not considered absolutely essential and not required by law had to be eliminated, and all possible short cuts in operations were adopted. Bibliographical searches were refused when considered not necessary for the protection of copyright interests of the inquirer. The information contained in the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was in some classes reduced, and semiannual and annual volumes were substituted for monthly issues. (The increased appropriations for fiscal 1949 will, however, make it possible to give more adequate and prompt service to the public.)

These economies are reflected in the production of the various units for the

year. The Cataloging Division, for example, entered the year with a massive backlog of 32,824 registrations. Faced with this arrearage and the rising number of registrations, the Division was also compelled to undertake a drastic curtailment in staff, involving the loss of 18½ positions (20 percent of the authorized force of 89). To meet this situation, the Division gave immediate attention to the development of procedures which would enable it to achieve and maintain currency. Accordingly, a 3-day work-load was established as the "on hand" figure to represent currency of primary cataloging operations, calculated to be in the range of 2,400 to 3,000 registrations. By the rearrangement of processes and the consolidation of certain operations, through the revision of cataloging standards involving the omission of certain data, and finally by a concerted effort on the part of the staff, currency was reached for the first time on November 28, 1947. The year ended with the lowest "on hand" figure (1,124 registration) ever obtained within recent years. With a staff of 42, the Examining Division reviewed the 238,121 registrations received. Among the problems connected with registration in which the Division participated in studies with the Head Attorney were: three-dimensional works of art, television programs, the effect of a more liberal rule in registering arrangements of musical compositions, and the possible registration of unpublished manuscripts. The Reference Division, with 10 employees, responded to 10,204 search requests (as against 9,855 in 1947). Limitations of staff made it impossible to comply with all requests for searches. Bibliographic searches for attorneys and heirs seeking complete record of deceased authors' copyright works in the settlement of estates could not be undertaken; ordinary searches have been a month in arrears; and no investigations have been made of current publications to ascertain whether copyright is claimed without registration having been made. The Service Division processed and dispatched 250,148 outgoing pieces of mail and filed a total of 605,817 cards in indexes in the Office, in addition to handling the fees received.

Increases in Copyright Fees

In connection with the Library's estimates for fiscal 1948, the House Appropriations Committee pointed out that the fees for copyright registrations were "woefully inadequate to cover present-day costs. They are badly in need of revision." In line with this view, the Chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations (Mr. Johnson, of Indiana) introduced a bill on January 13, 1948, providing for an increase in registration fees. This bill became law on April 27, 1948, and the new scale of fees, listed at the conclusion of this account, became effective thirty days later, on May 27, 1948.

Publications of the Copyright Office

The *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, beginning with the calendar year 1947, has been issued in a new series and an enlarged format. This change is part of the program begun in 1946 to increase and extend the usefulness of the compilation. The several classes of registrations are separated to make it possible to supply information of value to particular groups, such as those interested in music, motion pictures, drama or art. As a result, the *Catalog* now appears in 12 parts, numbered in accordance with the classes of material described by the Copyright Act, instead of in 6 arbitrarily numbered parts, as was formerly the case. Each part of the *Catalog* is issued semiannually with the exception of 14–A, *Renewal Registrations of Literature, Art and Film*, which is an annual volume for 1947, and part 2, *Periodicals*, which is a

biennial volume covering the years 1946 and 1947. The new three-column format was adopted to permit the use of larger and more readable type. Changes in forms of entries were made in certain classes in the interest of speed of operation and increased usefulness, and procedures were extended for the preparation of copy for the *Catalog* by use of a mounted-card technique, which makes use, as the printer's copy, of an original entry in card form. These changes have made possible a substantial saving in catalog production costs.

Sixteen issues of catalog parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* were published in fiscal 1948.

Registration and Deposit of Works of Art

For many years it had been the practice of the Copyright Office to accept without question any statue or painting offered for copyright registration, but in determining whether to accept other "works of art," the Office has not always followed a uniform policy. In some instances it considered the individual case on its merits, in attempting to determine whether the particular object constituted a work of art. This last year, the Office reconsidered the question of what constitutes a work of art within the meaning of the Copyright Act, with the result that it has broadened the list of articles which are accepted. It will not only continue to accept all works of fine art without question, but will also register other works of art if they display artistic features, whether or not, like book ends, ash trays, artistic jewelry, enamels, or silverware, they have utilitarian purposes. At the same time the *Code of Federal Regulations* was amended to require that deposits for registration of three-dimensional works of art be accompanied by photographs in order to identify them without the necessity of retaining the work of art itself, although the registrant also retains the option contained in the statute of sending for deposit the article of art itself.

Outstanding Copyright Cases

The outstanding court decision of the year, as far as the copyright law is concerned, is *Wodehouse* v. *Commissioner*, 166 F. 2d 986 (4 C. C. A., 1948), in which the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit flatly disagreed with the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on an almost identical set of facts, concerning the divisibility of copyright. In the present case, the court held that the sale of serial rights in a copyrighted novel does not amount to a license, but constitutes the sale of personal property. The court pointed out the "undeniable fact that serial rights, book rights, dramatic production rights and motion-picture rights of a literary production are property rights which may be and are separately and effectively bought and sold in the literary market," and that there is nothing "inherent in the nature of a copyright which renders impossible the separate sales of the several parts which comprise the whole." Until this decision, the courts had rather consistently maintained that copyright was an indivisible bundle of rights. The Supreme Court will have an opportunity to consider this important question, since a writ of certiorari has been applied for.

In the case of *Edward B. Marks Music Corp.* v. *Foullon*, 77 U. S. P. Q. 502 (D. C. S. D. N. Y., 1948), the court, in denying plaintiff's action for infringement, advanced the novel concept that the right of mechanical reproduction under the compulsory licensing provision of the law includes the right to make a version and arrangement of the musical composition involved. In overruling the contention that the copyright owner possesses the exclusive right to make a version and arrangement, the court pointed out that while this may be so for the purposes of printing, reprinting, etc., it

is not applicable to phonograph records.

In a further proceeding in a case mentioned in the Annual Report for last year, *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., Inc.* v. *Jerry Vogel Music Co.*, 73 F. Supp. 165 (D. C. S. D. N. Y., 1947), the court held that one coauthor of a song is accountable to the other coauthor for their, or either of their, transactions. The New York Supreme Court adopted the same view in *Jerry Vogel Music Co.* v. *Miller Music Co.*, 75 U. S. P. Q. 205 (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 1947). This view is contrary to that followed in patent cases, and these two cases in effect overruled the only prior decision holding that the patent analogy was valid in copyright cases.

The case of *Vargas* v. *Esquire*, 164 F. 2d 522 (7 C. C. A., 1947), is of interest because of the plaintiff's contention that he possessed a "moral right" in his drawings even after his work contract expired, and that the court should accordingly enjoin publication of the drawings unless his name was affixed thereto, in order to protect his honor and integrity. The court dismissed this contention, pointing out that while such doctrine prevailed in many foreign countries following the civil law, it did not exist in our law.

In *Johnston* v. *Twentieth Century-Fox*, 187 Pac. 2d 474 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App., 1947), the court found that the title of the book "Queen of the Flat Tops" had a secondary meaning, and, in affirming that copyright protection in a book did not extend to the title thereof, upheld the author's property right in that title, arising from his intellectual labor in its creation. In another case involving common-law property rights, *Chamberlain* v. *Feldman*, 76 U. S. P. Q. 203 (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, 1948), the legal representatives of Mark Twain attempted to restrain publication of a newly discovered Mark Twain manuscript by the person having possession of the manuscript. They were unsuccessful because of a failure to show any facts about the original disposition of the manuscript, and the court presumed that under such circumstances the transfer was legal and carried with it all rights, including that of publication.

The rather unusual situation of an American court, in an action involving infringement of a United States copyright, incidentally interpreting the copyright law of Great Britain, arose in *Khan* v. *Leo Feist, Inc.*, 165 F. 2d 1888 (2 C. C. A., 1947), where the court held that a written assignment of the song "Rum and Coca-Cola," confirming an oral assignment made two years earlier, was sufficient compliance with the British law requiring that an assignment be in writing.

Two points of interest arose in *Alfred Bell & Co.* v. *Catalda Fine Arts, Inc.* 74 F. Supp. 973 (D. C. S. D. N. Y., 1947). Halftone reproductions of mezzotint engravings were carried in the catalog of a print producer and also in that of the Guild of which it was a member. Although no copyright notice appeared in either publication, and notwithstanding that both catalogs were widely circulated, the court held that there was no abandonment of copyright, since it was "obvious" that the circulation was solely for "advertising purposes." The second point concerned the holding that the price-fixing and restraint-of-trade practices engaged in by the copyright owner, in violation of the antitrust laws, was no defense to the infringement action, the remedy under the antitrust laws being exclusive.

A notable example of a remedy under the antitrust laws is found in the case of *U. S.* v. *Paramount Pictures*, 334 U. S. 131 (1948), where the Supreme Court upheld the action of the United States in seeking injunctions and other relief against motion picture producers and exhibitors for practices violative of the antitrust laws. The court held the following practices, among

others, to be illegal: provisions in licenses for the exhibition of copyrighted motion pictures fixing the prices to be charged; provisions in licenses permitting a theater circuit to allocate the playing time and film rentals of copyrighted motion pictures; and the practice of "block-booking", i. e., the refusal to license one or more copyrighted motion pictures unless another is accepted.

Tables showing the volume of work and the new fee schedule follow.

REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1946 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1946	1947	1948
A	Books:			
	(a) Printed in the United States:			
	Books proper	7, 679	9, 903	9, 786
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	30, 554	34, 940	35, 797
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	5, 504	4, 400	5, 963
	Total	43, 737	49, 243	51, 546
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 513	3, 970	2, 545
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	610	712	683
	Total	47, 860	53, 925	54, 774
B	Periodicals (Numbers)	48, 289	58, 340	59, 699
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1, 129	972	1, 263
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	5, 356	6, 456	6, 128
E	Musical compositions	63, 367	68, 709	72, 339
F	Maps	1, 304	1, 779	1, 456
G	Works of art, models, or designs	3, 094	4, 044	3, 938
H	Reproductions of works of art	317	540	309
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 777	2, 147	1, 619
J	Photographs	1, 752	1, 838	1, 844
KK	Commercial prints and labels	7, 975	9, 674	10, 619
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	5, 384	6, 506	6, 686
L	Motion picture photoplays	774	666	632
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 250	1, 418	999
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	33	21	20
R	Renewals of all other classes	12, 483	13, 180	15, 796
	Total	202, 144	230, 215	238, 121

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1946 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1946	1947	1948
A	Books:			
	(a) Printed in the United States:			
	Books proper	15, 358	19, 806	19, 572
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	61, 108	69, 880	71, 594
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	5, 504	4, 410	5, 963
	Total	81, 970	94, 096	97, 129
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 660	3, 970	2, 545
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	610	713	683
	Total	86, 240	98, 779	100, 357
B	Periodicals	96, 578	116, 680	119, 398
C	Lectures, sermons, etc	1, 129	972	1, 263
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	5, 877	7, 056	6, 659
E	Musical compositions	72, 824	79, 428	85, 359
F	Maps	2, 558	3, 526	2, 855
G	Works of art, models or designs	3, 938	5, 454	5, 055
H	Reproductions of works of art	596	1, 064	609
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	2, 375	3, 014	2, 336
J	Photographs	2, 605	2, 982	2, 945
KK and K	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustration	26, 344	31, 848	34, 563
L	Motion picture photoplays	1, 545	1, 312	1, 254
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 440	2, 741	1, 914
	Total	305, 049	354, 856	364, 567

GROSS RECEIPTS, ETC., SINCE JULY 1, 1897

Since July 1, 1897, the date of organization of the Copyright Office, the total registrations have been 7,255,883 and the total receipts for fees, $9,870,212.90. The figures, year by year, appear in the following table:

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR 51 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897–98	$61, 099. 56	$55, 926. 50	75, 545	.....	.....
1898–99	64, 185. 65	58, 267. 00	80, 968	5, 423	.....
1899–1900	71, 072. 33	65, 206. 00	94, 798	13, 830	.....
1900–1901	69, 525. 25	63, 687. 50	92, 351	.....	2, 44[illegible]
1901–2	68, 405. 08	64, 687. 00	92, 978	627	.....
1902–3	71, 533. 91	68, 874. 50	97, 979	5, 001	.....
1903–4	75, 302. 83	72, 629. 00	103, 130	5, 151	.....
1904–5	80, 440. 56	78, 058. 00	113, 374	10, 244	.....
1905–6	82, 610. 92	80, 198. 00	117, 704	4, 330	.....
1906–7	87, 384. 31	84, 685. 00	123, 829	6, 125	.....
1907–8	85, 042. 03	82, 387. 50	119, 742	.....	4, 087
1908–9	87, 085. 53	83, 816. 75	120, 131	389	.....
1909–10	113, 662. 83	104, 644. 95	109, 074	.....	11, 057
1910–11	113, 661. 52	109, 913. 95	115, 198	6, 124	.....
1911–12	120, 149. 51	116, 685. 05	120, 931	5, 733	.....
1912–13	118, 968. 26	114, 980. 60	119, 495	.....	1, 436
1913–14	122, 636. 92	120, 219. 25	123, 154	3, 659	.....
1914–15	115, 594. 55	111, 922. 75	115, 193	.....	7, 961
1915–16	115, 663. 42	112, 986. 85	115, 967	774	.....
1916–17	113, 808. 51	110, 077. 40	111, 438	.....	4, 529
1917–18	109, 105. 87	106, 352. 40	106, 728	.....	4, 710
1918–19	117, 518. 96	113, 118. 00	113, 003	6, 275	.....
1919–20	132, 371. 37	126, 492. 25	126, 562	13, 559	.....
1920–21	141, 199. 33	134, 516. 15	135, 280	8, 718	.....
1921–22	145, 398. 26	138, 516. 15	138, 633	3, 353	.....
1922–23	153, 923. 62	149, 297. 00	148, 946	10, 313	.....

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR 51 FISCAL YEARS—continued

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1923–24	167, 705. 98	162, 544. 90	162, 694	13, 748	.....
1924–25	173, 971. 95	166, 909. 55	165, 848	3, 154	.....
1925–26	185, 038. 29	178, 307. 20	177, 635	11, 787	.....
1926–27	191, 375. 16	184, 727. 60	184, 000	6, 365	.....
1927–28	201, 054. 49	195, 167. 65	193, 914	9, 914	.....
1928–29	322, 135. 82	308, 993. 80	161, 959	.....	31, 955
1929–30	336, 980. 75	327, 629. 90	172, 792	10, 833	.....
1930–31	312, 865. 41	309, 414. 30	164, 642	.....	8, 150
1931–32	284, 719. 20	280, 964. 90	151, 735	.....	12, 907
1932–33	254, 754. 69	250, 995. 30	137, 424	.....	14, 311
1933–34	258, 829. 53	251, 591. 50	139, 047	1, 623	.....
1934–35	269, 348. 81	259, 881. 70	142, 031	2, 984	.....
1935–36	293, 149. 82	285, 206. 90	156, 962	14, 931	.....
1936–37	295, 313. 24	280, 541. 40	154, 424	.....	2, 538
1937–38	326, 326. 67	298, 799. 60	166, 248	11, 824	.....
1938–39	330, 466. 37	306, 764. 40	173, 135	6, 887	.....
1939–40	341, 061. 35	320, 082. 90	176, 997	3, 862	.....
1940–41	347, 125. 35	347, 430. 60	180, 647	3, 650	.....
1941–42	376, 906. 63	351, 158. 10	182, 232	1, 585	.....
1942–43	324, 300. 99	306, 836. 70	160, 789	.....	21, 443
1943–44	333, 270. 24	319, 466. 30	169, 269	8, 480	.....
1944–45	367, 402. 04	338, 812. 90	178, 848	9, 579	.....
1945–46	405, 740. 58	379, 738. 00	202, 144	23, 296	.....
1946–47	471, 119. 41	442, 626. 10	230, 215	28, 071	.....
1947–48	525, 510. 25	487, 475. 20	238, 121	7, 906	.....
Total	10, 333, 823. 91	9, 870, 212. 90	7, 255, 883	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Balance on hand July 1, 1947			$106, 961. 00
Gross receipts July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948			525, 510. 25
Total to be accounted for			632, 471. 25
Refunded		$28, 251. 26	
Checks returned unpaid		496. 00	
Deposited as earned fees		466, 354. 60	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1948:			
Fees earned in June 1948 but not deposited until July, 1948	$58, 243. 70		
Unfinished business balance	16, 848. 49		
Deposit accounts balance	62, 277. 20		
		137, 369. 39	
			632, 471. 25

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels	10, 619 at 6. 00	63, 714. 00
Registrations for published works	8, 814 at 4. 00	35, 256. 00
	136, 131 at 2. 00	272, 262. 00
Registrations for published photographs without certificates	449 at 1. 00	449. 00
Registration for unpublished works	2, 246 at 4. 00	8, 984. 00
	64, 046 at 1. 00	64, 046. 00
Registrations for renewals of prints and labels	20 at 6. 00	120. 00
Registrations for renewals, all other classes	14, 897 at 1. 00	14, 897. 00
	899 at 2. 00	1, 798. 00
Total number of registrations	238, 121	
Fees for registrations		461, 526. 00
Fees for recording 5,234 assignments	$15, 926. 00	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	2, 839. 70	
Fees for certified documents	2, 027. 00	
Fees for notices of user recorded	886. 50	
Fees for searches made	4, 270. 00	
		25, 949. 20
Total fees earned		487, 475. 20

SCHEDULE OF COPYRIGHT FEES

	Former fees	Present fees
Catalog of copyright entries	$10.00	$20.00.
Unpublished works	$1.00	$4.00.
Published works	$2.00	
Commercial prints and labels	$6.00	$6.00.
All renewals	$1.00	$2.00.
Additional certificates of registration	$1.00	$1.00.
Recording of assignments	$2.00 (per page)	$3.00 (for 6 pages and 50 cents for each additional page).
Notice of use	$1.00 (for not more than 5 titles).	$2.00 (for not more than 5 titles). $0.50 (for each additional title).
Certifications		$2.00.
Record of transfer (each title)	$0.10	$0.50.
Searches (per hour)	$1.00	$3.00.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM BASS WARNER,
Register of Copyrights.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 2, 1948.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Library of Congress Materials on the Freedom Train

1. Mourt's Relation. *A Relation or Iornall of the Beginnings and Proceedings of the English Plantations Settled at Plimoth in New England.* London, 1622.

   The first printed account of the voyage of the Pilgrims; contains the text of the *Mayflower Compact.*

2. John Milton: *Areopagitica . . .* London, 1644.

   The first edition of the great poet's famous protest to Parliament in behalf of freedom of the press.

3. Roger Williams: *The Bloudy Tenent, of persecution, for the Cause of Conscience, Discussed.* London, 1644.

   Freedom of religion stated to be a natural right.

4. John Peter Zenger, publisher: *New-York Weekly Journal,* No. 48, September 30, 1734.

   One of the issues of the newspaper that led to its publisher's prosecution for libel and the first clear vindication of the freedom of the press in America.

5. ——. No. 55, November 25, 1734.

   Published under Zenger's direction from prison.

6. ——. No. 93, August 18, 1735.

   Published after the conclusion of the trial which announced the vindication of a free press.

7. *Pennsylvania Gazette,* Philadelphia. November 10–17, 1737.

   Contains Benjamin Franklin's editorial on Zenger entitled "On Freedom of Speech and of the Press."

8. *The North Briton.* London: Nos. 1–46, June 1762—November 1763.

   Contains John Wilkes' attack on the ministers of King George III for which he was imprisoned. Wilkes, a champion of freedom of the press and of the colonial cause, was the English representative of the Boston Sons of Liberty.

9. *Proceedings of the Congress at New York* [October 7–25, 1765. Annapolis, 1766].

   The Declaration of the Nine Colonies protesting against the injustices of the Stamp Act.

10. Virginia. General Assembly. *Report of the Committee of Revisors Appointed by the General Assembly in 1776.* Richmond, 1784.

    Contains Thomas Jefferson's "Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom."

11. Thomas Jefferson: *A Summary View of the Rights of British America.* Williamsburg, 1774.

12. *The Declaration of Independence.* 1776. Manuscript. "Rough Draft" in the autograph of Thomas Jefferson, with additions and corrections in the hands of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

13. Thomas Jefferson: *Letter to Edward Carrington, Jan. 16, 1787.* Manuscript, letter-press copy from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

    Thomas Jefferson's statement of his belief in the necessity of a free and active press.

14. The Constitutional Convention: *Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1787, Part 1.* Manuscript, 1 vol. folio.

    The original official journal of proceedings of the Convention.

15. Edmund Randolph: *Notes on a Speech of Edmund Randolph, in the Constitutional Convention, May 29, 1787.* Manuscript, in Randolph's writing. From James Madison's *Notes of Debates in the Constitutional Convention,* Part 1.

    Contains the "Virginia Plan" for the Constitution of the United States.

16. The Constitutional Convention: *Draft Report of the Committee of Detail,* August, 1787. Pages 5–8. Manuscript. From the Papers of George Mason.

    Shows the earliest provisions for trial by jury as part of the Constitution of the United States.

17. Thomas Jefferson: *Letter to James Madison, Dec. 20, 1787, with comments on the proposed Constitution.* Manuscript. From the Papers of James Madison.

18. *The Federalist Papers,* 1788. Preliminary outline by Alexander Hamilton for issues No. 39 ff. First leaf. Manuscript. From the Papers of Alexander Hamilton.

    The *Federalist Papers,* written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison, greatly influenced the adoption of the Constitution.

19. George Mason: *Draft of a Declaration of Rights to be Proposed by the Virginia Convention as an*

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, June 1788. Manuscript. From the Papers of George Mason.

An early draft of the provisions which eventually became a part of the Constitution in its first ten Amendments, known as the Bill of Rights.

20. James Madison: *Letter to Thomas Jefferson, June 13, 1789, Noting the writer's Introduction of a Resolution for Amending the Constitution.* Manuscript. From the Papers of James Madison.

Madison drew heavily on George Mason's proposals (item 19) for the Constitutional Amendments known as the Bill of Rights.

21. Thomas Paine: *Letter to Benjamin Rush, March 16, 1790.* Manuscript.

Paine's account of the progress of the French Revolution; tells of his being entrusted with the key of the Bastille, to be presented to President Washington.

22. Alexander Hamilton: *Draft of Report on the Public Credit, December 1790.* Pages 9–10. Manuscript. From the Papers of Alexander Hamilton.

23. Alexander Hamilton: *Draft for President Washington's Farewell Address, July 1796.* First sheet. Manuscript. From the Papers of Alexander Hamilton.

From this text President Washington took some of the ideas embodied in the final document.

24. George Hay: *An Essay on the Liberty of the Press . . .* Philadelphia, 1799.

25. Thomas Jefferson: *Letter to Thomas Seymour, Feb. 11, 1807.* Manuscript, polygraph copy. From the Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

President Jefferson's considered thoughts on the freedom of the press.

26. *Alton trials . . . for the Crime of Riot . . .* New York, 1838.

Account of the trial of persons suspected of having attacked the printing press of the Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois, in 1837, and to have killed Lovejoy while he was defending it.

27. Abraham Lincoln: *The Gettysburg Address, Second draft, Nov. 19, 1863.* Manuscript.

The final draft, in President Lincoln's autograph, which he wrote out on the day on which he made the address, and which he held while making it.

28. *The Covenant of the League of Nations. President Woodrow Wilson's first draft, August 15, 1918.* Pages [1], 8, 9. Typescript, with corrections in the author's autograph. From the Woodrow Wilson Collection.

Appendix II. The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of President Lincoln

A. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE OPENING OF THE LINCOLN PAPERS, JULY 25–26, 1947

Angle, Paul McClelland. Letters Tell Lincoln's Ties with Tribune. In *Chicago Tribune*, p. [1], col. [1], p. 5, cols. [1–5], Sunday, July 27, 1947.

Basler, Roy Prentice. Lincoln and People Everywhere. [Principal Address at the Opening of the Lincoln Papers.] In *The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 349–355, September 1947.

Berger, Oscar. Lincoln Night at the Library of Congress. In *Saturday Review of Literature*, vol. 30, No. 33, p. 20–21, August 16, 1947.

Bullard, Frederic Lauriston. "It Never Can Happen Again." In *Lincoln Herald*, vol. 49, No. 4, p. 8–12, December, 1947.

Evans, Luther Harris. An Engagement with the Past. [Introductory Remarks at the Opening of the Lincoln Papers.] In *The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 348–349, September 1947.

Kincaid, Robert Lee. Rendezvous at Midnight. In *Lincoln Herald*, vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 31–35, 38, October 1947.

Sandburg, Carl. Sandburg Depicts "Unveiling" Scene. In *The New York Times*, p. 32, cols. [1–7], Sunday, July 27, 1947.

Storm, Colton. A Little Dinner for Lincoln. In *The Quarto*, No. 14, p. [1–3], September 1947.

Warren, Louis Austin. Formal Opening of Lincoln Papers. In *Lincoln Lore*, No. 956, p. [1], August 4, 1947.

B. SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE COLLECTION

Dondero, George A. Something New About Lincoln, Extension of Remarks. In *Congressional Record*, Appendix, p. A741–A742, February 5, 1948.

Mearns, David C. He had "Nothing Only Plenty of Friends": The Story of the Long-awaited Abraham Lincoln Papers. In *The New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*, vol. 24, No. 25, p. [1]–2, February 8, 1948.

——— The Lincoln Papers. In *The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, vol. 4, No. 8, p. 369–385, December 1947.

——— The Lincoln Papers: The Story of the Collection with Selections to July 4, 1861. . . . Introduction by Carl Sandburg. Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948. 2 vols.

Randall, James Garfield. The Great Dignity of "The Rail Splitter": The Contrast Between Lincoln's Rugged Frame and Inner Poise Shows Clearly in the Lincoln Papers. In *The New York Times Magazine*, pp. 7, 50–52, 54, February 8, 1948.

——— Lincoln and Thanksgiving. Newly Found Documents in the Lincoln Papers. In *The Lincoln Herald*, vol. 49, No. 3, p. 10–13, October 1947.

——— "Living with Lincoln"—a new impression. In *The New York Times Magazine*, pp. 13, 66–70, December 14, 1947.

Randall, Ruth Painter. Little Stories from the Lincoln Papers. In *The Lincoln Herald*, vol. 50, No. 1, p. 26–31, February 1948.

Sandburg, Carl. Fraternity of Lincoln Scholars: 14 Writers of Lincoln Books Attend Opening of Papers. In *The Washington Post*, pp. 1, 5, July 28, 1947.

——— Lincoln Held Election Pledges Binding and Vital to the Republic. In *The Washington Post*, pp. 1, 5, July 30, 1947.

——— Office-Seeking Pleas Noted in Lincoln Letters. In *The Washington Post*, pp. 1, 4, July 29, 1947.

——— Sandburg Finds Secret Papers Enrich Legend of Abe Lincoln. In *The Washington Post*, pp. 1, 20, July 27, 1947.

——— Strategy to Nominate Lincoln Shown in Letters Now Public. In *The Washington Post*, pp. 1, 3, July 31, 1947.

Warren, Louis A. Formal Opening of the Lincoln Papers. In *Lincoln Lore*, No. 956, August 4, 1947. Broadside.

——— General Contents of Lincoln Papers. In *Lincoln Lore*, No. 962, September 15, 1947. Broadside.

——— History of the Lincoln Papers in the Library of Congress. In *Lincoln Lore*, No. 957, August 11, 1947. Broadside.

——— The Supplemental Lincoln Papers. In *Lincoln Lore*, No. 959, August 25, 1947. Broadside.

Appendix III. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES, FISCAL YEAR, 1948

	Readers served	Material issued for use			Reference and loan requests received by telephone			
		Inside the buildings		Outside the buildings				
		Volumes	Other units		Congress	Government	Other	Total
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:								
CIRCULATION SERVICE:								
Loan Division	.....	.....	.....	167, 626	14, 439	5, 081	3, 089	22, 609
Serials Division	[3] 168, 567	88, 392	399, 111	[4] 27, 092	4, 370	8, 928	10, 758	24, 056
Stack and Reader Division	[3] 585, 315	939, 457	.....	[4] 124, 382	.....	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE:								
Aeronautics Division	1, 593	2, 935	.....	[4] 348	126	758	682	1, 566
General Reference and Bibliography Division	.....	167, 676	14, 875	.....	192	6, 992	20, 361	27, 545
Hispanic Foundation	2, 430	13, 707	.....	[4] 2, 435	40	495	941	1, 476
Manuscripts Division	4, 735	.....	32, 036	[4] 23, 095	.....	134	755	889
Maps Division	3, 766	7, 599	40, 385	[4] 2, 097	243	698	1, 422	2, 363
Music Division	14, 938	[5] 42, 986	.....	[4] 772	.....	.....	15, 617	15, 617
Orientalia Division	6, 092	27, 038	3, 520	[4] 1, 001	60	1, 356	3, 023	4, 439
Prints and Photographs Division	3, 054	9, 453	[6] 2, 014	.....	247	682	1, 510	2, 439
Rare Books Division	7, 529	27, 922	116	.....	.....	.....	1, 150	1, 150
Microfilm Reading Room	1, 873	2, 050	2, 033	[4] 290	.....	26	343	369
Science and Technology Project	.....	14, 398	.....	.....	.....	8, 113	.....	8, 113
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	4, 902	16, 079	.....	[4] 16, 415	31, 320	1, 106	856	33, 282
LAW LIBRARY:								
Capitol	13, 683	44, 344	.....	6, 861	5, 148	.....	.....	5, 148
Main Building	59, 807	183, 197	.....	[4] 7, 160	1, 416	5, 623	7, 219	14, 258
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT	71	144	.....	3	.....	1, 648	1, 823	3, 471
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND	[2] 7	16	.....	43, 651	2	5	2, 576	2, 583
Total	878, 362	1, 587, 393	[6] [869, 090] 494, 090 [6] 2, 081, 483 [6] 2, 456, 483]	218, 141	57, 603	41, 645	72, 125	171, 373
Comparative totals:								
1946–47	823, 434	[6] 2, 335, 389		211, 024	43, 581	35, 341	65, 339	144, 261
1945–46	699, 740	2, 137, 788		181, 993	38, 557	29, 633	59, 851	128, 041

	Readers aided	Reference Conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for the Photoduplication Division	Reference service through correspondence	
			Number	Number of pages	Number of entries			Individual replies	Form letter replies
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:									
CIRCULATION SERVICE:									
Loan Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	360	.....
Serials Division	76, 901	2, 727	83	242	3, 411	41	39, 058	1, 659	93
Stack and Reader Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE:									
Aeronautics Division	1, 258	261	97	439	4, 987	7	5, 871	247	.....
General Reference and Bibiliography Division	270, 147	5, 914	52	376	5, 838	250	.....	5, 423	2, 428
Hispanic Foundation	1, 127	343	82	104	631	45	12	410	.....
Manuscripts Division	4, 735	1, 084	.....	.....	.....	.....	48, 168	2, 010	.....
Maps Division	4, 462	119	3	5	48	.....	1, 401	503	29
Music Division	7, 064	4, 438	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 619	2, 576	3, 498
Orientalia Division	3, 639	1, 064	76	(1)	1, 420	842	36, 982	507	.....
Prints and Photographs Division	2, 415	455	24	32	177	.....	8, 594	753	106
Rare Books Division	1, 683	655	2	132	110	.....	1, 183	527	.....
Microfilm Reading Room	88	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 220	77	.....
Science and Technology Project	324	195	113	994	6, 420	.....	1, 472	1, 011	.....
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	4, 902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2, 243	(1)	1, 913	.....
LAW LIBRARY:									
Capitol	17, 496	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Main Building	52, 467	3, 927	.....	.....	.....	640	540	482	.....
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT	3, 855	91	52	195	2, 591	11	82	1, 596	3, 283
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND	50	13	70	133	2, 633	.....	.....	140	.....
Total	452, 613	21, 450	654	2, 652	28, 266	4, 079	146, 496	20, 223	9, 437
Comparative totals:									
1946–47	389, 442	15, 698	535	3, 502	28, 823	2, 844	57, 707	17, 695	7, 641
1945–46	190, 800	14, 754	(1)	(1)	(1)	2, 078	(1)	16, 156	28, 694

See footnotes on p. 128.

Footnotes for p. 126–127

Readers are those (including staff members of other divisions) who are served with material in the reporting division's custody.

A volume for this purpose, is defined as any number of printed or written sheets bound together; a **unit** is the basis of count for all other materials serviced—photographs, maps, unbound manuscripts, broadsides, prints. When issued separately each represent a unit. When serviced in a bundle, a folder, an album or as part of other material, the container (and not the items composing the unit) is counted.

Reference aid to readers records the number of times readers are given reference help.

In a **reference** or **professional conference** a technical or subject specialist supplies information of a specialized or professional nature, or gives counsel in the solution of a difficult or incompletely formulated problem.

[1] No figures available.

[2] Plus 2,072 individual borrowers (18,410 loans).

[3] Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Periodicals Reading Room are estimated. An actual count is not feasible due to several entrances to the rooms and because of a substantial amount of reader self-service, especially in the Periodicals Reading Room.

[4] Included in the Loan Division figure.

[5] Includes scores.

[6] During 1946 new or slightly changed bases of recording were established and defined. Through 1947 and 1948 these were more rigidly applied. As a result a more exact report has been produced. The apparent drop in the figure for all material issued for use in the buildings (from 2,335,389 in 1947, 2,081,483 in 1948) is due to a change in the unit of count in the Prints and Photographs Division. Continuing on the old basis would have raised the figures recorded and reported from 2,014 to approximately 377,014 thus increasing the grand total for volumes and units of material from 2,081,483 to 2,456,483.

Appendix IV. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1948

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS [1]

ADMINISTRATIVE

An Album of American Battle Art, 1755–1918. 1947. 319 p. Cloth $5.00. (500 copies)

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947. 1948. 181 p. Cloth $1.00. (5,012 cloth, 1,413 copies paper bound)

Centennial of the Settlement of Utah Exhibition June 7, 1947–August 31, 1947. 1947. 20 p. Abridged Edition. (25 copies) Distribution restricted.

Centennial of the Settlement of Utah Exhibition June 7, 1947–August 31, 1947. 1947. 72 p. Paper 50 cents. (1,500 copies)

A Few Notes, &c. upon the Declaration of Independence. 3d printing, 1948. 11 p. Free. (9,925 copies)

Iowa Centennial Exhibition December 28, 1946–April 27, 1947. 1947. 84 p. Paper 50 cents. (1,500 copies)

The Library of Congress and Its Service to Science and Technology. By Luther H. Evans. 1947. pp. 315–321. Reprinted from *College and Research Libraries*, July 1947. Free. (300 copies)

Library of Congress Internship Program. 1948. Broadside. Free. (300 copies)

Lincoln Collections in the Library of Congress. 3d edition. Reprint 1948. 12 p. Free. (5,000 copies)

Nietzsche's Philosophy in the Light of Contemporary Events. By Thomas Mann. 1947. 37 p. Free. (2,000 copies)

Notes on the Lacock Abbey Magna Carta of 1225. By A. J. Collins, Deputy Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum. 2d printing, 1947. 4 p. Free. (10,000 copies)

Report of the Library of Congress Planning Committee. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947.* 1948. 8 p. Free. (2,000 copies)

The Story Up To Now; The Library of Congress 1800–1946. By David C. Mearns. 1947. 226 p. Reprinted from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946,* with the addition of illustrations and a slight revision of text. Free to libraries. Paper 75 cents. (4,940 copies paper, 105 copies cloth bound).

10 Million Readers, 23 Million Books. By Allan Nevins. 1948. 4 p. Reprinted from *The New York Times Magazine*, October 26, 1947. Free. (9,940 copies)

The United States Quarterly Book List. Vol. 3 no. 3, September 1947. 35 cents per copy, $1.25 per volume, domestic; $1.75 per volume, foreign. (1,450 copies)

Vol. 3 no. 4, vol. 4 nos. 1–2, December 1947, March and June 1948. Published for the Library by Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J. $1.00 a copy, $3.50 per year in the United States and dependencies. In all other countries, $1.25 per copy, $5.00 per year. (1,450 copies each issue)

The United States Quarterly Book List. Index, Vol. 3, 1947. 1948. 22 p. (1,450 copies)

Wisconsin Centennial Exhibition May 29, 1948–August 23, 1948. 1948. 64 p. Paper 60 cents. (1,500 copies)

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The Fundamentals of Air Power. An Address by John C. Cooper with Introductory Remarks by John Dwight Sullivan. 1948. 23 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

The National Air Collection. By Richard Eells. 1948. 4 p. Reprinted from *U. S. Air Services*, November 1947. Free. (300 copies)

CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards.[2] April–June, July–September, October–December 1947, January–March 1948, 4 quarterly issues. July, August, October, November,

[1] *All priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated.*

[2] *Subscriptions to be sent to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. In 1947 no annual cumulation to the Catalog was published. In the 1948 publications program there will be 9 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations and an annual cumulation.*

1947, January, February, April, May, 1948, 8 monthly issues. $100.00 per year, including 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly cumulations and an annual cumulation, $50.00 per year for monthlies and quarterlies, $65.00 for annual issue. (700 copies each issue)

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT

State Censuses. An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses of Population Taken After the Year 1790 by States and Territories of the United States. Prepared by Henry J. Dubester. 1948. 215 p. Cloth 20 cents. (20 copies cloth, 330 copies paper bound)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946. 1947. 9 p. Free. (500 copies)

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series. Volume 1.[3]

Part 1A, nos. 1–2. BOOKS. January–December 1947. 451 p. (no. 1. 225 copies, no. 2. 300 copies paper bound)

Parts 3–4, nos. 1–2. DRAMAS AND WORKS PREPARED FOR ORAL DELIVERY. January–December 1947. 230 p. (no. 1. 300 copies, no. 2. 350 copies paper bound)

Part 5A, nos. 1–2. PUBLISHED MUSIC. January–December 1947. 436 p. (500 copies each issue, paper bound)

Part 5B, nos. 1–2. UNPUBLISHED MUSIC. January–December 1947. 750 p. (500 copies each issue, paper bound)

Part 6, nos. 1–2. MAPS. January–December 1947. 39 p. (no. 1. 225 copies, no. 2. 325 copies paper bound)

Parts 12–13, nos. 1–2. MOTION PICTURES. January–December 1947. 73 p. (no. 1. 300 copies, no. 2. 500 copies paper bound)

Part 14A, nos. 1–2. RENEWAL REGISTRATIONS—LITERATURE, ART, FILM. January–December 1947. 86 p. (300 copies paper bound)

Part 14B, nos. 1–2. RENEWAL REGISTRATIONS—MUSIC. January–December 1947 176 p. (500 copies each issue, paper bound)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Informe de la Comisión Asesors Sobre Catalogación Descriptiva al Bibliotecario del Congreso. 1947. 15 p. Free. (750 copies)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Descriptive Cataloging to the Librarian of Congress. 2d printing, 1948. 15 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

Studies of Descriptive Cataloging. A Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Director of the Processing Department. 2d printing, 1948. 48 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

The Assembly of Librarians of the Americas. By Marietta Daniels. 1947. Reprinted from the *Department of State Bulletin*, Vol. XVII, No. 432, October 12, 1947. Free. (2,000 copies)

A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics. V. Colombia. By James B. Childs. 1948. 89 p. Paper 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 33. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *VI. Costa Rica.* Compiled by Henry V. Besso. 1947. 92 p. Paper 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 24. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *VIII. Dominican Republic.* Compiled by John De Noia. 1947. 40 p. Paper 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 25. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *IX. Ecuador.* Compiled by John De Noia. 1947. 56 p. Paper 20 cents. Latin American Series No. 31. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *X. El Salvador.* Compiled by John De Noia. 1947. 64 p. Paper 20 cents. Latin American Series No. 19. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *XI. Guatemala.* Compiled by Henry V. Besso. 1947. 88 p. Paper 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 30. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *XII. Haiti.* Henry V. Besso, General Editor. 1947. 25 p. Paper 10 cents. Latin American Series No. 23. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *XIII. Honduras.* Henry V. Besso, General Editor. 1947. 31 p. Paper 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 29. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *XIV. Nicaragua.* Compiled by John De Noia. 1947. 33 p. Paper 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 27. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

———. *XV. Panama.* Compiled by John De Noia. 1947. 34 p. Paper 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 22. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

---

[3] *Annual subscription price for the complete yearly Catalog of Copyright Entries is $20.00 payable in advance to the Superintendent of Documents.*

LAW LIBRARY

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, 1917–1946. By Helen L. Clagett. 1948. 180 p. Paper 60 cents. Latin American Series No. 32. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Chile, 1917–1946. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 103 p. Paper 40 cents. Latin American Series No. 28. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Ecuador. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 100 p. Paper 40 cents. Latin American Series No. 18. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Peru. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 188 p. Cloth $1.75. Latin American Series No. 20. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Uruguay. By Helen L. Clagett. 1947. 123 p. Paper 50 cents. Latin American Series No. 26. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper bound)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. 80th Congress, 1st session, No. 3. Final Issue 1947. 403 p. No. 4. Second Final Issue 1947. 467 p. $2.00 per session subscription. (1,250 copies each issue)

———. 80th Congress, 2d session, No. 5. 1948. 106 p. No. 6. 1948. 178 p. $2.00 per session subscription. (1,250 copies each issue)

State Law Index: An Index to the Legislation of the States of the United States Enacted During the Biennium 1945–1946. 11th biennial volume. 1948. 729 p. Cloth $2.50. (250 copies)

MOTION PICTURE DIVISION

Guide to the United States Government Motion Pictures. Vol. 1, no. 1, June 1947. 1947. 104 p. Paper 40 cents. (12,000 copies)

MUSIC DIVISION [4]

Catalog of Phonograph Records: Selected Titles from the Archive of American Folk Song Issued to January 1943. 1947–1948. 16 p. Free. (6th issue, 1947, 5,000 copies, 7th issue, 1948, 2,500 copies)

Folk Music of the United States. Catalog of Phonograph Records No. 2. 1947–1948. 12 p. Free. (4th printing, 1947, 5,000 copies, 5th printing, 1948, 6,000 copies)

[4] *Copies of the leaflets and booklets to accompany the forthcoming albums of Folk Music of the United States. Issued from the Collections of the Archive of American Folk Song (Albums 12, 14, 16, 17, 20 and 21) and Folk Music of the Americas (Albums 13, 15, 18 and 19) have also been delivered and will be distributed by the Music Division with the recordings, as well as sold separately, as soon as the new records are released.*

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared under the direction of Sidney S. Glazer. Nos. 3–6. 1947–1948. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, vol. 1, nos. 3–4, vol. 2, nos. 1–2. Available to depository libraries. (300 copies each issue)

Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644–1912). Edited by Arthur W. Hummell 1947–1948. (3d printing by Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office) Vol. 1, Cloth $3.25, Vol. 2, Cloth $2.75.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of the Sixth National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress May 15, to August 15, 1948. 1948. 20 p. Free. (1,500 copies)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Cataloging Service.[5] Bulletins 11–17. 1947–1948. (Free of charge to subscribers to the Card distribution service). (12,000 copies each issue)

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 38, nos. 7–12 (July–December 1947) and vol. 39, nos. 1–6 (January–June 1948). 1947–1948. 15 cents per copy, $1.50 per year, domestic; $2.25 per year, to foreign countries that do not extend the franking privilege. (800 copies each issue)

———. *Index*, 1944 (Vol. 35). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)

———. *Index*, 1947 (Vol. 38). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Vol. 1, nos. 1–2 (April–May 1948). 1948. Subscription $2.00 per year (12 issues). (1,500 copies each issue)

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 4, no. 4 and vol. 5, nos. 1–3. 1947–1948. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* 35 cents per copy, $1.50 per volume, including the *Annual Report . . .*, domestic; $2.00 per volume, foreign. (5,000 copies each issue)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class C. Auxiliary Sciences of History. 2d ed., 1948. 167 p. Paper 75 cents. (1,000 copies)

———. *Class Q. Science.* 4th ed., 1948. 213 p. Paper $1.00. (300 copies)

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 66–69 (April–June 1947—January–March 1948). 1947–1948. $1.50 per year, or $14.95 for complete set. (700 copies each issue)

———. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 10. Reprinted 1948. (500 copies each issue)

Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series. Nos. 21–24 (July 1947–April 1948). 1947–1948. 30 cents per year, or $3.45 for complete set. (1,500 copies each issue)

Outline of the Library of Congress Classification. (Revised and Enlarged Edition of "Outline Scheme of Classes"). 1942 reprinted 1947. 21 p. Free. (500 copies)

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. 1948 Supplement January–May 1948, and the July–December 1947 cumulation. Subscription $2.00 a year. (1,300 copies each issue)

This new serial publication of the Library will replace the one of similar title which the H. W. Wilson Co., of New York, published to supplement the fourth edition of the Library's *Subject Headings*, and for the months July to December 1947 after the fifth edition had gone to press. It also, in effect, will be a resumption, in greatly improved form, of the *Additions and Changes* in the Subject Headings which the Library ceased publishing when the fourth edition appeared.

The *Cumulative Supplement* will appear monthly, and will be cumulated each month through the June issue, and the July to November issues will cumulate again from July. The December issue will ordinarily cover the entire year, but the issue for December 1948 will also incorporate the months July to December 1947. The fifth edition of *Subject Headings*, now being printed, covers all headings through June 30, 1947.

B. PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS [5]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information Bulletin. July 1–7 thru June 29–July 5, 1948. 53 nos. Multilithed. Free to libraries, $2.00 a year to individuals other than members of the Library of Congress staff. (4,000 copies each issue)

Press Releases. Nos. 421–492. 1947–48. Mimeographed. (150–1,500 copies each)

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

A Checklist of Aeronautical Periodicals and Serials in the Library of Congress. Prepared by Arthur G. Renstrom. 1948. 129 p. Mimeographed. (450 copies)

United States Aviation Policy. A Selective Bibliography. Compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom. 1947. 58 p. Mimeographed. (450 copies)

CARD DIVISION

Instructions for Ordering L. C. Printed Cards. 1948. 7 p. Multilithed. Free. (3,000 copies)

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Non-Self-Governing Areas with Special Emphasis on Mandates and Trusteeships: A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1947. Vols. I–II. 467 p. Mimeographed. (400 copies each volume)

World Government: A List of Selected References. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. September 16, 1947. 11 p. Mimeographed. (300 copies)

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Proceedings of the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, May 12 to June 6, 1947. 1948. 314 p. Multilithed. (1,000 copies)

LAW LIBRARY

Classification Scheme. Law. 1948. 5 p. Multilithed. Free. (1,000 copies)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Legislative Reference Service publications. These publications are reproduced in the first instance for Congressional use, and free distribution to libraries is not possible. However, copies may be purchased through the Card Division.

Acts of Congress providing for Grants-in-Aid to States, etc. By R. L. Notz. November 3, 1947. 35 p. Mimeographed. (135 copies)

Apportionment, Nomination and Election of Delegates to Political Party Conventions. By Samuel H. Still. Revised November 1, 1947. 49 p. Mimeographed. (50 copies)

Atomic Energy: Significant References Covering Various Aspects of the Subject. Arranged Topically. Series II, nos. 4–14. August 1947–June 1948. Compiled by Janie E. Mason. Mimeographed. (50–300 copies each issue)

Bonus Payments for Veterans of World War II. Digest of State Laws. Compiled by Carrie E. Hunter. 1948. Multilithed. (275 copies)

[5] *Free to libraries unless otherwise indicated.*

Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes. By Helen E. Livingston. July 24, 1947. 11 p. Multilithed. (400 copies)

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes Pro and Con Arguments from 1947 Congressional Hearings. By Mary-Brooks Linton. July 23, 1947. 17 p. Multilithed. (300 copies)

A Condensed and Simplified Comparison of the Geneva and New York Drafts of the Charter of the Proposed International Trade Organization. By Hermann Ficker. October 29, 1947. 57 p. Mimeographed. (500 copies)

Costs that Enter into an Average $9,000 home in Boston, Atlanta, Kansas City, New Orleans, Chicago, and Los Angeles. By Jack Levin. July 7, 1947. 4 p. Mimeographed. (100 copies)

Digest of Public General Bills. Supplement. 80th Congress, 1st and 2d Session. 4 nos. 1947–1948. Mimeographed. (1,500 copies)

The Employment of Atomic Energy for Power Purposes: Selected References. By Janie E. Mason. June 30, 1948. 14 p. Multilithed. (85 copies)

Introduction and Chronology of the Marshall Plan from June 5 to November 5, 1947. By Thorsten V. Kalijarvi. November 6, 1947. 39 p. Mimeographed. (650 copies)

Legislation relating to Veterans Enacted during the 80th Congress, 1st Session. By Margaret Fennell. August 13, 1947. 6 p. Mimeographed. (185 copies)

Loans, Property Credits, Advances, Relief and Rehabilitation Grants and Other Authorizations to Foreign Countries by the United States Government (July 1, 1940–June 30, 1947). By Hermann Ficker. November 17, 1947. 14 p. Mimeographed. (400 copies)

Manual of the Legislative Reference Service. May 1948. Multilithed. (250 copies) For administrative use only.

The National Defense System of the United States. By D. B. Ball. May 7, 1948. 14 p. Multilithed. (100 copies)

Outline of European Recovery Program. 1948. 39 p. Mimeographed. (75 copies)

Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project. By C. Frank Keyser. May 10, 1948. 11 p. Multilithed. (200 copies)

Presidents of the United States, 1789–1947. Brief Biographical Notes and Important Legislation of Their Administrations. July 1947. 34 p. Mimeographed. (100 copies)

Public Affairs Abstracts. New series, nos. 20–1–11—21–1–28. Multilithed. (100 and 700 copies each issue)

Public Affairs Bulletins:

The following *Public Affairs Bulletins* have been published in recent months, but for the reason indicated above, they have been made available only to Members of Congress.

No. 52. *State Labor Relations Acts.* By Agnes M. Brown and Mollie Margolin. 1947. 70 p. Mimeographed. (800 copies)

No. 53. *State Aviation Laws.* By Samuel Hutchings Still. May 1947. 235 p. Multilithed. (800 copies)

No. 54. *Universal Military Training.* By S. Arthur Devan and Bernard Brodie. 1947. 90 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 55. *The Atomic Bomb and the Armed Services.* By Bernard Brodie and Eilene Galloway. May 1947. 177 p. Multilithed. (1,000 copies)

No. 56. *The World Food Situation.* By John Kerr Rose. July 1947. 111 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 57. *Major Government Lending Agencies.* By George Galloway and associates. June 1947. 224 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 58. *The St. Lawrence Seaway Project.* By G. Frank Keyser. July 1947. 61 p. Multilithed. (950 copies)

No. 59. *Federal Excise Taxes.* By Raymond E. Manning. November 1947. 101 p. Multilithed. (450 copies)

No. 60. *The Industrial Economy of the Pacific Coast States.* By Leisa G. Bronson. November 1947. 117 p. Multilithed. (450 copies)

No. 61. *Federal Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education.* By Charles A. Quattlebaum. February 1948. 191 p. Multilithed. (600 copies)

No. 62. *State Rent Control Laws.* By Carrie E. Hunter. 1948. 77 p. Multilithed. (750 copies)

Repayments by Foreign Countries on Loans, Property Credits and Advances Granted them by United States Federal Agencies (July 1, 1940–March 31, 1947). By Hermann Ficker. July 15, 1947. 12 p. Multilithed. (300 copies)

Selected References on Protection Against Atomic Bombing — Decentralization and Underground Installation. By Janie E. Mason. February 2, 1948. 5 p. Mimeographed. (100 copies)

Short Summary of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner General Housing Bill. By Jack Levin. May 10, 1948. 3 p. Multilithed. (100 copies)

Soviet American Foreign Relations. Some Background Information for the European Recovery Program. By Thorsten V. Kalijarvi. October 7, 1947. 34 p. Mimeographed. (635 copies)

State Laws Regulating Major and Minor Party Candidates and Independents. States of: California,

Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin. By Samuel H. Still. April 15, 1948. Mimeographed. (100 copies for each state)

State Legislation Controlling Sale, Distribution and Use of Oleomargarine. By Mollie Z. Margolin. January 20, 1948. 41 p. Multilithed. (200 copies)

Summaries of Committee Hearings. (G Series). New Series. Nos. 571–718. 1947. Mimeographed. (350 copies each issue)

Taft-Hartley Labor Act. By Edwin Kennerly. July 29, 1947. 2 p. Mimeographed. (200 copies)

United States Policy on Exports to the Soviet Union and 1947 Foreign Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union By Julius Allen. April 8, 1948. 3 p. Mimeographed. (150 copies)

Universal Military Training. An analysis of the Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 80th Congress, 2nd session, March 17–31, April 1–3, 1948. By D. B. Ball. May 5, 1948. 56 p. Multilithed. (150 copies)

World Government: Excerpts from Arguments Opposing its Establishment By Mary-Brooks Linton. November 3, 1947. 10 p. (235 copies)

LOAN DIVISION

Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia. 1948. 3d ed. 132 p. Multilithed. (660 copies)

SERIALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently Received, April 1948. 1948. 39 p. Mimeographed. (250 copies)

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

Select List of Unlocated Research Books. No. 11. May 1947. 68 p. Multilithed. (500 copies)

C. BOOKS FOR THE BLIND PURCHASED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL LIBRARIES

I BOOKS IN BRAILLE TYPE

Adams, Brooks. Law of civilization and decay. 5 vols.

Adams, Samuel H. Banner by the wayside. 5 vols.

Allen, James L. Kentucky Cardinal and Aftermath. 1 vol.

Allen, John S. Astronomy: What everyone should know. 2 vols.

Austen, Jane. Emma. 5 vols.

Babcock, Havilah. My health is better in November. 4 vols.

Bakeless, John E. Lewis and Clark. 5 vols.

Bates, Nancy F. East of the Andes and west of nowhere. 2 vols.

Beach, Rex. The barrier. 3 vols.

Beard, Charles A. The enduring federalists. 6 vols.

Bennett, Arnold. Riceyman steps. 4 vols.

Best, Herbert. Whistle, daughter, whistle 4 vols.

Booth, Edward T. Country life in America 4 vols.

Bosworth, Allan R. A cabin in the hills 2 vols.

Bowen, Elizabeth. Ivy gripped the steps. 2 vols.

Brace, Gerald W. Garretson chronicle. 4 vols.

Brand, May. False rider 2 vols.

Brooks, Van Wyck, Times of Melville and Whitman. 6 vols.

Burton, Katherine. Three generations. 4 vols.

Byrne, Donn. Destiny bay. 4 vols.

Byrnes, James F. Speaking frankly. 4 vols.

Calahan, Harold A. Geography for grown-ups. 5 vols.

Caldwell, Taylor. There was a time. 7 vols.

Calkins, Raymond. Modern message of the minor prophets. 3 vols.

Campbell, Patricia. Eliza. 4 vols.

Canby, Henry S. American memoir. 5 vols.

Carlisle, Norman V. and Eugene Nelson. Modern wonder book of ships. 4 vols.

Carlson, Earl R. Born that way. 1 vol.

Carpenter, Iris. No women's world. 4 vols

Carrighar, Sally. One day at Teton Marsh. 2 vols.

Carroll, Gladys H. While the angels sing. 2 vols.

Case, Victoria and Robert O. We called it culture. 3 vols.

Chamberlain, Elinor. Manila hemp. 3 vols.

Chevigny, Hector. My eyes have a cold nose. 3 vols.

Christie, Agatha. Labors of Hercules. 3 vols.

Clark, Blake. Hawaii: the 49th State. 3 vols.

Coles, Manning. Let the tiger die. 3 vols.

Conway, Brooke. The loving are the daring. 4 vols.

Corle, Edwin. Listen, bright angel. 3 vols.

Costain, Thomas B. The moneyman. 6 vols.

Cross, Milton J. Milton Cross' complete stories of great operas. 11 vols.

Daly, Elizabeth. Night walk. 2 vols.
Davidson, David. The steeper cliff. 4 vols.
Davies, Valentine. Miracle on 34th Street. 1 vol.
Davis, Clyde B. Jeremy Bell. 4 vols.
Davis, Harriet E. World on my doorstep. 3 vols.
Davis, Harold L.:
Harp of a thousand strings. 4 vols.
Honey in the horn. 5 vols.
Davis, Kenneth. Years of pilgrimage. 6 vols.
Davis, William S. Beauty of the purple. 6 vols.
Defoe, Daniel. Moll Flanders. 4 vols.
DeVoto, Bernard A. Across the wide Missouri. 7 vols.
Dickens, Monica. Happy prisoner. 4 vols.
Dobie, James F. Coronado's children. 5 vols.
Dreiser, Theodore. Jennie Gerhardt. 4 vols.
DuBois, William E. B. The World and Africa. 4 vols.
Dunbar, Helen F. Mind and body. 3 vols.
Dunn, Esther C., and Marion E. Dodd. The Trollope reader. 5 vols.
Eaton, Jeanette. David Livingston. 2 vols.
Edmonds, Walter D. Wedding journey. 1 vol.
Eliot, George. Silas Marner. 3 vols.
Elliott, Margaret R. My Aunt Louisa and Woodrow Wilson. 3 vols.
Ellis, Havelock. Dance of life. 4 vols.
Erdman, Loula G. Years of the locust. 3 vols.
Eskelund, Karl. My Danish father. 3 vols.
Espey, John J. Tales out of school. 2 vols.
Evatt, Herbert. The United Nations. 1 vol.
Fairchild, David. The world was my garden. 7 vols.
Farnol, Jeffrey. Heritage perilous. 4 vols.
Faÿ, Bernard. Two Franklins. 5 vols.
Fenton, Carroll and Mildred. Story of the great geologists. 4 vols.
Flavin, Martin. The enchanted. 3 vols.
Fleming, Barry. The lightwood tree. 4 vols.
Flesch, Rudolf F. Art of plain talk. 3 vols.
Footner, Hulbert. Rivers of the eastern shore. 4 vols.
Foster, Elizabeth. The islanders. 4 vols.
Fremantle, Anne J. James and Joan. 3 vols.
Fuller, Edmond. A star pointed north. 5 vols.
Gale, Zona. Miss Lulu Bett. 1 vol.
Gardner, Erle S. The case of the lonely heiress. 3 vols.
Garnett, Richard. Twilight of the Gods. 3 vols.
Geismar, Maxwell D. Last of the provincials. 5 vols.
Giles, Barbara. Gentle bush. 6 vols.
Goudge, Elizabeth. Pilgrim's inn. 4 vols.
Gould, John. The house that Jacob built. 2 vols.
Gould, Ralph E. Yankee drummer. 2 vols.
Greenberg, David B., ed. Furrow's end. 3 vols.

81232S—49——10

Halle, Louis J. Spring in Washington. 2 vols.
Hammond-Innes, Ralph. Fire in the snow. 2 vols.
Harding, Thomas S. Two blades of grass. 5 vols.
Hardy, Thomas. Tess of the D'Urbervilles. 5 vols.
Hatch, Eric. My man Godfrey. 2 vols.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Short stories. 5 vols.
Helmericks, Constance. We live in the Arctic. 5 vols.
Hendryx, James B. Saga of Halfaday Creek. 3 vols.
Hilton, James. Nothing so strange. 3 vols.
Hoffenstein, Samuel. Poems in praise of practically nothing. 1 vol.
Hoffman, Ruth and Helen. We lead a double life. 3 vols.
Holtby, Winifred. Mandoa! 5 vols.
Hough, Emerson. 54–40 or fight. 3 vols.
Howe, Quincy. News and how to understand it. 2 vols.
Hudson, William Henry. Green mansions. 3 vols.
Hughes, Richard A. W. High wind in Jamaica. 2 vols.
Jacoby, Oswald. On gin rummy. 3 vols.
James, Will. Sand. 3 vols.
Johnson, Gerald W. First captain. 4 vols.
Jones, Eli S. The way. 5 vols.
Kerr, Sophie. Wife's eye view. 3 vols.
Kincaid, Robert L. Wilderness road. 5 vols.
Knight, Charles R. Before the dawn of history. 1 vol.
Krause, Herbert. The thresher. 8 vols.
Kyne, Peter B. Jim, the conqueror. 3 vols.
Lamb, Harold. March of Muscovy. 4 vols.
Lane, Janet. Your carriage, madam! 1 vol.
Lawson, Robert. At that time. 1 vol.
Lillard, Richard G. Great Forest. 5 vols.
Lin, Yu-t'ang. Gay genius. 6 vols.
Linduska, Noreen. My polio past. 2 vols.
Linton, Ralph. Man's way. 2 vols.
Lofts, Nora. Silver nutmeg. 4 vols.
London, Jack. White fang. 2 vols.
Loughlin, David. Helix. 2 vols.
McKee, Irving. "Ben Hur" Wallace. 4 vols.
McKenney, Ruth. The loud red Patrick. 2 vols.
McLaverty, Michael. The game cock and other stories. 2 vols.
Mander, Alfred E. Logic for the millions. 1 vol.
Marshall, Archibald. The Graftons. 3 vols.
Marshall, Bruce. Vespers in Vienna. 2 vols.
Mason, Van Wyck. Eagle in the sky. 8 vols.
Mearns, David C. Story up to now. 5 vols.
Melville, Herman. Moby Dick. 7 vols.
Menninger, Karl A. The human mind. 8 vols.
Mirsky, Jeannette. The westward crossings. 5 vols.
Monaghan, Frank. Heritage of freedom. 5 vols.
Morgan, Charles. Judge's story. 2 vols.

Mott, Frank L. Golden multitudes. 7 vols.
Mowbray, Albert H. Insurance. 10 vols.
Murphy, Robert C. Logbook for Grace. 4 vols.
Myers, John M. The Alamo. 2 vols.
Nicholson, Meredith. House of a thousand candles. 3 vols.
Norris, George W. Fighting liberal. 5 vols.
Norris, Kathleen. Secrets of Hillyard house. 3 vols.
North, Sterling. So dear to my heart. 2 vols.
Ostenso, Martha. Milk route. 3 vols.
Panter-Downes, Mollie. One fine day. 2 vols.
Paul, Elliot. Linden on the Saugus Branch. 4 vols.
Perelman, Sidney J. The best of S. J. Perelman. 3 vols.
Platt, Rutherford H. Our flowering world. 3 vols.
Polnay, Peter de. Umbrella thorn. 3 vols.
Porter, Katherine A. Pale horse, pale rider. 2 vols.
Potter, Jean. The flying north. 3 vols.
Powell, Richard D. And hope to die. 3 vols.
Priestley, John B. Jenny Villiers. 1 vol.
Reilly, Helen. The farmhouse. 3 vols.
Reilly, Michael F. Reilly of the White House. 3 vols.
Remarque, Erich M. All quiet on the Western Front. 2 vols.
Rinehart, Mary R.:
A light in the window. 4 vols.
M. R. Rinehart's mystery book. 6 vols.
Roberts, Elizabeth M. The time of man. 4 vols.
Roberts, Kenneth. Lydia Bailey. 7 vols.
Rolvaag, Ole E. Giants in the earth. 5 vols.
Ross, Nancy W. The left hand is the dreamer. 4 vols.
Rowley, Harold. Writing the news. 1 pam.
Santee, Ross. Apache land. 2 vols.
Science Digest. The science digest reader, 1947. 3 vols.
Sedgwick, Ellery. The happy profession. 4 vols.
Shaw, Harry, and Ruth Davis. Americans one and all. 4 vols.
Sheldon, Charles M. In his steps. 3 vols.
Sherman, Robert. The bright promise. 4 vols.
Shoemaker, Samuel. How you can find happiness. 1 vol.
Short, Luke. High vermilion. 2 vols.
Sorenson, Virginia E. The neighbors. 4 vols.
Spence, Hartzell. Vain shadow. 5 vols.
Stebbins, Lucy. The Trollopes. 4 vols.
Steinbeck, John. The pearl. 1 vol.
Stevenson, Dorothy M. Kate Hardy. 2 vols.
Stimpson, George W. A book about a thousand things. 9 vols.
Stone, Irving. Adversary in the house. 6 vols.
Stong, Phil. Horses and Americans. 5 vols.
Stout, Rex. Too many women. 3 vols.
Sublette, Clifford. Scarlet cockerel. 3 vols.
Suchow, Ruth. Cora. 3 vols.
Taft, Charles P. Why I am for the church. 1 vol.
Taylor, Elizabeth. A view of the harbour. 3 vols.
Taylor, Rosemary. Bar nothing ranch. 2 vols.
Teller, Walter M. Farm primer. 3 vols.
Thirkell, Angela. Private enterprise. 5 vols.
Tilton, Eleanor M. Amiable autocrat. 7 vols.
Tomlinson, Henry M. Morning light. 3 vols.
Toynbee, Arnold J. A study of history. 10 vols
Trilling, Lionel. Middle of the journey. 4 vols
Turnbull, Agnes. Bishop's mantle. 5 vols.
U. S. President's Committee on Civil Rights. To secure these rights. 2 vols.
Uzzell, Thomas H. Technique of the novel. 5 vols.
Van Doren, Carl C. Great rehearsal. 5 vols.
Van Loon, Hendrik W. The arts. 9 vols.
Verne, Jules. Around the world in eighty days. 3 vols.
Von Hagen, Victor W. Maya explorer. 4 vols.
Walker, Mildred. The quarry. 5 vols.
Wallace, Edward. Barington. 4 vols.
Warfield, Frances. Cotton in my ears. 2 vols.
Weaver, Warren. The scientists speak. 5 vols.
Wells, Herbert G. Ann Veronica. 3 vols.
Wentworth, Patricia. Wicked uncle. 3 vols.
Wharton, Edith. House of mirth. 4 vols.
White, Patrick. The aunt's story. 4 vols.
White, Paul. News on the air. 6 vols.
White, William B. Piano tuning and allied arts 3 vols.
Whitney, Janet P. Abigail Adams. 5 vols.
Williams, Ben A. Leave her to heaven. 5 vols.
Winslow, Anne G. A quiet neighborhood. 2 vols.
Wister, Owen:
Members of the family. 2 vols.
The Virginian. 4 vols.
Wolf, Anne. Parent's manual. 3 vols.
Wolfe, Thomas. The web and the rock. 9 vols.
Yaukey, Grace. The missionary. 3 vols.
Young, Emily H.:
Chatterton Square. 4 vols.
Miss Mole. 3 vols.
Young, Francis B. Woodsmoke. 3 vols.
Young, Gordon R. Quarter horse. 3 vols.

II. BOOKS IN MOON TYPE

Baldwin, Faith. Give love the air. 6 vols.
Bates, Herbert E. The purple plain. 7 vols.
Carrol, Gladys. While the angels sing. 5 vols.
Franken, Rose. Claudia. 7 vols.
Goodspeed, Edgar J. How to read the Bible. 6 vols.
Grey, Zane. The valley of wild horses. 7 vols.
Nicholson, Meredith. House of a thousand candles. 7 vols.

Norris, Kathleen. Secrets of Hillyard House. 9 vols.
Shoemaker, Samuel. How you can find happiness. 3 vols.
Turnbull, Agnes. Bishop's mantle. 12 vols.

III. TALKING BOOKS

Affelder, Paul. How to build a record library. 15 records.
Aldrich, Bess S. Lantern in her hand. 18 records.
Andrews, Roy C. An explorer comes home. 18 records.
Balzac, Honoré de. Le pere Goriot. 20 records.
Barnes, Margaret. Within the hollow crown. 25 records.
Barringer, Leslie. Gerfalcon. 22 records.
Bates, Herbert E. Purple plain. 16 records.
Bekessy, Emery. Barabbas. 22 records.
Bellamy, Edward. Looking backward, 2000–1887. 15 records.
Benchley, Robert C. Inside Benchley. 13 records.
Binns, Archie. Land is bright. 21 records.
Bodley, Ronald V. C. Wind in the Sahara. 22 records.
Brace, Gerald W. Garretson chronicle. 24 records.
Breslin, Howard. Tamarack tree. 25 records.
Bromfield, Louis. Green bay tree. 25 records.
Browning, Elizabeth B. Sonnets from the Portuguese. 3 records.
Burman, Ben L. Blow for a landing. 22 records.
Burns, Walter N. Saga of Billy the kid. 19 records.
Butler, Samuel. Way of all flesh. 30 records.
Byrnes, James F. Speaking frankly. 30 records.
Cable, Mildred. Gobi desert. 30 records.
Carlson, Earl R. Born that way. 9 records.
Cather, Willa. Death comes for the archbishop. 15 records.
Chamberlain, Henriqueta. Where the sabia sings. 16 records.
Charnley, Jean. Jean La Fitte. 10 records.
Chidsey, Donald B. Stronghold. 34 records.
Churchill, Winston. Richard Carvel. 38 records.
Clemens, Samuel L. Pudd'nhead Wilson. 14 records.
Collins, Mary. Death warmed over. 13 records.
Crane, Frances. Murder on the purple water. 13 records.
Crane, Stephen. Red badge of courage. 19 records.
Crawford, Francis M. Zoroaster. 18 records.
Cunningham, Albert B. Death of a bullionaire. 11 records.
Deeping, Warwick. Sorrell and son. 28 records.
Denison, Merrill. Klondike Mike. 27 records.
Dimnet, Ernest. Art of thinking. 12 records.
Ditmars, Raymond K. Strange animals I have known. 14 records.
DuBois, William. Island in the square. 27 records.
Dunbar, Helen F. Mind and body. 22 records.
Eastman, Max. Enjoyment of poetry. 20 records.
Eaton, Allen H. Handicrafts in the southern highlands. 25 records.
Eden, Emily. Semi-attached couple. 20 records.
Edman, Irwin. Philosopher's holiday. 15 records.
Edmonds, Walter D. In the hands of the Senecas. 12 records.
Ertz, Susan. Mary Hallam. 19 records.
Faÿ, Bernard. Two Franklins. 25 records.
Felton, Harold W. Legends of Paul Bunyan. 20 records.
Feuchtwanger, Leon. Proud destiny. 55 records.
Fine, Benjamin. Our children are cheated. 20 records.
Forster, Edward M. Collected tales of E. M. Forster. 18 records.
Fox, Monroe L. Blind adventure. 8 records.
Franken, Rose. Claudia. 15 records.
Gardner, Erle S. Case of the fan-dancer's horse. 13 records.
Goertz, Arthémise. Give us our dream. 16 records.
Goodspeed, Edgar J. How to read the Bible. 15 records.
Gray, James. On second thought. 18 records.
Grey, Zane. Valley of wild horses. 16 records.
Griffith, Corinne. My life with the Redskins. 13 records.
Gunther, John. Inside U. S. A. 97 records.
Hall, Melvin A. Journey to the end of an era. 40 records.
Halsey, William F. Admiral Halsey's story. 25 records.
Havighurst, Walter. Land of promise. 28 records.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Marble faun. 27 records.
Hellman, Lillian. Little foxes. 3 records.
Hilton, James. Nothing so strange. 20 records.
Hobson, Laura Z. Gentleman's agreement. 17 records.
Hough, Henry B. Long anchorage. 21 records.
Howard, Joseph K. Montana; high, wide, and handsome. 23 records.
Hughes, Dorothy B. In a lonely place. 15 records.

Iams, Jack. Body missed the boat. 13 records.
Idell, Albert E. Centennial summer. 25 records.
Irving, Washington. Alhambra. 25 records.
James, Henry. Washington Square. 13 records.
James, Will. Lone cowboy. 24 records.
Kane, Harnett T.:
Natchez on the Mississippi. 24 records.
New Orleans woman. 26 records.
Kantor, McKinley. But look, the morn. 22 records.
Keith, Agnes N. Three came home. 21 records.
Kester, Vaughan. Prodigal judge. 25 records.
Keyes, Frances P. Came a cavalier. 56 records.
Kieran, John. Footnotes on nature. 14 records.
King-Hall, Magdalen. Lovely Lynches. 18 records.
Lamb, Harold. Crusades. 30 records.
Lawrence, Hilda. Death of a doll. 19 records.
Leacock, Stephen B. My remarkable uncle. 14 records.
Lecomte du Noüy, Pierre. Human destiny. 21 records.
Leslie, Frank. There's a spot in my heart. 10 records.
Lewis, Lloyd. It takes all kinds. 15 records.
Lewis, Sinclair. Dodsworth. 30 records.
Levy, Harriett L. 920 O'Farrell Street. 17 records.
Linton, Ralph. Man's way. 11 records.
Lloyd, Charles A. We who speak English and our ignorance of our mother tongue. 21 records.
Loewengard, Heidi H. Whispering hill. 19 records.
McCracken, Harold. Frederick Remington. 9 records.
McCrone, Guy. Red plush. 47 records.
MacDonald, Norman. Orchid hunters. 14 records.
Marsh, Irving T., and Edward Ehre. Best sport stories, 1947. 20 records.
Marsh, Ngaio. Final curtain. 19 records.
Marshall, Katherine T. Together. 16 records.
Mason, Van Wyck. Eagle in the sky. 45 records.
Maugham, W. Somerset. Creatures of circumstances. 20 records.
Maule, Harry E. Great tales of the American west. 30 records.
Meredith, George. Diana of the crossroads. 25 records.
Middleton, George. These things are mine. 37 records.
Mitchell, Edwin V. Great fishing stories. 15 records.
Niggli, Josephine. Step down elder brother. 30 records.
North, Shirley. So dear to my heart. 11 records.
O'Connell, Charles. Other side of the record. 20 records.
Overholser, Walter. Buckaroo's code. 12 records.
Parrish, Anne. Perennial bachelor. 16 records.
Pearce, Thomas M. Southwesterners write. 24 records.
Peattie, Donald C.:
Audubon's America. 25 records.
Green laurels. 19 records.
Peattie, Roderick. Sierra Nevada. 22 records.
Prouty, Olive. Home port. 18 records.
Pyle, Ernie. Home country. 36 records.
Rice, Alice H. Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch. 4 records.
Richter, Conrad. The fields. 14 records.
Rinehart, Mary R. Light in the window. 24 records.
Roy, Gabrielle. Tin flute. 25 records.
Scott, Walter. Waverley. 33 records.
Sheldon, Charles M. • In his steps. 16 records.
Shellabarger, Samuel. Prince of foxes. 35 records.
Sherwood, Robert E. Abe Lincoln in Illinois. 6 records.
Shirer, William L. End of a Berlin diary. 29 records.
Short, Luke. Station west. 11 records.
Sinclair, Katherine A. Valiant lady. 35 records.
Spearman, Frank H. Nan of Music Mountain. 19 records.
Spock, Benjamin. Common sense book of baby and child care. 37 records.
Stanwell-Fletcher, Theodora M. Driftwood valley. 27 records.
Taft, Charles P. Why I am for the church. 7 records.
Tarkington, Booth. Three selected short novels. 21 records.
Taylor, Phoebe. Iron clew. 12 records.
Thackeray, William M. Newcomes. 71 records.
Trevor-Roper, Hugh R. Last days of Hitler. 20 records.
Turnbull, Agnes. Bishop's mantle. 28 records
Van Dyke, Henry. Blue flower. 10 records.
Vestal, Stanley. Kit Carson. 16 records.
Warren, Robert P. All the king's men. 24 records.
Weston, Christine. There and then. 9 records.
White, Neila. No trumpet before him. 25 records.
Wodehouse, Pelham G. Full moon. 14 records.
Yates, Emma H. 70 miles from a lemon. 14 records.

Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine. 11 records.

Appendix V. Partial List of Reports Prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, Fiscal Year 1948

A. UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

I. FEDERAL LAW SECTION

Fennell, Margaret:

Legislative History of Vocational Agricultural Laws. March 17, 1948. 16 pages.

Federal Legislation Relating to the Labeling of Merchandise and the Use of Trade Names. May 13, 1948. 6 pages.

Horne, Frank B.:

Executive Pardons and the Restoration of Civil Rights of a Military Prisoner Convicted of Wartime Desertion. October 7, 1947. 8 pages.

A Critical Analysis of a Proposed Federal Election Act. December 20, 1947. 9 pages.

Effect of Act of December 17, 1919 as Contemplating a Gratuity for Eligible Beneficiary of Officer or Enlisted Man Irrespective of Whether Officer or Man was Absent Without Leave. April 16, 1948. 9 pages.

Kennerly, Edwin B.:

Proposed Constitutional Amendments, 68th Congress–80th Congress, 1st Session. February 11, 1948. 4 pages.

Congressional Action Relating to the Nicaragua Canal, 1889–1947. December 31, 1947. 12 pages.

Summary of Federal Legislation Relating to Oleomargarine. January 19, 1948. 3 pages.

Notz, Rebecca L.:

Acts of Congress Enacted During the First Session, 80th Congress, Classified by Subject Matter. September 2, 1947. 16 pages.

Important Federal Social Legislation 1933–1947. March 23, 1948. 13 pages.

Acts of Congress Providing for Grants-in-Aid to States, etc. November 3, 1947. 35 pages.

Oglebay, Robert S.:

Report on H. R. 3214 (Judicial Code). January 15, 1948. 12 pages.

Congressional Intent with Respect to Section 77 (f) of the Bankruptcy Act. February 20, 1948. 4 pages.

Constitutionality of S. 2226. March 22, 1948. 4 pages.

Radigan, Jr., James P.:

Brief on S. J. Res. 155. February 5, 1948. 4 pages.

Drafts of Amendment and Memorandum on Administrative Expenses of Unemployment Compensation. December 1, 1947. 10 pages.

Perjury before a Congressional Body. March 15, 1948. 10 pages.

Ritchey, H. Glenn:

Income Tax Frauds and Evasion: A Bibliography. June 16, 1948. 2 pages.

Documents on Elections Since 1907. April 30, 1948. 14 pages.

Sharp, Freeman W.:

The Legal Basis of the Power of the President to Dispose of Enemy Property Captured Overseas. April 7, 1948. 1 page.

Civil Aeronautics: A Chronological and Legislative History of Federal Activities, 1910–1947. April 9, 1948. 100 pages.

The "Hatch Act", the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General: The Law Against Pernicious Political Activities. April 22, 1948. 5 pages.

Welland, Jennie:

Analysis of Taft-Hartley Act. November 20, 1947.

Legislation Regarding Support of Medical Research Institutions By The Federal Government. June 17, 1948. 2 pages.

II. STATE LAW SECTION

Brown, Agnes M.:

Riot, Unlawful Assembly, Etc. Citations to State Laws Available Through 1947 Legislation. January 29, 1948. 21 pages.

Lynching and Mob Violence. Citations to State Laws. February 9, 1948. 6 pages.

Reservation of Oil and Mineral Lands and Income Therefrom for Educational Purposes in Texas. Pertinent Constitutional Provisions, State Statutes and Court Decisions. May 14, 1948. 8 pages.

Gibbs, C. R.:

Watchers at Elections—Digest of State Laws. September 30, 1947. 18 pages.

An Analysis and Index to the Civil Service Classification, Compensation, Preference and Retirement Laws—two volumes. January 1948.

Fence Laws of the States—with particular reference to stock fences. September 9, 1947. 3 pages.

Graves, W. Brooke:

Efficiency Rating Systems: Their History, Organization, and Functioning. May 1947. Revised and improved during the year. 160 pages.

Salaries in Top Level Positions in Government, in Industry, and in the Professions. November 1, 1947. 640 pages.

Hunter, Carrie E.:

Civil Rights—State Laws Granting Rights, Privileges, etc., to all Persons in Public Places. March 29, 1948. 28 pages.

Women as Jurors—State Laws. September 11, 1947. 11 pages.

Margolin, Mollie Z.:

State Legislation Regulating Voluntary Admission of Mental Patients to State Institutions as of January 1, 1948. April 19, 1948. 48 pages.

State Legislation for Prevention of Blindness in Newborn. May 25, 1948. 16 pages.

State Legislation Regulating the Operation of Vending Machines, Including Court Interpretation of Statutes and Ordinances. March 8, 1948. 21 pages.

Price, Hugh P:

Divorce Laws of the States. January 14, 1948. 29 pages.

Restrictions on the Right to Vote in the States. November 20, 1947. 26 pages.

Common Law Marriages, Waiting Period and Blood Tests. October 20, 1947. 11 pages.

Small, Norman J.:

Cooperatives: Liability to Taxation in Certain States. December 2, 1947. 42 pages.

Application of State Sales, Use, and Cigarette Tax Laws to Out-of-State Sales to Individual Non-Business Consumers Resident in the Taxing State. April 29, 1948. 12 pages.

State Election Laws Relevant to the Voting Status of Federal Employees Residing, Working, but not Domiciled in the District of Columbia. December 22, 1947. 8 pages.

Still, Samuel H.:

Action on State Constitutions Between 1917 and 1928. 96 pages. December 1947. Action on State Constitutions During 1945–1946. 23 pages. July 10, 1947.

Effective Dates of State Constitutions 1776–1945. August 28, 1947. 3 pages.

State Laws on (I) Qualification for Voting in General State and Congressional Elections and Primaries, (II) Registration of Voters, (III) Absent Voting, (IV) Voting by Members of United States Army and Navy, (V) Voting by Federal Employees and Other Americans in Foreign Countries. [Illinois, 11 pp.; Indiana, 2 pp.; North Dakota, 3 pp.; Washington, 3 pp.] — October 9, 1947 — March 31, 1948.

III. INFORMATION SECTION

Goldman, Jane E.:

Communism *vs.* Capitalism. July 22, 1947.

Floor Leaders of the House of Representatives. August 13, 1947.

Kackley, George L.:

United World Federalists. July 22, 1947.

Encyclopedias. September 30, 1947.

Langone, Stephen A.:

Colored Personnel in the Armed Services May 4, 1948. 1 page.

Congressional Secretaries Who Became Members of Congress. June 2, 1948. 2 pages.

Constitution of the Communist Political Association. August 14, 1947.

Organizations in the United States, selected list with address and chief officers. January 21, 1948. 7 pages.

Linton, Mary-Brooks:

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes—pro and con arguments from 1947 Congressional Hearings. July 23, 1947. 17 pages.

World Government: Excerpts from Arguments Opposing Its Establishment. November 3, 1947. 10 pages.

Mason, Janie E.:

The Employment of Atomic Energy for Power Purposes: Selected References. June 30, 1948. 14 pages.

Oil in our Foreign Policy. January 15, 1948. 23 pages [jointly with Dr. Kalijarvi].

The Baruch Plan and the United Nations. October 20, 1947. 8 pages.

Schlinkert, Roy:

Political Parties: Some Definitions and Quotations. December 3, 1947. 4 pages.

Wisconsin Citizens Awarded the Medal of Honor in World War II. April 6, 1948. 2 pages.

Towsey, William E.:

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program: Statements by Governor J. W. Bricker. July 15, 1947.

Democratic Party Platforms on Veterans—extracts—1924–1944. July 16, 1947.

Whitman, Mary G.:

Attitude of the Washington Post toward Communism in the United States 1938–1948. April 6, 1948. 12 pages.

Attitude of the Washington Post toward Russia, 1938–1948. March 26, 1948. 12 pages.

IV. GENERAL RESEARCH SECTION

Allen, Julius W.:

Concentration and Monopoly Trends in the United States. September 24, 1947. 17 pages.

Federal Reserve Policy Relating to Guarantee of Loans to Small Business. May 14, 1948. 18 pages.

Ball, Dudley:

Statehood for Hawaii. September 19, 1947. 20 pages.

Billings, Elden E.:

Comprehensive Survey of the Nationalization Program of Great Britain, July 24–October 30, 1947. 68 pages.

A Study of French War Bonds of World War I. January 14, 1948. 12 pages.

The Coal Problem of France. February 15, 1948. 16 pages.

Bostick, Robert L.:

Twenty charts and illustrations for the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. September 19, 1947.

A set of thirty cartoons, illustrating the stages in the passage of a bill into law. These drawings were made originally for lantern slides for use by the Senate Majority Policy Committee. November 6, 1947. Later Committee gave permission for private printing as a booklet—*Congress in Action*, National Capitol Publishers, Inc., Washington 4, D. C. January 1948. 87 pages.

A series of six large charts showing certain aspects of the 1949 budget estimates as presented by the President. February 24, 1948.

Brewer, Virginia W.:

Property Qualifications for Voting in Certain Foreign Countries. January 30, 1948. 70 pages.

Great Britain: France: Belgium: Government and Politics. September 5, 1947. 40 pages.

Comparison of United States and Certain Foreign Legislation on Atomic Energy. February 26, 1948. 11 pages.

Devan, S. Arthur:

Proposals Concerning the Selection of Candidates for the United States Military and Naval Academies (in cooperation with staff of Congressman concerned) with appendices and supporting documents. March 1948. 91 pages.

Universal Military Training. Two of Three parts completed. March 1948. 60 pages.

Ficker, Hermann:

United States Government Economic Assistance to Foreign Countries July 1, 1940 through June 30, 1947. January 14, 1948. 14 pages.

A Condensed and Simplified Comparison of the Geneva and New York Drafts of the Charter of the Proposed International Trade Organization. October 29, 1947. 57 pages.

European Trade Patterns, Estimated Net Import Requirements of Western Europe in 1948. April 30, 1948. 294 pages.

Gellner, Charles R.:

Introductory Questions on the European Recovery Program. December 16, 1947. 52 pages.

The European Recovery Program: A Summary of Hearings Held Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. February 13, 1948. 74 pages.

Progress Toward a United States of Europe. May 25, 1948. 12 pages.

Gewehr, Hamilton D.:

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, an Outline of its History, Acquisitions, Structure, Sales Prices and Costs, etc. October 30, 1947. 22 pages.

Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., an Outline of its Corporate Background, Subsidiaries, Capital Structure, Operations, etc. November 10, 1947. 21 pages.

Hagen, Carl A.:

Parity for Agriculture: A brief Survey, March 12, 1948. 42 pages.

The Importance of Foreign Trade to the Farmers of Virginia. October 29, 1947. 15 pages.

Hanunian, Elizabeth:

Money and Goods Sent to the United Kingdom by the United States under the British Loan. April 26, 1948. 6 pages.

A Bibliography on Genocide. May 5, 1948. 10 pages.

Jackson, John C.:

Discussion of Proposal for a Currency Conversion at Par in the United States. February 3, 1948. 8 pages.

Support of Government Budgets by Commercial Banks in United States, Great Britain, and U. S. S. R. October 9, 1947. 13 pages.

Some Effects on National Income of Proposed Export-Aid Programs. November 12, 1947. 17 pages.

Kalijarvi, Thorsten V.:

American Oil Interests in the Near and Middle East. March 28, 1947. 4 pages.

Germany Since the End of World War II. June 28, 1948. 13 pages.

Keyser, C. Frank:

The Natural Gas Industry (A History). March 24, 1948. 36 pages.

Analysis of Submerged Lands Title Dispute. June 1948. 11 pages.

Manross, Lottie:

United States—Panama Relations since 1903. January 16, 1948. 10 pages.

The Nicaragua Canal (History, Summary of Treaty Provisions, Arguments For and Against Construction, Probable Cost). January 21, 1948. 14 pages.

Inter-American Military Cooperation Act. Digest of Hearings, Summary of Arguments For and Against the Bill). May 3, 1948. 36 pages.

Quattlebaum, Charles A.:

A Uniform Course on the Federal Constitution in the Nation's Schools. (Pro and Con). November 21, 1947. 11 pages.

Nutrition Education Activities of Public and Private Agencies in the United States. November 5, 1947. 13 pages.

Ranking of State School Systems. April 13, 1948. 15 pages.

Rings, E. Eleanor:

A Comparative Study of Provisions for Paid Absenteeism in Private Industry with Leave Provisions for Government Employees. April 20, 1948. 32 pages.

Percent of Employed Workers in Major Occupational and Income Groups and Changes between 1939 and 1945. 3 tables. December 3, 1947.

Arguments Against the Taft-Hartley Labor Law. Selected statements . . . June–August 1947. January 8, 1948. 37 pages.

Sarkissian, A. O.:

The United States and the Soviet Union in Four Power Conferences. May 25, 1948. 13 pages.

Jews and Arabs in Palestine. June 18, 1948. 23 pages.

Snide, Harold E.:

Communism A Menace to Religion. March 26, 1948. 10 pages.

An Appraisal of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. May 11, 1948. 12 pages.

Schaffter, Dorothy:

Report on the Major Research Agencies of the Federal Government, Especially Those Which Coordinate Two or More Branches. May, 1948.

Background materials for Use at Hearings on S. J. Res. 91, an Amendment for Direct Election of President. March 1948.

Data on Costs of Education. January 1948.

Shurberg, Merwin:

Transportation in Relation to the Development of United States Territories and Possessions. March 15, 1948. 80 pages.

Participation of Water-Borne Carriers in Air Transportation. January 2, 1948. 56 pages.

Basic Transportation Research by the Federal Government. May 28, 1948. 16 pages.

Tansill, W. R.:

Communism in France. December 15, 1947. 59 pages.

Conflicts between the Executive and Congress Relative to the Supplying of Information. June 28, 1948. 8 pages.

An Analysis of the Electoral College Problem, with Special Reference to S. J. Res. 200 of the 80th Congress. April 17, 1948. 14 pages.

Valeo, Francis R.:

Communist Party in China. May 24, 1948. 21 pages.

Rehabilitation of the Occupied Areas of the Far East. April 28, 1948. 11 pages.

American Far Eastern Policy. Feburary 27, 1948. 18 pages.

Wilder, Tom V.:

Repayment for Marshall Plan Aid by Certain European Countries Through Shipments of Strategic Minerals. September 26, 1947. 18 pages.

A Brief History of Reclamation in the United States. August 29, 1947. 15 pages.

Williams, Lewis J.:

Excerpts Indicating the Opinions of Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan, Lincoln, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt on the American Party System: With Special Reference to the Party of the Exponent. March 11, 1948. 17 pages.

Seniority in Congress: The Case for its Retention. June 2, 1948. 8 pages.

V. ADVANCED RESEARCH SECTION

Brodie, Bernard:

Effect of Atomic Bomb on Military Strategy. December 5, 1947. 31 pages.

Cooper, John C.:

Government Financial Aid to Air Carriers. April 1948. 33 pages.

Elsbree, Hugh L.:

Report on S. 2324. April 13, 1948. 6 pages.

Report on Reorganization Plan Number One of 1948. January 30, 1948. 14 pages.

Memorandum on Independent Regulatory Commissions. June 11, 1947. 15 pages.

Fauri, F. F.:

Social Security Programs—Pending Bills and Recommendations of the Federal Security Agency. Part 1: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Part 2: Disability Insurance. Part 3: Unemployment Insurance. Part 4: Public Assistance and Welfare Services. September 15, 1947. 19 pages.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, and Public Assistance. (Report prepared in three parts and covers proposals for revision of the three programs.) October 1947. 46 pages.

Old-Age Assistance: A Review of the Program and Proposals for Revision Thereof. February 5, 1948. 22 pages.

Galloway, George B.:

Explanation of S. 1968 and H. R. 4902. February 2, 1948. 22 pages.

Goldenweiser, E. A.:

Inflationary Factors in the Foreign-Aid Program. October 20, 1947. 5 pages.

Kreps, Theodore J.:

Report on Affirmative Measures to be Handled by this Session of Congress bearing on Major Recommendations made by the President in his Economic Report to the Congress on January 13, 1948. January 16, 1948. 9 pages.

Analysis of pending legislation on Recommendations Listed in the President's Economic Report for 1948. March 11, 1948. 13 pages.

Minority Report for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report Appraising the Major Recommendations made by the President in the Economic Report. March 13, 1948. 38 pages.

Mahoney, J. R.:

Report on the Colorado River from the Time of the Original Compact in 1922 to the Latest Developments in the Division of the Waters Among the Basin States. July 9, 1947. 40 pages.

Manning, Raymond E.:

Economic Analysis of the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan. October 21, 1947. 38 pages.

A $25,000 Corporate Income Tax Exemption as an Aid to Small Business. January 13, 1948. 19 pages.

Peck, Gustav:

Comments on List of 16 Charges made by Opponents of the Taft-Hartley Act. July 11, 1947. 12 pages.

Use of Efficiency Ratings in Private Industry. May 20, 1948. 10 pages.

Trend of Strikes in Post-War Period Before and Since the Passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. Tables. June 7, 1948.

Rose, John Kerr:

The International Wheat Agreement. May 1948. 30 pages.

Verification of Short-Range Weather Forecasts. April 12, 1948. 27 pages.

Yakobson, Sergius:

U. S. S. R. and the Preservation of World Peace. July 16, 1947. 11 pages.

Andrei Ianuarievich Vyshinsky. November 21, 1947. 15 pages.

The Jews in the U. S. S. R. August 6, 1947. 21 pages.

B. REPORTS PUBLISHED BY COMMITTEES, ETC.[1]

Fascism in Action. A Documented Study and Analysis of Fascism in Europe. House Document No. 401. 80th Congress, 1st Session. 1947. 206 pages. Paper, 40 cents.

I. FEDERAL LAW SECTION

Horne, Frank B.:

Memorandum on Proceedings Involving Contempt of Congress and Its Committees—Senate Judiciary Committee Print. January 6, 1948. 34 pages.

Subpena Duces Tecum. *Congressional Record,* April 30, 1948, p. 5288.

Constitutionality of Antilynching Bills. Hearings, House Judiciary Committee, February 4, 1948. 30 pages.

Constitutionality of Antilynching Bills. Hearings, Senate Judiciary Committee, February 20-1948. 13 pages.

Horne, Frank B. and Robert S. Oglebay:

Memorandum on Statutes Making the Divul-

[1] *Reports published by the Library of Congress are listed in Appendix IV.*

gence of Information, Obtained by Members of Congress from the Executive Departments, etc., a Criminal Offense. House Report 1595 on H. J. Res. 342, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. 4 pages.

Statement Supporting the Right of Congress to Require Information from Executive Departments—

(1) House Report No. 1753 on H. Res. 522, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. 9 pages.

(2) House Report No. 1595 on H. J. Res. 342, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. 9 pages.

Oglebay, Robert S.:

Constitutionality of H. R. 5852, 80th Congress, 2nd Session—House Committee Print, June 3, 1948, Committee on Un-American Activities. 8 pages.

Memorandum on Effective Date of Amendments of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure—Senate Committee Print, December 1, 1947, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 4 pages.

Constitutionality of Gifts or Loans by United States to Other Nations — mimeographed, House Committee on Foreign Affairs. 4 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 1565—Senate Report No. 658 on H. R. 1565, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 2 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 1566—Senate Report No. 659 on H. R. 1566, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 2 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 1567—Senate Report No. 660 on H. R. 1567, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 2 pages.

Analysis of H. R. 2083—Senate Report No. 663 on H. R. 2083, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 1 page.

Analysis of H. R. 2084—Senate Report No. 664 on H. R. 2084, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Committee on the Judiciary. 1 page.

Radigan, Jr., James P.:

Regional Compacts. *Congressional Record*, May 10, 1948, page 5630.

II. STATE LAW SECTION

Brown, Agnes M.:

Community Property Laws. Part I. Council of State Governments: *Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of the States*, Volume VII, p. 2–63. March 1948.

Graves, W. Brooke:

Governors of the States: 1900–1950. Council of State Governments, Chicago, May 1948.

Graves, W. Brooke, and Margaret G. Blachly, Jean Crego, Clayton R. Gibbs, H. Glenn Ritchey and Harold E. Snide:

Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States: Compilation of Basic Information and Significant Documents, 1912–1947. September 1947. 350 pages.

Small, Norman J.:

Application of State Income, Inheritance, and Gift Tax Laws to Community Property. Part II. Council of State Governments: *Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of the States*, Vol. VII, p. 64–80. December 31, 1947.

Still, Samuel H.:

Supreme Court Decisions Declaring State Laws and Other Action Unconstitutional: 1944–1947. Council of State Governments: *Book of the States*, 1948–1949, pp. 147–150.

III. INFORMATION SECTION

Schlinkert, Roy, comp.:

Subject Bibliography of Wisconsin History. Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1947. 213 p.

IV. GENERAL RESEARCH SECTION

Allen, Julius W.:

U. S. Congress. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. High Prices of Consumer Goods, Report . . . pursuant to S. Con. Res. 19, June 9, 1948, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Report No. 1565. 110 p. (pp. 80–101 consisting of Summary of Testimony of Representatives of Labor, Consumers' and other Citizens' Organizations before the Western Subcommittee of the Joint Committee, prepared by J. W. Allen).

Gellner, Charles R.:

Contributed to: The United States Information Service in Europe. Senate Report 855, Part 2, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, January 30, 1948.

Hagen, Carl A., and M. Loretta Stankard

Senate Committee Print: Issues of Oleomargarine Tax Repeal, Senate Committee on Finance, 1948. 81 pages:

Classification of Arguments for and Against Taxation of Oleomargarine, May 14, 1948, pp. 1–14.

Digest of the Debate in the House of Representatives on H. R. 2245 Repealing Federal Taxes on Oleomargarine, May 20, 1948, pp. 15–38.

Kalijarvi, Thorsten V.: [1]

Senate Report No. 805 (To accompany S. 1605), Providing for the Payment of Neutral Claims, 80th Congress, 1st Session. December 18, 1947. 4 pages.

Senate Report No. 1017 (To accompany S. 2358), Aid to Greece and Turkey, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, 1948. 38 pages.

Senate Executive Report No. 5 (To accompany Executive G, 79th Congress, 1st Session), Claims Convention with Norway for the Disposition of the Hannevig and Jones Claims, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. April 28, 1948. 6 pages.

Senate Report No. 1682 (To accompany S. J. Res. 212), United Nations Headquarters Loan, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. June 15, 1948. 11 pages.

Senate Report No. 1684 (To accompany S. 2691), Transfer to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, of a Portion of Fort Brown, at Brownsville, Texas, 80th Congress, 2nd session. June 14, 1948. 2 pages.

Senate Report No. 771 (To accompany S. 1744), European Interim Aid Act of 1947, 80th Congress, 1st Session. November 21, 1947. 15 pages.

Senate Report No. 935 (To accompany S. 2202), European Recovery Program, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, 1948. 69 pages.

Senate Document No. 111 (see Senate Res. No. 167), The European Recovery Program, 80th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, 1947. 211 pages.

Keyser, C. Frank:

St. Lawrence Seaway Project. Digest of hearings held before subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations on S. J. Res. 111. Senate Committee Print, July 1947. 92 pages.

Quattlebaum, Charles A.:

Exchange of Students with Foreign Nations—A Synoptic Study of Specified Programs. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for use at the International Peace Conference, Paris, France, June, 1948. 35 pages.

Letter and Memorandum Concerning Howard University. *Congressional Record*, May 13, 1948. pp. 5917, 5919.

Sarkissian, A. O.:

Armenians in the United States and Abroad. *Congressional Record*, June 10, 1948. pp. A3895–3896.

[1] *Reports prepared in full or in part on detail to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff.*

V. ADVANCED RESEARCH SECTION

Elsbree, Hugh L.:

Memorandum on Administrative Provisions of S. 526, National Science Foundation Bill. *Congressional Record*, Feb. 24, 1948. Appendix page 1122.

Fauri, F. F.:

Co-author of Digest of Issues in Social Security. Senate Finance Committee Print. 80th Congress, 1st Session. November 7, 1947. 77 pages.

Galloway, George B.:

Evaluation of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. February 18, 1948. 43 pages.

Explanation of Charts Showing the Organization of Agencies Providing Governmental Services to the District of Columbia. 30 pages.

Preliminary report of the Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. 59 pages. November 2, 1947.

Report of the Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. January 12, 1948. 62 pages.

Report of the Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. April 15, 1948. 62 pages.

Report on Home Rule and Reorganization in the District of Columbia by the House District Committee. May 6, 1948. 13 pages.

Peck, Gustav:

Economic Factors in Statutory Minimum Wages. Senate Document No. 146, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. April 15, 1948. 38 pages.

Yakobson, Sergius:

Trends in Russian Foreign Policy Since World War I. Senate Committee Print. July 21, 1947. 68 pages. (Co-author with Francis Valeo.)

100 Years of Communism, 1848–1948. Supplement I to the Report on the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. House Committee on Foreign Affairs. March 1, 1948. 238 pages.

Editor and contributor to other parts of the Report on the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. House Document No. 619, 80th Congress, 2d Session. 1948. 129 pages.

Appendix VI. Record of Principal Exhibits, Fiscal Year 1948

A. GENERAL EXHIBITS

Date	Subject	Location
1. June 1, 1947–Sept. 30, 1947.	Recent additions to the Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.	North Hall, Main Floor.
2. July 1, 1947–Dec. 31, 1947.	"Know Your Library" Exhibit No. 3. Acquisitions Department, Publications Exchange Program.	West Lobby, Basement, Annex Building.
3. July 26, 1947–May 25, 1948.	The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln.	Great Hall, Main Floor.
4. Aug. 15, 1947–Sept. 15, 1947.	Prints and books on sports in America.	South Hall, Second Floor.
5. Oct. 15, 1947–Jan. 15, 1948.	50th Anniversary of the Library of Congress, Main Building.	Ground Floor Gallery.
6. Nov. 9, 1947–Nov. 30, 1947.	Japanese Children's Books, loaned by Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, shown on the occasion of Children's Book Week.	Great Hall, Main Floor.
7. Dec. 6, 1947–Jan. 31, 1948.	Finnish Books, received by the Library of Congress on exchange from the University of Helsinki.	Great Hall, Main Floor.
8. Feb. 9, 1948–Apr. 25, 1948.	UNESCO and the Library of Congress. Sponsored jointly by the Department of State and the Library of Congress.	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall.
9. Feb. 14, 1948–May 12, 1948.	Exhibition commemorating the settlement of Georgia, 1733–1948.	Photographic Section, Ground Floor Gallery, Historical Section, Gallery, Great Hall, Second Floor.
10. Apr. 13, 1948–Apr. 20, 1948.	John Crowe Ransom, selection of published works.	Foyer to Coolidge Auditorium.
11. Apr. 14, 1948–May 25, 1948.	Playbill for *Our American Cousin*, April 14, 1865.	Main Floor Exhibition Hall.
12. Mar. 17, 1948–Mar. 31, 1948.	Selection of manuscripts and published works of Robert Frost.	Foyer to Coolidge Auditorium.
13. Mar. 28, 1948–May 31, 1948.	An exhibition commemorating the 155th anniversary of the birth of Henry R. Schoolcraft.	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall.
14. May 12, 1948–June 30, 1948.	The Contributions to the United States by the German Immigrants of 1848.	North Corridor, Ground Floor.
15. Apr. 28, 1948–May 24, 1948.	Illustrated Japanese textbooks from the establishment of the school system to the present.	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall.
16. May 29, 1948–Aug. 31, 1948.	Exhibition commemorating the centennial of Wisconsin's Statehood.	Main Floor, Exhibition Hall.
17. June 8, 1948–Aug. 31, 1948.	Important recent additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.	Main Exhibit Hall, Second Floor.

B. SPECIALIZED EXHIBITS IN THE DIVISIONS

Date	Subject	Location
18. July 1, 1947–July 31, 1947.	Photographs from the Archive of Hispanic Culture.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
19. Aug. 1, 1947–Aug. 31, 1947.	Early Sports in Latin America	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
20. Sept. 1, 1947–Oct. 3, 1947.	Illustrated editions of *Don Quixote*....	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
21. Oct. 6, 1947–Oct. 31, 1947.	Volcanoes in the Hispanic World..	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
22. Nov. 1, 1947–Nov. 30, 1947.	Bernardo A. Houssay, Argentina's 1947 Nobel Prize Winner in Medicine.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
23. Dec. 1, 1947–Dec. 31, 1947.	Holiday celebrations in the Hispanic World.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
24. Jan. 2, 1948–Jan. 31, 1948.	Tenth anniversary, *Yearbook of Cuban Bibliography* by Dr. Fermín Peraza.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
25. Feb. 1, 1948–Feb. 29, 1948.	The works of Rómulo Gallegos, novelist President of Venezuela.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
26. Mar. 1, 1948–Mar. 31, 1948.	Fifteenth Century Printing in Spain and Portugal.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
27. Apr. 1, 1948–Apr. 30, 1948.	Bogotá, host of the Inter-American Council.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
28. May 1, 1948.–May 31, 1948.	Examples of Recent Hispanic Children's Books.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
29. June 1, 1948–June 30 1948.	Photographs of Colonial Architecture from the Archives of Hispanic Culture.	Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, Second Floor.
30. July 1, 1947–July 15, 1947.	Rare and Artistic Books and Manuscripts relating to Latin America.	Law Library, Second Floor.
31. July 25, 1947–Sept. 30, 1947.	Some law books pertaining to Abraham Lincoln and his law practice.	Law Library, Second Floor.
32. July 1, 1947–July 31, 1947.	Early and Modern Road Maps.....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
33. Aug. 1, 1947–Sept. 30, 1947.	"Maps Just for Fun".....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
34. Oct. 1, 1947–Nov. 30, 1947.	Cities of the Eastern Seaboard.....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
35. Dec. 1, 1947–Dec. 31, 1947.	Christmas Exhibit.....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
36. Jan. 1, 1948–Jan. 31, 1948.	Maps of the Holy Land.....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
37. Feb. 1, 1948–Mar. 31, 1948.	Maps for the Business Man—(also repeated June 14, 1948–June 19, 1948 for the American Marketing Association Conference).	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
38. Apr. 10, 1948–May 31, 1948.	The Development of Nautical Charts.	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
39. June 1, 1948–June 12, 1948.	An exhibit of maps and cartographic materials of various United States Governmental Agencies, arranged for the Special Libraries Association Conference.	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.

B. SPECIALIZED EXHIBITS IN THE DIVISIONS—Continued

Date	Subject	Location
40. June 20, 1948–June 30, 1948.	Vacation and Recreation Maps.....	Maps Division, Reading Room, Main Floor.
41. July 1, 1947–July 15, 1947.	Some Treasures in the Music Division.	North Corridor, Ground Floor.
42. July 1, 1947–July 31, 1948.	Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes.	North Corridor, Ground Floor.
43. July 1, 1947–July 31, 1947.	The Japanese Stage, Ancient and Modern.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor and West Lobby, Annex Building.
44. Sept. 1, 1947–Oct. 31, 1947.	Representative Jewish literature shown in connection with Jewish Book Month.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
45. Nov. 1, 1947–Dec. 31, 1947.	Early Books and Manuscripts in the Chinese Collection.	Orientalia Division, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
46. Jan. 1, 1948–Feb. 29, 1948.	Scripts and Languages of India.....	Orientalia Division and West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
47. Feb. 6, 1948–Feb. 29, 1948.	An Exhibit in memory of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.	West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
48. Mar. 1, 1948–Apr. 30, 1948.	Translations of the Koran into thirty European and Asiatic Languages.	Orientalia Division and West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
49. May 1, 1948–June 30, 1948.	Books on Japanese flower arrangement.	Orientalia Division and West Lobby, Fifth Floor, Annex Building.
50. July 1, 1947–Aug. 1, 1947.	The J. E. & R. Pennell Fifth Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.	South Hall, Second Floor.
51. Oct. 1, 1947–Jan. 30, 1948.	The Early Architecture of the South, Photographic Surveys by Frances Benjamin Johnston, 1933–1941.	South Gallery, Second Floor.
52. Feb. 22, 1948–May 15, 1948.	Selections of prints from the Warren C. Crane Collection about George Washington.	Exhibition Hall, Second Floor.
53. May 15, 1948–Aug. 15, 1948.	The J. E. & R. Pennell Sixth Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.	South Gallery, Second Floor.
54. July 1, 1947–June 30, 1948.	H. Blackiston Wilkins Collection of Viols.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.
55. July 26, 1947–Oct. 31, 1947.	Rare Books and Manuscripts relating to Abraham Lincoln.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.
56. Sept. 1, 1947–Dec. 31, 1947.	Important American literary first editions.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.
57. Jan. 2, 1948–Apr. 30, 1948.	First editions of works of Washington Irving recently presented by Mr. Leonard Kebler.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.
58. Apr. 13, 1948–Apr. 30, 1948.	Magic and the Supernatural.....	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.
59. June 1, 1948–June 15, 1948.	Horatio Alger, a selection of some of the favorite works from the Rare Books Collection.	Foyer, Rare Books Division, Second Floor.

Appendix. VII. Record of Concerts, Fiscal Year 1948

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1947

October 30. The Kroll Quartet, and Louis Speyer, oboe.

October 31. The Albeneri Trio, and Milton Katims, viola.

December 5. The English Duo [Viola Morris, soprano, and Victoria Anderson, contralto]. Lindsay Lafford at the piano.

1948

January 23. The Pascal String Quartet.

February 6. The Walden String Quartet, and John Kirkpatrick, piano.

February 20. The Paganini Quartet.

March 12. Paul K. Doktor, viola, and Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

May 21. Ferenc Molnar, viola, and Carl Fuerstner, piano.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1947

July 2. The Gordon String Quartet, and Jascha Veissi, viola, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 9. The Albeneri Trio, and Milton Katims, viola, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

July 16. The Berkshire Wood Wind Ensemble, Emil Kornsand, viola, and Bernard Zighera, piano and harp, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.

October 22. The Stradivarius Quartet, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

October 28. Yves Tinayre, baritone, assisted by The University String Quartet, and Wilton Mason, piano, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

October 29. Yves Tinayre, baritone, assisted by Edgar Alden, violin, Dorothy Alden, violin, Julia Mueller, viola, William Klenz, violoncello, and Eugenia C. Saville, piano, at The Chamber Arts Society, Durham, North Carolina.

November 5. The Stradivarius Quartet, assisted by Arthur W. Quimby, organ, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

November 19. The Stradivarius Quartet, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

November 19. The Berkshire Chamber Orchestra, Louis Speyer, Conductor, and Yves Tinayre, baritone, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

December 29. A chamber orchestra of students of the College of Music conducted by Kenneth G. Kelley and Karl Geiringer; Wolfe Wolfinshon, violin, Harry Kobialka, violin, Ivan d'Archambeau, violoncello, Erwin Bodky, harpsichord, Donald Sullivan, tenor, Donald Sanford, baritone, Estelle Reemie Freeman, contralto, Nora Garner Riggs, soprano, Antoinette Giannini, piano, Robert Plummer, tenor, William Valkenier, horn, Edwin Glick, horn, Mary Bagwell, horn, Leland Lincoln, oboe, Eugene Roitman, oboe, George Pahud, bassoon, Norman Sherman, bassoon, and Roland Young, baritone.

December 31. The Kroll Quartet, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for The Music Teachers National Association and Affiliated Organizations.

1948

January 11. The London String Quartet, and Guy Maier, piano, at the University of California, Los Angeles, California.

January 17. Marcel Grandjany, harp, Manuel Valerio, clarinet, James Pappoutsakis, flute, and nine members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Krips, at The New York Public Library, New York City.

January 18. The Pro Arte Quartet of the University of Wisconsin at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

January 26. The Pro Arte Quartet of the University of Wisconsin at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

February 12. The Paganini Quartet, at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas.

February 13. The Paganini Quartet, at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas.

February 15. The Paganini Quartet, at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas.

February 24. Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, and Alexander Schneider, violin, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

February 25. Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, and Alexander Schneider, violin, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

February 26. Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, and Alexander Schneider, violin, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

February 27. Yves Tinayre, baritone, assisted by Anne McClenny, piano, Arthur Talmadge, violin, Peggie Drew, violin, Constance S. Du Pont Darden, viola, and Anne Golz, violoncello.

March 3. The London String Quartet, at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

March 4. The London String Quartet, at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.

March 7. The London String Quartet, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

March 7. Yves Tinayre, at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

March 8. The Stradivarius Quartet, at Boston University College of Music, Boston, Massachusetts.

March 8. The London String Quartet, and Elizabeth Potteiger, violoncello, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

March 10. The London String Quartet, and Louise Glasgow Erickson, piano, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

March 12. The London String Quartet, at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

March 14. The London String Quartet, at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

March 20. Paul K. Doktor, viola, and Erich Itor Kahn, piano, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

March 23. The Albeneri Trio, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

April 12. The Stradivarius Quartet, at Boston University College of Music, Boston, Massachusetts.

April 15. The Albeneri Trio, at Washburn Municipal University, Department of Music, Topeka, Kansas.

April 21. The Kroll Quartet, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

April 23. The Kroll Quartet, at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

April 24. The Kroll Quartet, at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

April 26. The Kroll Quartet, at the Southwestern Chamber Music Society, Memphis, Tennessee.

April 27. The Kroll Quartet, at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

April 29. The Kroll Quartet, at William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1947

October 2, 3. The Krasner Chamber Music Ensemble, and Edith Weiss-Mann, harpsichord.

November 14. The Guilet String Quartet.

December 18, 19. The Budapest String Quartet.

1948

January 16, 17. Adolf Busch, violin, and Rudolf Serkin, piano.

February 12, 13. The Guilet String Quartet.

March 2. The Wolff-Le Roy-Britt Trio.

March 18, 19. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 1, 2. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 9. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 15, 16. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 22, 23. The Budapest String Quartet.

April 29, 30. The Budapest String Quartet.

May 6, 7. The Budapest String Quartet.

May 13, 14. The Budapest String Quartet.

THE LOUIS C. ELSON FUND

LECTURES PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1947

November 28. Dr. Glen Haydon.

1948

February 27. Mrs. Helen Hartness Flanders, assisted by New England Folksingers [Elmes George and Asa Davis of Vermont, and Charler Finnemore of Maine].

May 10. Dr. Marius Barbeau.

Appendix VIII. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATION, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	1947	1948
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates	98, 399	115, 393
Total number of requests (orders) filled	94, 815	112, 717
Total number of official orders	5, 784	5, 863
Total number of estimates made	3, 584	2, 054
Total number of items requested and searched	196, 798	161, 889
Total number of items supplied	189, 630	144, 809
Total number of items referred to other libraries	2, 316	928
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions	2, 392	408

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	For official use		All other photoduplicates		Total production	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Photostat exposures	65, 562	49, 696	328, 282	365, 992	393, 844	415, 688
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	7, 640	31, 856	2, 990, 722	2, 591, 156	2, 998, 362	2, 623, 012
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	1, 345	4, 116	836, 433	1, 587, 346	837, 778	1, 591, 462
Enlargements from microfilm	1, 164	33, 654	92, 905	564, 774	94, 069	598, 428
Photograph copy negatives	1, 543	804	5, 209	4, 433	6, 752	5, 237
Photograph contact prints	1, 584	2, 353	14, 570	7, 200	16, 154	9, 553
Photograph projection prints	1, 468	2, 164	9, 934	5, 305	11, 402	7, 469
Photograph view negatives	173	129	13	2	186	131
Color transparencies	.....	39	7	32	7	71
Lantern slides	7	116	610	219	617	335
Blue prints (square feet)	21	72	12, 593	10, 700	12, 614	10, 772
Ozalid prints	147	15	225	2, 416	372	2, 431
Multex plates	848	328	27	1, 513	875	1, 841
Dry mounting	648	288	281	1, 621	929	1, 909

Appendix IX. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Year 1948

Production:		
13¼″ masters for pressing	113	
17¼″ masters for pressing	0	
10″ instantaneous acetate records	13	
12″ instantaneous acetate records	755	
16″ instantaneous acetate records	274	
Sale of Pressings:		
10″ AAFS records	3, 314	
12″ AAFS records	4, 330	
Receipts, Obligations and Potential Value:		
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1947		$5, 470. 37
Receipts, fiscal year 1948		26, 884. 97
Total available		32, 355. 34
Obligations, fiscal year 1948		28, 044. 57
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1948		4, 310. 77
Funds to be transferred from Special Deposits		535. 84
Accounts receivable (work completed)		2, 301. 74
Supplies on hand		18, 606. 30
Supplies on order, June 30, 1948		256. 20
Potential value, June 30, 1948		26, 010. 85

Appendix X. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Volumes and pamphlets	240, 604	200, 321	8, 187, 064	8, 387, 385
Bound newspaper volumes	3, 092	3, 368	121, 251	124, 619
Manuscript (pieces)	498, 249	276, 435	8, 620, 162	8, 896, 597
Maps and views	[1] 99, 518	58, 101	1, 810, 810	1, 868, 911
Microfilms (reels and strips)	7, 180	4, 879	66, 181	71, 060
Motion pictures (reels)	17, 545	3, 351	61, 100	64, 451
Music (volumes and pieces)	23, 784	45, 055	1, 743, 394	1, 788, 449
Phonograph recordings (records)	13, 504	13, 322	274, 092	287, 414
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	113, 045	644, 368	1, 063, 879	1, 708, 247
Prints, fine (pieces)	1, 581	238	578, 527	578, 765
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.)	272, 951	63, 975	560, 188	624, 163
Total	1, 291, 053	1, 313, 413	23, 086, 648	24, 400, 061

[1] *Adjusted count excluding duplicates in Exchange Collection.*

B. UNBOUND MATERIAL AWAITING BINDING PREPARATION

	1947	1948	Total contents of Library	
			1947	1948
Unbound serial parts	1, 002, 515	1, 493, 103	[1] 1, 002, 515	1, 493, 103
Newspapers (issues)	852, 242	898, 952	852, 242	898, 952
Total	1, 854, 757	2, 392, 055	1, 854, 757	2, 392, 055
Grand total	3, 145, 810	3, 705, 468	24, 941, 405	26, 792, 116

[1] *Adjusted count excluding duplicates in Exchange Collection.*

C. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948, BY SOURCE

Source	Pieces, 1947	Pieces, 1948
By purchase from—		
Archive of Hispanic Culture	297	.....
Babine Bequest	300	1
Books for the Supreme Court	2, 666	2, 771
Cooperation with American Republics	3, 881	5, 056
Huntington Fund	2, 468	545
Increase of the Law Library	58, 116	33, 544
Increase of the Library of Congress, General	529, 952	588, 670
Microfilm - newspapers	761	.....
Miller Fund	.....	14
Pennell Fund	180	702
Whittall Fund	19	17
Wilbur Fund	41	1, 520
Total	598, 681	632, 840
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind	13, 480	14, 307
Copyright	154, 814	409, 523
Public Printer	782, 004	576, 582
Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit	6, 007	5, 785
Langley Aeronautical Library	374	334
Total	791, 512	1, 006, 531
3. By official donation from—		
Local agencies	11, 527	5, 003
State agencies	54, 826	84, 283
Transfers from Federal agencies	1, 303, 859	1, 949, 435
Total	1, 345, 221	2, 038, 721
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate)	124, 368	73, 608
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	679, 832	480, 466
Total	804, 200	554, 074
5. By gift from individuals and unofficial sources	162, 654	270, 777
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound serial parts	144, 456	126, 901
Unbound newspaper issues	2, 149, 452	2, 976, 564
Manuscripts	494, 266	.....
Maps	108, 569	168
Total	2, 896, 743	3, 103, 633
Total receipts	6, 789, 169	7, 606, 576

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	1947	1948
Incoming letter mail, Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions	63, 983	57, 217
Order Division:		
Purchase requisitions acted upon	31, 873	36, 339
Purchase searching:		
Titles searched	51, 994	33, 044
Titles found to be already represented in collections	24, 510	15, 408
Invoices:		
Received	6, 765	6, 263
Cleared	6, 129	6, 473
On hand at end of period	1, 067	873
Pieces accessioned in Purchase Clearing Section	885, 967	758, 512
Evaluation:		
Official evaluations	2, 913	3, 721
Reference inquiries rec'v'd and answered by letter (letters)	973	1, 200
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Exchange Section:		
Requests sent (letters)	7, 328	6, 735
Acknowledgments	5, 039	3, 717
Incoming pieces handled	3, 058, 407	3, 225, 768
Outgoing pieces handled	191, 975	194, 814
Unaccessioned receipts (estimated)	2, 000, 000	1, 750, 000
Gift Section:		
Requests sent (letters)	6, 804	2, 835
Acknowledgements	5, 500	4, 933
Incoming pieces handled	159, 194	253, 449
Unaccessioned gift items (estimated)	3, 462	3, 157
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication	12, 332	14, 024
Titles searched	6, 468	16, 377
Items requested	860	1, 031
Incoming pieces handled	84, 028	78, 868
Serial Record Division:		
Unbound serial parts processed	1, 209, 507	1, 333, 441
Volumes added to classified collections	26, 540	32, 173
Other material processed	1, 567	.....
Reference inquiries handled (total)	23, 340	24, 624
Telephone inquiries	20, 134	21, 497
New checking entries made	14, 646	21, 741
Materials awaiting disposition:		
Bound volumes	26, 563	18, 088
Other (pieces)	60, 528	75, 360

Appendix XI. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	1947	1948
I. Preparation for Collection		
1. Preliminary cataloging (entries prepared):		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	91, 352	87, 904
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	11, 270	12, 615
c. Slavic Cataloging Project	35, 838	5, 624
d. O. S. R. D. Project	34, 006	2, 846
e. Total entries prepared	172, 466	108, 989
2. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	10, 710	8, 350
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	0
c. Total	10, 710	8, 350
3. Titles cataloged for printing:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	35, 723	31, 912
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	6, 295	14, 048
3. Maps Division	633	643
4. Total	42, 651	46, 603
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	13, 192	13, 011
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	758	672
3. Total	13, 950	13, 683
c. Total titles cataloged for printing	56, 601	60, 286
4. Form card cataloging	726	2, 352
5. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	1, 435	300
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	87	56
3. Total	1, 522	356
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	79, 338	105, 408
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	490	30
3. Total	79, 828	105, 438
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
6. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 769	2, 680
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	227	262
3. Total	3, 996	2, 942
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	7, 022	2, 709
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	809	1, 199
3. Total	7, 831	3, 908
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	11, 827	6, 850
7. Titles in process:		
a. Titles awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	84	79
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	0
3. Total	84	79
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	1, 267	748
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	0
3. Total	1, 267	748
III. For Other Libraries		
8. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited	4, 603	8, 736
b. Titles edited awaiting revision	80	0
c. Titles awaiting editing	888	300

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948—Continued

	1947	1948
IV. *Development of Catalog Tools*		
9. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	23, 348	23, 448
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	2, 861	5, 309
3. Total	26, 209	28, 757
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	6, 341	6, 313
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	1, 078	2, 271
3. Total	7, 419	8, 584

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1947	1948
I. *Preparation for Collections*		
1. Subject cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed	54, 833	59, 464
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision	139	350
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging	2, 480	3, 200
d. Uncataloged pamphlets classified and subject headed	3, 257	80
e. Uncataloged sheet music classified	2, 684	1, 613
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted	46, 833	52, 595
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted	77, 479	91, 509
c. Other shelflisting	6, 203	5, 227
d. Other shelflisting (volumes)	5, 368	3, 706
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting	6, 748	8, 500
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting	9, 980	15, 500
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled	158, 864	179, 046
b. Volumes awaiting labeling	4, 826	3, 000
II. *Maintenance of Catalogs*		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged	4, 380	3, 837
b. Titles revised	12, 750	12, 838
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	17, 130	16, 675
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review	383	275
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted	5, 306	6, 471
b. Volumes reshelflisted	8, 172	10, 611
III. *For Other Libraries*		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified	30, 184	30, 499
b. Titles awaiting classification	168	0
IV. *Development of Cataloging Tools*		
7. Subject headings:		
a. Established	1, 228	1, 455
b. Cancelled or changed	106	148
8. Class numbers:		
a. Established	371	442
b. Changed	107	171

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948—Continued

2. *Material Shelflisted*[1] *During Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress, by Class, as of June 30, 1948*

		1947		1948		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraphy	234	2, 731	405	5, 487	184, 972
B–BJ	Philosophy	1, 023	1, 463	882	1, 350	60, 101
BL–BX	Religion	2, 362	3, 826	2, 573	4, 775	214, 240
C	History-auxiliary sciences	505	828	509	1, 062	90, 464
D	History (except American)	5, 535	10, 458	5, 335	10, 191	291, 849
E–F	American history	1, 643	3, 899	1, 954	4, 925	293, 355
G	Geography-anthropology	917	1, 604	902	1, 843	76, 876
H	Social science	6, 791	18, 103	6, 275	21, 561	833, 926
J	Political science	1, 685	8, 247	1, 552	7, 770	340, 301
L	Education	747	2, 212	1, 055	3, 157	185, 402
M	Music	2, 545	4, 206	5, 167	9, 560	109, 921
N	Fine arts	1, 845	2, 800	1, 630	2, 559	96, 599
P	Language and literature	11, 462	15, 951	13, 807	17, 941	643, 321
Q	Science	2, 516	5, 279	2, 530	6, 106	326, 862
R	Medicine	1, 120	2, 353	1, 563	3, 526	143, 078
S	Agriculture	987	2, 716	1, 230	2, 996	156, 328
T	Technology	2, 848	8, 362	3, 177	10, 203	332, 490
U	Military science	567	2, 529	506	2, 007	71, 355
V	Naval science	261	850	238	837	43, 623
Z	Bibliography	654	2, 770	856	3, 657	198, 239
Incunabula				180	174	174
	Total	46, 247	101, 187	52, 326	121, 687	4, 693, 476

[1] *Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record.*

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948—Continued

3. *Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1948)*

April 1–June 30, 1930	3, 917	1941	27, 939
1931	31, 285	1942	32, 512
1932	33, 829	1943	27, 594
1933	33, 251	1944	34, 328
1934	42, 314	1945	32, 020
1935	34, 709	1946	32, 292
1936	34, 267	1947	30, 184
1937	33, 371	1948	30, 499
1938	34, 060		
1939	27, 436	Total	584, 784
1940	28, 977		

C. MAINTENANCE OF THE CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

	1947	1948
1. Cataloged titles sent to printer	64, 120	67, 382
2. Proofreading:		
a. Galleys read	10, 209	11, 142
b. Galleys in process	52	112
3. Cataloged titles received from printer	83, 727	68, 898
4. Cards written up for the catalogs:		
a. Cards written up	1, 376, 815	1, 091, 091
b. Titles in process	3, 767	11, 593
c. Cards awaiting writing up	56, 506	173, 900
5. Cards filed:		
a. Public Catalog	207, 736	207, 183
b. Official Catalog	247, 033	254, 175
c. Annex Catalog	207, 248	205, 304
d. Process File	313, 502	348, 238
e. Cards in process	14, 245	151

812328—49——11

D. STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948

[Total regular contents as of June 30, 1948]

	1947	1948
I. *Titles*		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards	54. 887	56, 671
2. Cards from other libraries including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors	190, 799	218, 851
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress	40, 068	8, 003
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific inquiry	5, 089	939
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries	2, 599	766
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries	238, 555	228, 559
3. Cards typed from records found in other Union Catalogs	223, 815	77, 005
4. Total number of cards received and prepared	517, 257	362, 235
5. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing	220, 355	179, 315
6. Net total additions to the Catalog	296, 902	182, 920
7. Estimated number of cards for titles in Catalog	14, 015, 391	14, 198, 311
II. *Auxiliary Additions*		
8. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	20, 243	23, 284
9. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards	13, 063	20, 050
10. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog Staff	11, 503	11, 493
11. Total supplementary additions to the Catalog	44, 809	54, 827
12. Estimated number of supplementary cards in Catalog	1, 382, 856	1, 437, 683
III. *Replacements*		
13. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	20, 190	15, 258
14. Corrected and revised added entry cards	15, 690	4, 337
15. Total replacements added to the Catalog	35, 880	19, 595
IV. *Locations*		
16. Locations transferred from duplicate cards (see No. 5 above)	220, 355	179, 315
17. Locations established from other Union Catalogs	1, 096, 666	726, 239
18. Total locations added	1, 317, 021	905, 554
V. *Auxiliary Catalogs*		
19. Cards received from foreign libraries	39, 354	23, 383
20. Microfilm cards	2, 847	0
21. Photo-facsimile cards	10	1
22. Total cards for the auxiliary catalogs	42, 211	23, 384
VI. *Service*		
23. Titles searched	11, 609	11, 745
24. Titles located	8, 117	9, 243
25. Titles not located	3, 492	2, 502

Appendix XII. Statistics of Distribution of Card Indexes, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM CARD SALES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1947	1948
Sales (regular)	$587, 012. 42	$659, 548. 32
Sales (to Government libraries)	38, 500. 71	43, 577. 83
Sales (to foreign libraries)	9, 243. 81	11, 808. 70
Total	634, 756. 94	714, 934. 85

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS

	1948			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular orders	$0. 09	1, 144, 993	.....	$103, 049. 37
	. 065	84, 116	.....	5, 467. 54
	. 055	.....	.....	.....
	. 05	2, 457, 554	.....	122, 877. 70
	. 035	.....	.....	.....
	. 025	3, 194	.....	79. 85
	. 02	1	.....	. 02
	. 018	.....	.....	.....
	. 01	8	.....	. 08
	. 024	.....	16, 509, 193	396, 220. 61
	. 012	.....	36, 157	433. 88
Total	.....	3, 689, 866	16, 545, 350	628, 129. 05
Class 3: Series orders	. 065	28, 885	.....	1, 877. 53
	. 055	68, 019	.....	3, 741. 04
	. 05	69	.....	3. 45
	. 04	.....	.....	.....
	. 035	.....	.....	.....
	. 02	.....	.....	.....
	. 024	.....	368, 471	8, 843. 30
Total	.....	96, 973	368, 471	14, 465. 32
Class 4: Subject orders	. 09	155	.....	13. 95
	. 06	2, 065	.....	120. 71
	. 05	91, 789	.....	4, 589. 45
	. 045	.....	.....	.....
	. 04	2, 914	.....	116. 56
	. 035	55, 442	.....	1, 940. 47
	. 03	1, 563	.....	46. 89
	. 025	151	.....	3. 78
	. 024	.....	171, 344	4, 112. 25
	. 012	.....	14	. 17
Total	.....	154, 079	171, 358	10, 944. 23

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1948			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 5: Agriculture cards	$0.04	12,233		$489.32
	.02			
	.024		40,897	981.53
Total		12,233	40,897	1,470.85
Class 6: Proofsheets		1,573,365		6,070.30
Class 7: Special sets		426		5.00
Class 8: Map cards	.065	181		11.76
	.04			
	.024		741	17.78
	Sets	402,785		10,993.37
Total				11,022.91
Class 9: Miscellaneous				724.22
Class 10: Anonymous headings	.02	10,396		207.92
Class 11: Waste cards				1,612.75
Class 12: Catalog reference	.05			
	.04			
	.01			
	.024			
Total				
Class 22: Cooperative Acquisitions Project	.09	7,141		642.69
	.01	63		.63
	.024			
Total		7,204		643.32
Class 24: Medical	.01	49,047		490.47
Class 25: Depository cards	.01	722,557		7,225.57
Class 30: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (annual)				7,915.00
Class 31: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (monthlies and quarterlies)				5,615.00
Class 32: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (all issues)				59,900.00
Class 90: L. C. Classification Schedules				2,977.94
Class 91: Additions and Changes				1,144.93
Class 92: Notes and Decisions				288.97
Class 93: Cumulative Supplement to Subject Headings				2,461.30
Class 94: Monthly List of Russian Accessions				358.00

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1947	1948
Cards sold	18, 793, 450	22, 272, 564
Cards supplied elsewhere:		
To depository libraries	5, 322, 607	1, 532, 738
For Library of Congress catalogs	1, 763, 490	1, 580, 377
To other divisions in Library of Congress	52, 073	147, 696
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	205, 343	53, 878
To U. S. Government libraries	238, 291	209, 385
To cooperating libraries	98, 863	180, 000
To individuals (book donors, etc.)	52, 980	53, 725
	7, 733, 647	3, 757, 799
Total cards distributed	26, 527, 097	26, 030, 363
Cards cut in Bindery	35, 314, 732	30, 526, 060
Less cards distributed	26, 527, 097	26, 030, 363
Cards added to stock	8, 787, 635	4, 495, 697
Author-title searched orders	1, 479, 732	1, 656, 649
Serial number orders	2, 019, 386	2, 706, 823
Total orders	3, 499, 118	4, 363, 472
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	[1] 8, 000	[1] 8, 500
New subscribers added:		
Regular	373	322
Foreign	29	30
U. S. Government libraries	41	41
Firms and individuals	129	141
Total	572	534

[1] *Final estimated figure including cancellations.*

D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

1. *New Cards Printed During Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948*

Abbreviation	Series	Number of titles printed	
		1947	1948
Reg	Regular	37, 499	41, 568
A	American libraries	6, 221	7, 553
AF	Cooperative Foreign Acquisitions	6, 034	6, 872
Agr	Department of Agriculture	794	442
E	Office of Education	67	34
GS	Geological Survey	311	316
L	Department of Labor	156	102
Map	Maps Division	674	143
Map sets	Maps Division	.....	464
Med	Army Medical Library	1, 787	3, 608
PO	Patent Office	145	.....
S	Smithsonian Institution	.....	40
SS	Social Security Board	9	13
SD	State Department	48	20
SG	Surgeon General's Office	.....	.....
X	Cross-references	12, 730	14, 136
	Total	66, 475	75, 311

2. *Titles Reprinted, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948*

	1947	1948
Regular series:		
Daily reprints	75, 548	[2] 77, 906
Special reprints	18, 983	14, 318
Revised reprints	7, 359	5, 861
Corrected reprints	2, 304	1, 329
Outside series:		
Daily reprints	6, 423	[3] 6, 916
Special reprints	3, 450	2, 596
Revised reprints	1, 937	1, 520
Corrected reprints	708	618
Total	116, 712	111, 064

[2] *34,476 included as offsets.*
[3] *2,941 included as offsets.*

Appendix XIII. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948

	1947	1948
Volumes transmitted to the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	24, 837	21, 056
Newspapers	3, 943	3, 123
Quarter-binding	23, 084	19, 716
Total new binding	51, 864	43, 645
Rebinding	9, 973	9, 045
Total volumes transmitted	61, 837	52, 940
Volumes returned from the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	33, 609	23, 275
Newspapers	3, 030	3, 269
Quarter-binding	21, 182	22, 061
Total new binding	57, 821	48, 355
Rebinding	7, 416	11, 651
Total volumes returned	65, 237	60, 256
Pamphlets stitched in covers	18, 401	22, 957
Rare books repaired, cleaned and conditioned	7, 258	3, 911
Other books repaired without binding	8, 208	4, 390
Prints and fine arts books given preservative treatment	27, 165	9, 316
Manuscripts restored and repaired	77, 357	62, 917
Maps mounted and conditioned	45, 806	36, 500

Appendix XIV. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1948

No. 1327, July 15, 1947. Explains the Library's policy on military leave for its employees.

No. 1328, July 30, 1947. Explains Library's personnel policies applicable to a reduction in force.

No. 1329, August 6, 1947. Announces the consolidation of the Processing and Acquisitions Departments.

No. 1330, August 12, 1947. Eliminates the Claim and Return Desk in the Annex.

No. 1331, August 26, 1947. Announces a second step in consolidation of the Processing and Acquisitions Departments.

No. 1332, September 8, 1947. Explains procedure for the requesting of printed cards, proofsheets, and publications from the Card Division.

No. 1333. September 23, 1947. Explains accumulated annual leave regulations in the Library.

No. 1334, October 7, 1947. Announces the redefinition of functions of the Prints and Photographs Division.

No. 1335, October 8, 1947. Assigns to the Stack and Reader Division responsibility for guide service for scheduled tours of the exhibit areas as announced in General Orders 1303 and 1311.

No. 1336, October 10, 1947. Announces changes in hours in public service in the Library.

No. 1337, October 15, 1947. Announces Sunday closing of the Loan Division.

No. 1338, October 20, 1947. Revises General Order 1319 with respect to the membershlp of the Library of Congress Loyalty Board.

No. 1339, October 20, 1947. Announces the transfer of Accessions Searching Section of the Exchange and Gift Division to the Preliminary Cataloging Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

No. 1340, October 23, 1947. Extends the Library's process of selection of materials for the collections to include indication of relative value and appropriate cataloging treatment.

No. 1341, October 24, 1947. Announces change in operations of the Congressional Office Building Book Rooms.

No. 1342, October 27, 1947. Explains the functions of the Library of Congress check stands.

No. 1343, November 3, 1947. Changes the name of the Department of Administrative Services to the Administrative Department.

No. 1344, November 7, 1947. Announces the dates for submission of annual reports of acquisitions for the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.*

No. 1345, November 10, 1947. Explains the Library's policy of personnel reconversion and probationary appointment procedure.

No. 1346, November 19, 1947. Explains further the Library's policy on the return of war-service employees from military service and cancels paragraph 4, General Order No. 1271, regarding war-service appointments.

No. 1347, November 28, 1947. Prescribes conduct of negotiations concerning the purchase of materials by the Library of Congress.

No. 1348, December 1, 1947. Extends responsibility of Processing Department on the disposal of material not needed by the Library.

No. 1349, December 11, 1947. Announces a change in General Order 1341 regarding operation of the Library Book Rooms in Congressional Office Buildings.

No. 1350, December 29, 1947. Announces the issuance of employee identification cards.

No. 1351, December 29, 1947. States the number of *Annual Reports* that are ten years old or older that shall be retained for distribution.

No. 1352, January 5, 1948. Announces issuance of special passes for withdrawal of books for official use.

No. 1353, January 8, 1948. Announces the duties and functions of the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian, the elimination of the publications function from the Information Office, and the establishment of the Publications Section in the Office of the Secretary.

No. 1354, January 26, 1948. Announces changes in method of placing telephone calls to other Government Agencies.

No. 1355, January 28, 1948. Announces revisions of the efficiency rating system.

No. 1356, February 25, 1948. Announces cancellation of intent to establish certain sections in Subject Cataloging Division called for in General Order No. 1305.

No. 1357, March 5, 1948. Announces that the Union Catalog is to be officially known as the National Union Catalog.

No. 1358, March 5, 1948. Establishes the Air Research Unit.

No. 1359, March 10, 1948. Changes the name of the Indic Section to South Asia Section.

No. 1360, March 23, 1948. Modifies Section 3 of General Order No. 1253 concerning cataloging of Orientalia.

No. 1361, April 8, 1948. Outlines procedures for the prepayment of charges on interlibrary loans by advance deposits of postage stamps.

No. 1362, April 14, 1948. Announces procedures for handling material not the property of the Library of Congress, held for approval, identification, or photoduplication.

No. 1363, April 13, 1948. Prescribes procedures for arrangement of reimbursable details and working funds.

No. 1364, April 13, 1948. Supplements General Order No. 1327 concerning military leave for Library of Congress employees.

No. 1365, April 19, 1948. Announces change in the organization of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

No. 1366, May 4, 1948. Announces establishment of a service of searching specific unfilled printed card orders in the National Union Catalog by the Photoduplication Service on a fee basis.

No. 1367, June 14, 1948. Announces establishment of a Publication Board Project under the Photoduplication Service.

No. 1368, June 14, 1948. Announces procedures for sale of Library of Congress near print publications.

No. 1369, June 21, 1948. Announces adoption of an official blue "Copy" tissue for use in preparation of official outgoing carbon copies.

812328—49——12

Appendix XV. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1948

	Authorized positions	Employment on pay period ending—			
		Oct. 5, 1947	Dec. 28, 1947	April 4, 1948	June 27, 1948
Salaries, Library Proper:					
Office of Librarian	4	4	3	4	4
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian	4	1	5	5	6
Information Office	2	2	2	3	2
Exhibits Office	2	2	2	2	2
Total	8	5	9	10	10
Director of Administrative Department	5	7	6	6	5
Accounts Office	8	7	7	8	8
Disbursing Office	[illegible]	7	7	7	7
Personnel Office	21	26	23	21	22
Secretary's Office	34	35	37	40	41
Supply Office	5	5	5	5	5
Tabulating Office	7	7	7	7	8
Total	87	94	92	94	96
Director of Reference Department	12	10	10	10	10
General Reference and Bibliography Division	45	45	44	44	45
Aeronautics Division	4	4	4	4	4
Hispanic Foundation	5	6	6	7	7
Manuscripts Division	15	16	15	15	14
Maps Division	13	13	12	12	13
Music Division	14	14	13	14	14
Orientalia Division	17	19	17	18	19
Prints and Photographs Division	7	10	7	7	7
Rare Books Division	8	8	8	9	9
Stack and Reader Division	64½	66	65	67	68
Serials Division	39	40	39	38	39
Loan Division	44	45	44	44	44
Total	287½	296	284	289	293
Law Library	29	31	31	31	30
Director of Processing Department	22	18	19	20	18
Descriptive Cataloging Division	76	75	77	75	77
Subject Cataloging Division	52	55	55	56	54
Binding Division	8	8	8	8	8
Catalog Maintenance Division	30	29	29	31	29
Exchange and Gift Division	25	30	23	24	25
Order Division	33	34	30	34	34
Serial Record Division	18	18	18	18	17
Total	264	267	259	266	262
Special and Temporary Services	.....	1	0	1	1
Total, Salaries, Library Proper [1]	679½	698	678	695	696
Salaries, Copyright Office	180	183	177	177	187
Legislative Reference Service	136	120	112	111	111
Distribution of Printed Cards	159	140	148	170	175

See footnotes at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1948—Continued

	Authorized positions	Employment on pay period ending— Oct. 5, 1947	Dec. 28, 1947	April 4, 1948	June 27, 1948
Index to State Legislation	19	13	10	9	0
Union Catalogues	18	18	16	25	26
Books for Adult Blind	16	17	17	18	18
Salaries, Library Buildings	275	263	270	280	286
Total other appropriations [2]	803	755	750	790	803
Total, Library appropriations	1,482½	1,453	1,428	1,485	1,499
Science and Technology Project		31	35	56	64
Cooperation with American Republics		9	10	8	8
Office of Scientific Research and Development Project		14	11	0	0
Music Loan Libraries Project		1	1	0	0
Surplus Books for Veterans Project		38	4	2	2
War Department Research Project		2	1	1	1
Air Research Unit				6	19
War Assets Administration			30	10	7
Federal Works Agency			18	0	0
Natural Resources Project					19
Total, other agencies [3]		95	110	83	120
Cooperative Acquisitions Project		37	35	39	43
Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund		54	58	60	62
Other Gift Funds		9	6	17	18
Trust Funds		6	3	3	3
Permanent Loan		7	7	15	6
Copyright Special Deposits				2	
Total, Gift and Trust Funds [4]		113	109	136	132
Grand total, all funds [5]	1,482½	1,661	1,647	1,704	1,751
[1] Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours		10	3	1	3
Hour Roll		1	1	2	0
Leave without pay		21	10	13	11
Other		666	664	679	682
[2] Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours		8	9	12	10
Hour Roll		92	93	104	104
Leave without pay		28	25	17	11
Other		627	623	657	678
[3] Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours		1	1	1	1
Hour Roll					9
Leave without pay		1	1		3
Other		93	108	82	107
[4] Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours		3	1	2	3
Hour Roll		7	5	21	10
Leave without pay		3	1	3	1
Other		100	102	110	118
[5] Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours		22	14	16	17
Hour Roll		100	99	127	123
Leave without pay		53	37	33	26
Other		1,486	1,497	1,528	1,585

B. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1944–1948

Nature of action	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Appointments	779	840	639	934	562
Promotions	318	164	251	277	227
Transfers	555	340	483	646	417
Increases within grade	322	384	916	1,047	1,153
Details	69	42	81	99	65
Extensions	279	162	344	427	1,134
Reclassifications	478	86	125	205	204
Demotions	6	.....	3	38	87
Return from military furlough	.....	.....	160	42	0
Separations:					
Resignations	531	562	412	473	347
Terminations	134	309	84	248	257
Dismissals	14	4	11	16	2
Retirements	18	15	12	13	27
Deaths	3	5	6	6	7
Military furloughs	45	20	8	0	1
Total	745	915	533	756	641

Appendix XVI. Fina

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation Title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries, Library Proper:						
1948	$2, 350, 000. 00			$89, 393. 44	$88, 643. 83	$749. 61
1947				275. 39	—242. 40	517. 79
1946				235. 46		235. 46
1945–46						
Salaries, Copyright Office:						
1948	591, 925. 00			30, 723. 98	28, 474. 42	2, 249. 56
1947				559. 27		559. 27
1946						
Legislative Reference Service:						
1948	[2] 455, 000. 00			28, 806. 28	28, 549. 50	256. 78
1947				2. 16	—50. 50	52. 66
1946						
Distribution of printed cards:						
1948	[3] 376, 000. 00			18, 384. 96	17, 547. 25	837. 71
1947				117. 33		117. 33
1946						
Index to State legislation:						
1948–49	50, 000. 00			10, 473. 53	10, 404. 24	69. 29
1947				289. 15		289. 15
1946						
Union catalogues:						
1948	61, 000. 00			14, 220. 64	14, 003. 21	217. 43
1947				678. 56		678. 56
1946						
Motion picture project:						
1948	12, 000. 00			33, 955. 86	33, 032. 25	923. 61
1947				402. 42		402. 42
1946						
Increase, general:						
1948–49	300, 000. 00			284, 197. 73	140, 944. 09	
1947–48				130, 934. 17	130, 713. 02	221. 15
1946–47				3, 740. 41	619. 02	3, 121. 39
1945–46						
Increase, Law Library:						
1948–49	95, 000. 00			104, 769. 19	56, 475. 66	
1947–48				72, 820. 48	70, 877. 67	1, 942. 81
1946–47				10, 727. 70	8, 538. 51	2, 189. 19
1945–46						
Books for Supreme Court:						
1948	20, 000. 00			5, 879. 74	5, 877. 14	2. 60
1947				1, 272. 19	808. 55	463. 64
1946						
Books for adult blind:						
1948	1, 000, 000. 00			210, 275. 32	207, 117. 22	3, 158. 10
1947				82, 888. 05	78, 792. 92	4, 095. 13
1946						
Printing and binding, general:						
1948	381, 500. 00			94, 593. 03	93, 893. 11	699. 92
1947				9, 025. 71	9, 000. 00	25. 71
1946						
Printing the catalogue of title entries of the Copyright Office:						
1948	35, 000. 00			31, 855. 21	28, 902. 02	2, 953. 19
1947				273. 13		273. 13
1946						
Printing catalogue cards:						
1948	[3] 374, 000. 00			177, 164. 80	163, 798. 48	13, 366. 32
1947				8, 435. 08	6, 625. 45	1, 809. 63
1946						
Contingent expenses:						
1948	[2] 35, 000. 00			3, 604. 59	3, 518. 15	86. 44
1947				198. 38	55. 00	143. 38
1946						
Photoduplicating expenses:						
1948	20, 700. 00			6, 711. 49	6, 544. 24	167. 25
1947				91. 76		91. 76
1946						
Penalty mail costs:						
1948	29, 000. 00			6, 210. 76	8, 134. 06	7, 076. 70
1947	9, 000. 00			5, 304. 46	7, 202. 50	1. 96
1946	1, 900. 00					
Salaries, Library Buildings:						
1948	495, 000. 00			22, 639. 85	20, 342. 06	2, 297. 79
1947				9, 556. 28		9, 556. 28
1946						
Maintenance, Library Buildings:						
1948	30, 000. 00			11, 184. 18	10, 760. 23	423. 95
1947				241. 01	—37. 00	278. 01
1946						

See footnotes at end of table.

ncial Statistics

YEAR 1948, AS OF JUNE 30, 1948

Unobligated funds: Available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation fiscal year 1949	Unobligated funds: Available for obligation fiscal year 1949	Appropriated for fiscal year 1949
$2,350,000.00	$2,349,962.36	$2,231,257.76		$118,742.24	$118,704.60	$37.64		$2,474,571.00
		88,643.83		749.61		749.61		
		−242.40	$517.79					
			235.46					
591,925.00	591,226.83	561,793.46		30,131.54	29,433.37	698.17		675,000.00
		28,474.42		2,249.56		2,249.56		
			559.27					
455,000.00	454,062.86	426,639.06		28,360.94	27,423.80	937.14		475,000.00
		28,539.50		266.78	10.00	256.78		
		−50.50	52.66					
376,000.00	375,746.75	354,579.29		21,420.71	21,167.46	253.25		400,400.00
		17,547.25		837.71		837.71		
			117.33					
50,000.00	49,306.37	49,288.37		711.63	18.00		$693.63	25,000.00
		10,353.21		120.32	51.03	69.29		
			289.15					
61,000.00	60,718.65	55,746.50		5,253.50	4,972.15	281.35		64,000.00
		13,954.21		266.43	49.00	217.43		
			678.56					
12,000.00	11,954.38	11,905.15		94.85	49.23	45.62		0
		23,959.04		9,996.82	9,073.21	923.61		
			402.42					
300,000.00	233,344.39	66,637.24		233,362.76	166,707.15		66,655.61	300,000.00
143,253.64	142,737.60	198,903.03		85,294.70	84,778.66	516.04		
		112,979.62		17,954.55	17,733.40	221.15		
		619.02	3,121.39					
95,000.00	75,066.57	14,306.23		80,693.77	60,760.34		19,933.43	95,000.00
48,293.53	48,215.15	47,876.38		56,892.81	56,814.43	78.38		
		25,322.74		47,497.74	45,554.93	1,942.81		
		8,538.51	2,189.19					
20,000.00	19,420.79	16,499.09		3,500.91	2,921.70	579.21		24,000.00
		5,245.73		634.01	631.41	2.60		
		808.55	463.64					
1,000,000.00	994,897.41	318,431.18		681,568.82	676,466.23	5,102.59		974,000.00
		190,817.29		19,458.03	16,299.93	3,158.10		
		78,792.92	4,095.13					
381,500.00	379,487.97	314,530.77		66,969.23	64,957.20	2,012.03		381,500.00
		93,883.11		709.92	10.00	699.92		
		9,000.00	25.71					
35,000.00	21,794.93	8,087.63		26,912.37	13,707.30	13,205.07		39,500.00
		28,902.02		2,953.19		2,953.19		
			273.13					
374,000.00	349,816.20	290,088.02		83,911.98	59,728.18	24,183.80		374,000.00
		110,197.62		66,967.18	53,600.86	13,366.32		
		6,625.45	1,899.63					
35,000.00	30,486.03	28,127.22		6,872.78	2,358.81	4,513.97		40,000.00
		3,181.96		422.63	336.19	86.44		
		55.00	143.38					
20,700.00	20,608.70	8,164.58		12,535.42	12,444.12	91.30		20,700.00
		4,288.03		2,423.46	2,256.21	167.25		
			91.76					
29,000.00	29,000.00	7,957.32		21,042.68	21,042.68			
		8,134.06		7,076.70		7,076.70		
		7,202.50	1.96					
495,000.00	491,754.65	465,630.18		29,369.82	26,124.47	3,245.35		495,000.00
		20,342.06		2,297.79		2,297.79		
			9,556.28					
30,000.00	30,000.00	21,397.23		8,602.77	8,602.77			30,000.00
		10,650.87		533.31	109.36	423.95		
		−37.00	278.01					

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation Title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued						
Expenses, Library of Congress, Trust Fund Board:						
1948	$500.00					
1947				$500.00		$500.00
1946				500.00		500.00
Total annual appropriations	6,722,525.00			1,524,113.13	$1,279,863.90	63,602.06
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES						
Appropriated Funds						
Department of State:—						
Cooperation with the American Republics:						
1948		$43,137.00				
1947				75,809.26	73,047.04	2,762.22
1946				11,375.38	3,701.30	7,674.08
Veterans' Administration:—						
Salaries and expenses:						
1948		[4] 59,249.00				
1947				167,881.77	72,180.25	95,701.52
1946		[5] −24,966.35		28,188.29	3,221.94	
Printing and binding:						
1948		500.00				
1947				7,000.00	7,000.00	
Penalty mail costs:						
1948		400.00				
1947		3,928.50			3,928.50	
Total appropriated funds		82,248.15		290,254.70	163,079.03	106,137.82
Working Funds						
Transfers from:						
Department of State: 1946				8,361.53	2,210.42	
Office of Scientific Research and Development Board: 1946				28,139.88	3,061.99	
Navy Department:						
1948		197,150.13				
1947				106,444.38	3,580.73	
War Department: 1947				12,000.00		
Department of the Air Force: 1948		117,312.54				
Veterans' Administration: 1948		50,046.00				
War Assets Administration: 1948		39,985.00				
Federal Works Agency: No year		4,067.65				
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: No year		18,000.00				
Total working funds		426,561.32		154,945.79	8,853.14	
Total transfers from other Government agencies		508,809.47		445,200.49	171,932.17	106,137.82
Trust Accounts [6]						
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account				20,000.00		20,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account	800.00			4,664.23		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan	222,159.61			1,907,994.08		2,130,153.69
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account	81,909.15			96,973.06	8,593.76	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	13,005.33			20,136.84	4,194.53	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	316,148.08		$389,438.33	270,054.17	98,777.09	
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	20,000.00			10,260.29		
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	3,000.00			540.27		
Expenses of depository sets Library of Congress catalog cards				1,848.76	540.21	
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	3,360.05					
Total Trust Accounts	660,382.22		389,438.33	2,332,471.70	112,105.59	2,150,153.69
Grand Total	7,382,907.22	508,809.47	389,438.33	4,301,785.32	1,563,901.66	2,319,893.57

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1948.*
[2] *$5,000.00 was transferred from Contingent expenses to Legislative Reference Service, Public Law 519, 80th Congress.*
[3] *$26,000.00 was transferred from Printing and Binding Catalogue Cards to Distribution of Printed Cards, Public Law 430, 80th Congress.*
[4] *Of the original amount transferred to the Library, $30,000.00 was returned to the Veterans' Administration.*
[5] *Of the original amount transferred to the Library, $24,966.35 was returned to the Veterans' Administration.*
[6] *For analysis of Gift and Trust Fund by Donors (See Exhibit C).*

YEAR 1948, AS OF JUNE, 1948—Continued

Unobligated funds Available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation fiscal year 1949	Unobligated funds: Available for obligation fiscal year 1949	Appropriated for fiscal year 1949
$500.00	$112.59	$112.59	.....	$387.41	.....	$387.41	.....	$500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,903,172.17	6,759,721.18	6,434,686.90	25,401.85	1,786,549.38	$1,604,898.18	94,368.53	$87,282.67	6,888,171.00
43,137.00	43,089.72	39,467.14	.....	3,669.86	3,622.58	47.28	.....	.....
.....	.....	47,823.52	.....	27,985.74	25,223.52	2,762.22	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,701.30	7,674.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,249.00	57,499.66	53,555.68	.....	5,693.32	3,943.98	1,749.34	.....	.....
.....	.....	63,560.42	.....	104,321.35	8,619.83	95,701.52	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,221.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500.00	492.25	492.25	.....	7.75	.....	7.75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....
400.00	400.00	400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,928.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103,286.00	101,481.63	216,150.75	7,674.08	148,678.02	48,409.91	100,268.11	.....	.....
6,151.11	6,073.18	8,283.60	77.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,077.89	25,077.89	28,139.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197,150.13	64,857.86	47,798.97	.....	149,351.16	17,058.89	.....	132,292.27	.....
102,863.65	102,262.77	101,815.94	.....	4,628.44	4,027.56	.....	600.88	.....
12,000.00	6,958.78	6,820.28	.....	5,179.72	138.50	.....	5,041.22	.....
117,312.54	23,280.34	16,685.77	.....	100,626.77	6,594.57	.....	94,032.20	.....
50,046.00	.....	.....	.....	50,046.00	.....	.....	50,046.00	.....
39,985.00	38,100.91	35,450.01	.....	4,534.99	2,650.90	.....	1,884.09	.....
4,067.65	4,067.65	4,067.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,000.00	12,693.22	8,373.89	.....	9,626.11	4,319.33	.....	5,306.78	.....
572,653.97	283,372.60	257,435.99	77.93	323,993.19	34,789.75	.....	289,203.44	.....
675,939.97	384,854.23	473,586.74	7,752.01	472,671.21	83,199.66	100,268.11	289,203.44	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
5,464.23	.....	.....	.....	5,464.23	.....	.....	5,464.23	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,130,153.69	.....	2,130,153.69	.....	.....
170,288.45	72,823.98	63,003.13	.....	115,879.08	18,414.61	.....	97,464.47	.....
28,947.64	22,978.99	26,778.92	.....	6,363.25	394.60	.....	5,968.65	.....
876,863.49	671,073.23	629,068.79	.....	346,571.79	140,781.53	.....	205,790.26	.....
30,260.29	28,251.26	28,251.26	.....	2,009.03	.....	.....	2,009.03	.....
3,540.27	1,721.24	1,721.24	.....	1,819.03	.....	.....	1,819.03	.....
1,308.55	1,220.86	1,616.16	.....	232.60	144.91	.....	87.69	.....
3,360.05	703.13	687.44	.....	2,672.61	15.69	.....	2,656.92	.....
1,120,032.97	798,772.69	751,126.94	.....	2,631,165.31	159,751.34	2,150,153.69	321,260.28	.....
8,699,145.11	7,943,348.10	7,659,400.58	33,153.86	4,890,385.90	1,847,849.18	2,344,790.33	697,746.39	6,888,171.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation Title	Total obligation	Personal services 01	Travel 02	Transportation of things 03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library Proper: 1948	$2,349,962.36	$2,342,864.36		
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1948	591,226.83	591,226.83		
Legislative Reference Service: 1948	454,062.86	436,308.79		
Distribution of printed cards: 1948	375,746.75	371,144.62	$1,520.49	$187.15
Index to State legislation: 1948-1949	49,306.37	42,001.78		
Union catalogues: 1948	60,718.65	57,873.97	744.95	414.96
Motion picture project: 1948	11,954.38	11,741.01	64.30	
Increase, general:				
1948-1949	233,344.39		24,943.42	4,162.30
1947-1948	142,737.60			2,050.63
Increase, Law Library:				
1948-1949	75,066.57		2,221.85	42.20
1947-1948	48,215.15			12.11
Books for Supreme Court: 1948	19,420.79			
Books for adult blind: 1948	994,897.41	49,901.09	969.35	474.49
Printing and binding, general: 1948	379,487.97			
Printing the catalogue of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1948	21,794.93			
Printing catalogue cards: 1948	349,816.20			
Contingent expenses: 1948	30,486.03		287.35	210.91
Photoduplicating expenses: 1948	20,608.70			
Penalty mail costs: 1948	29,000.00			
Salaries, Library Buildings: 1948	491,754.65	491,754.65		
Maintenance, Library Buildings: 1948	30,000.00			
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: 1948	112.59			
Total annual appropriations	6,759,721.18	4,394,817.10	30,751.71	7,554.75
Transfers from other government agencies				
Appropriated Funds				
Department of State:				
Cooperation with the American Republics, 1948	43,089.72	33,726.36	329.32	2.08
Veterans Administration:				
Salaries and expenses, 1948	57,499.66	42,651.39	109.60	9,837.44
Printing and binding, 1948	492.25			
Penalty mail costs, 1948	400.00			
Total appropriated funds	101,481.63	76,377.75	438.92	9,839.52
Working Funds				
Transfers from:				
Department of State: 1946	6,073.18	3,568.33		6.34
Office of Scientific Research and Development Board: 1946	25,077.89	25,026.94		1.23
Navy Department:				
1948	64,857.86	56,401.62	1,024.22	
1947	102,262.77	79,918.21	1,149.42	54.18
War Department: 1947	6,958.78	6,958.78		
Department of the Air Force: 1948	23,280.34	14,663.12	956.80	
War Assets Administration: 1948	38,100.91	36,487.16	147.00	
Federal Works Agency: No year	4,067.65	4,067.65		
Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: No year	12,693.22	12,551.53		
Total working funds	283,372.60	239,643.34	3,277.44	61.75
Total transfers from other Government agencies	384,854.23	316,021.09	3,716.36	9,901.27
Trust Accounts				
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan	72,823.98	32,334.52		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	22,978.99	16,939.81	376.84	36.97
Library of Congress Gift Fund	671,073.23	286,546.26	7,333.96	6,476.51
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	28,251.26			
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	1,721.24			
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards	1,220.86			862.05
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	703.13	687.44		
Total Trust Accounts	798,772.69	336,508.03	7,710.80	7,375.53
Grand Total	7,943,348.10	5,047,346.22	42,178.87	24,831.55

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1948, AS OF JUNE 30, 1948

Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
			$7,098.00					
		$15,438.58		$2,315.49				
$2,894.49								
		7,236.94		67.65				
			1,500.00	184.77				
94.00			38.39	16.68				
6,058.85	$8,550.00		650.00			$188,979.82		
						140,686.97		
34.18						72,768.34		
						48,203.04		
						19,420.79		
488.45		850.89	62,525.06	14,722.13	$304,853.25	560,112.70		
		379,487.97						
		21,794.93						
		349,816.20						
1,276.39	17,413.38		283.55	11,014.45				
			20,608.70					
29,000.00								
14,810.25	17.26		1,521.51	13,650.98				
			112.59					
54,656.61	25,980.64	774,625.51	94,337.80	41,972.15	304,853.25	1,030,171.66		
266.63		2,839.89	19.93	5,905.51				
1,277.68			1,170.30	201.47	2,251.78			
		492.25						
400.00								
1,944.31		3,332.14	1,190.23	6,106.98	2,251.78			
4.10						2,494.41		
49.72								
571.66	250.00		500.00	5,483.46	626.90			
	275.00		6,518.41	7,650.64	6,696.91			
35.13			5,200.00	561.04	1,864.25			
170.54			225.00	1,071.21				
52.38			36.28	47.88	5.15			
883.53	525.00		12,479.69	14,814.23	9,193.21	2,494.41		
2,827.84	525.00	3,332.14	13,669.92	20,921.21	11,444.99	2,494.41		
258.37		534.90	25,612.92	115.69	162.67	13,804.91		
150.84			1,893.81	99.00	4.97	3,476.75		
2,392.44	307.70	6,070.89	23,110.35	156,965.11	58,899.48	115,597.57		$7,372.96
								28,251.26
								1,721.24
			175.71		183.10			
				15.69				
2,801.65	307.70	6,605.79	50,792.79	157,195.49	59,250.22	132,879.23		37,345.46
60,286.10	26,813.34	784,563.44	158,800.51	220,088.85	375,548.46	1,165,545.30		37,345.46

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY AS OF JUNE

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.	Purchase of prints	$800.00	
Library of Congress trust fund, interest on permanent loan account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	267.40	
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History	3,106.66	
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic Service	53.19	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Chair of Fine Arts	3,732.32	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	6,022.76	
Elson, bequest of Bertha L.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	Enrichment of music collection	220.36	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	3,626.16	
Huntington, Archer M.	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material	4,492.24	
	Consultant—Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.	1,989.86	
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas	Furtherance of music	307.66	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	11,129.89	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke	For consultantships	11,620.00	
Sonneck Memorial Fund	Aid and advancement of musical research	483.52	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	21,299.25	
Wilbur, James B.	Chair of Geography	3,274.28	
	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86	
	Treatment of source material for American history	1,251.42	
	Total	81,909.15	
Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment accounts:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material		
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History		
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service	432.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Chair of Fine Arts		
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	694.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	Enrichment of Music collection		
Huntington, Archer M.	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature		
	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	9,778.50	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes		
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	2,100.43	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke	Maintenance of a consultantship or any other proper purpose of the Library.		
Sonneck Memorial Fund	Aid and advancement of musical research		
	Total	13,005.33	
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books		
	British Microfilming Project		
	Microfilming Expedition to England, France, and Italy		
American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation.	To aid in the preparation of a monthly list of Russian accessions.	5,000.00	
American Library Association	Card drawing and distribution of cards for Latin-American projects.	2,168.28	
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American writers		
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		
	For miscellaneous expenses in Legislative Reference Service.		
	For miscellaneous expenses	3,476.00	

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1948.*

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1948, 30, 1948

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1949
$4,664.23	.....	$5,464.23	.....	.....	$5,464.23	.....	$5,464.23
1,982.51	.....	2,249.91	$20.00	$20.00	2,229.91	.....	2,229.91
1.81	.....	3,108.47	2,772.00	2,558.38	550.09	$213.62	336.47
287.14	.....	340.33	.....	.....	340.33	.....	340.33
25,637.68	.....	29,370.00	.....	.....	29,370.00	.....	29,370.00
4,131.30	$582.80	9,571.26	6,376.83	6,954.62	3,199.44	5.01	3,194.43
364.47	.....	604.47	342.92	342.92	261.55	.....	261.55
546.76	.....	810.16	650.00	350.00	460.16	300.00	160.16
822.37	.....	1,042.73	.....	.....	1,042.73	.....	1,042.73
3,626.16	.....	7,252.32	2,412.79	579.94	6,672.38	1,832.85	4,839.53
7,317.11	2,125.30	9,684.05	1,394.32	1,452.85	10,356.50	2,066.77	8,289.73
3,143.55	76.92	5,056.49	2,098.00	2,074.92	3,058.49	100.00	2,958.49
992.16	.....	1,299.82	.....	.....	1,299.82	.....	1,299.82
1,886.57	.....	2,708.49	485.04	476.04	2,232.45	9.00	2,223.45
7,516.39	777.00	17,869.28	7,385.64	4,540.89	14,105.39	3,621.75	10,483.64
.....	.....	11,620.00	11,620.00	11,620.00	.....	.....	.....
3,201.34	.....	3,684.86	.....	.....	3,684.86	.....	3,684.86
2,756.60	631.03	23,424.82	17,588.68	18,048.30	6,007.55	171.41	5,836.14
6,002.85	.....	9,277.13	5,330.83	5,060.65	4,216.48	270.18	3,946.30
25,191.78	4,338.17	28,560.47	12,878.25	7,476.52	25,422.12	9,739.90	15,682.22
1,564.51	62.54	2,753.39	1,468.68	1,447.10	1,368.83	84.12	1,284.71
96,973.06	8,593.76	170,288.45	72,823.98	63,003.13	115,879.08	18,414.61	97,464.47
43.41	.....	43.41	.....	.....	43.41	.....	43.41
1,149.20	.....	1,149.20	1,149.20	1,149.20	.....	.....	.....
606.50	.....	1,038.50	.....	.....	1,038.50	.....	1,038.50
1,125.00	.....	1,125.00	.....	.....	1,125.00	.....	1,125.00
642.78	400.00	937.18	375.00	775.00	562.18	.....	562.18
318.22	.....	318.22	.....	.....	318.22	.....	318.22
531.43	.....	531.43	531.43	531.43	.....	.....	.....
9,802.43	1,529.12	18,051.81	16,612.60	17,840.07	1,740.86	301.65	1,439.21
361.96	.....	361.96	71.12	71.12	290.84	.....	290.84
5,432.55	2,243.19	5,289.79	4,238.89	6,389.13	1,143.85	92.95	1,050.90
22.22	22.22	.....	.....	22.22	.....	.....	.....
101.14	.....	101.14	.75	.75	100.39	.....	100.39
20,136.84	4,194.53	28,947.64	22,978.99	26,778.92	6,363.25	394.60	5,968.65
6,249.46	.....	6,249.46	3,325.00	.....	6,249.46	3,325.00	2,924.46
486.75	486.75	.....	.....	.....	486.75	486.75	.....
586.71	586.71	.....	.....	586.71	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
.....	.....	2,168.28	2,0..4.25	1,727.73	440.55	356.52	84.03
32.61	.....	32.61	.....	.....	32.61	.....	32.61
400.00	.....	400.00	.....	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
26.96	26.96	.....	.....	26.96	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,476.00	3,476.00	2,524.95	951.05	951.05	.....

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY AS OF JUNE

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Atherton, bequest of Percy Lee	For Music Division of the Library of Congress		
Bollingen Foundation	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.	$10,500.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving fund		$26,884.97
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	For printing "Antecedentes Bibliotecologicos Interamericanos y Internacionales".	681.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	16,625.82	
Coolidge Foundation	For the preparation of bibliography on Dutch East Indies		
Cooperative Acquisition Project—various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress	174,749.10	
Documents Expediting Project	Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries.	11,710.00	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress	Enrichment of music collection		
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.		
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war mater		
Lincoln Association, Abraham	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscript collection	1,100.00	
Loeb, bequest of Richard	For the purchase of material on American Government		
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	123.00	
Middle East Institute	For the publication of bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	600.00	
National Air Council	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation		
Netherlands Information Bureau	Netherlands Study Unit		
Program for the Blind—various donors	For the interest of the Blind	148.75	
Rockefeller Foundation	Laboratory of Microphotography: Revolving Fund		362,536.46
	Grants-in-Aid-Studies in American history and civilization for period Jan. 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1954.		
	To bring to completion a critical edition of Historia de las Indias of Bartolome de Las Casas and other related work.	4,000.00	
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material		
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	28,166.13	
Straus Memorial Association, Inc., Oscar S.	To cover cost of indexing, calendaring and cross indexing the second group of Oscar S. Straus material.	2,000.00	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).	For a survey of bibliographical researches	5,000.00	
War Memorial Fund	To pay for the cost of incising the marble with the names of employees of the Library of Congress who gave their lives in the Second World War.	450.00	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke	Musical concerts	5,600.00	
	Books—The Stradivari Memorial		16.90
	For purchase of Stonborough Brothers collection of musical manuscripts.		
	For purchase of additional Stonborough manuscripts	37,000.00	
	For purchase of manuscript material (music)	4,850.00	
	For purchase of a Brahms manuscript	2,200.00	
Witherspoon, bequest of Herbert	Florence Hinkle Witherspoon material		
	Total	316,148.08	389,438.33
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	Refunds	20,000.00	
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	Refunds	3,000.00	
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application		
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	3,360.05	
	Grand total	438,222.61	389,438.33

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1948.*

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1948, 30, 1948—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligation fiscal year 1949
$1,400.00	...	$1,400.00	...	...	$1,400.00	...	$1,400.00
10,500.00	$9,000.00	12,000.00	...	...	21,000.00	$9,000.00	12,000.00
16,113.59	10,643.22	32,355.34	$28,044.57	$34,139.48	8,859.08	4,548.31	4,310.77
...	...	681.00	681.00	681.00	...	...	...
322.28	163.12	16,784.98	15,915.94	15,894.67	1,053.43	184.39	869.04
511.47	...	511.47	511.47	511.47	...	...	...
77,098.87	9,436.85	242,411.12	197,842.92	196,077.30	55,770.67	11,202.47	44,568.20
2,812.96	570.60	13,952.36	12,060.76	11,932.14	2,590.82	699.22	1,891.60
222.38	...	222.38	...	...	222.38	...	222.38
50.00	...	50.00	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
6,124.37	...	6,124.37	...	...	6,124.37	...	6,124.37
101.82	...	101.82	...	...	101.82	...	101.82
...	...	1,100.00	1,071.57	926.44	173.56	145.13	28.43
500.00	...	500.00	...	...	500.00	...	500.00
653.77	...	776.77	...	...	776.77	...	776.77
328.75	...	928.75	573.50	573.50	355.25	...	355.25
6,000.00	300.00	5,700.00	684.72	969.72	5,030.28	15.00	5,015.28
20.45	7.20	13.25	13.25	20.45	...	...	...
367.00	...	515.75	43.75	43.75	472.00	...	472.00
131,095.11	64,354.18	429,277.39	350,683.47	309,212.35	184,419.22	105,825.30	78,593.92
4,416.96	3,020.90	1,396.06	217.99	2,988.42	1,428.54	250.47	1,178.07
...	...	4,000.00	3,277.00	3,077.00	923.00	200.00	723.00
350.00	...	350.00	15.22	...	350.00	15.22	334.78
...	...	28,166.13	319.77	193.80	27,972.33	125.97	27,846.36
...	...	2,000.00	81.37	...	2,000.00	81.37	1,918.63
...	...	5,000.00	3,371.17	1,887.81	3,112.19	1,483.36	1,628.83
...	...	450.00	...	...	450.00	...	450.00
2,576.96	...	8,176.96	3,042.54	3,042.54	5,134.42	...	5,134.42
486.94	...	503.84	...	...	503.84	...	503.84
200.00	162.60	37.40	...	162.60	37.40	...	37.40
...	...	37,000.00	37,000.00	37,000.00	...	...	...
...	...	4,850.00	4,850.00	4,850.00	...	...	...
...	...	2,200.00	1,886.00	...	2,200.00	1,886.00	314.00
18.00	18.00	...	...	18.00	...	...	...
270,054.17	98,777.09	876,863.49	671,073.23	629,068.79	346,571.79	140,781.53	205,790.26
10,260.29	...	30,260.29	28,251.26	28,251.26	2,009.03	...	2,009.03
540.27	...	3,540.27	1,721.24	1,721.24	1,819.03	...	1,819.03
1,848.76	540.21	1,308.55	1,220.86	1,616.16	232.60	144.91	87.69
...	...	3,360.05	703.13	687.44	2,672.61	15.69	2,656.92
404,477.62	112,105.59	1,120,032.9[illegible]	798,772.69	751,126.94	481,011.62	159,751.34	321,260.28

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1948, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress trust fund, interest on permanent loan account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	$20.00	
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History	2,772.00	$2,772.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	6,376.83	72.75
Elson, bequest of Bertha L.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	342.92	
	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.	650.00	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of Aeronautics	2,412.79	2,412.79
Huntington, Archer M.	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material	1,394.32	
	Consultant—Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature	2,098.00	2,098.00
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes	485.04	147.00
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	7,385.64	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke	For consultantships	11,620.00	9,654.22
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	17,588.68	600.00
Wilbur, James B.	Chair of Geography	5,330.83	5,330.83
	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	12,878.25	7,778.2[illegible]
	Treatment of source material for American history	1,468.68	1,468.68
	Total	72,823.98	32,334.52
Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment accounts:			
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American History	1,149.20	1,149.20
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	375.00	
Huntington, Archer M.	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature	531.43	531.43
	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	16,612.60	15,259.18
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes	71.12	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts	4,238.89	
Sonneck Memorial Fund	Aid and advancement of musical research	.75	
	Total	22,978.99	16,939.81
Library of Congress gift fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books	3,325.00	
American Library Association	Card drawing and distribution of cards for Latin-American projects.	2,084.25	2,084.25
Anonymous	For miscellaneous expenses	3,476.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving fund	28,044.57	10,816.46
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.	For printing "Antecedentes Bibliotecologicos Interamericanos y Internacionales."	681.00	
Collidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	15,915.94	3,236.74
Coolidge Foundation	For the preparation of bibliography on Dutch East Indies	511.47	
Cooperative Acquisition Project—various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress	197,842.92	110,716.32
Documents Expediting Project	Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries.	12,060.76	11,909.42
Lincoln Association, Abraham	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscript collections.	1,071.57	1,071.57
Middle East Institute	For the publication of bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	573.50	
National Air Council	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation	684.72	
Netherlands Information Bureau	Netherlands Study Unit	13.25	

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1948

Travel 02	Transportation of things 03	Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
								$20.00		
		$172.89			$6,049.85		$81.34			
		4.92			338.00					
				$300.00	350.00					
								1,394.32		
								338.04		
		1.70		215.70		$115.69		7,052.55		
					1,965.78					
		78.86		19.20	16,809.29		81.33			
					100.00			5,000.00		
		258.37		534.90	25,612.92	115.69	162.67	13,804.91		
					75.00					
$223.79	$35.20	138.57			851.89	99.00	4.97			
		4.20			66.92					
153.05	1.02	8.07			600.00			3,476.75		
	.75									
376.84	36.97	150.84			1,893.81	99.00	4.97	3,476.75		
				3,325.00						
					3,476.00					
	378.06	660.95	$105.10	1,130.75	2,393.43	11,157.66	1,402.16			
				620.00	61.00					
					12,679.20					
										$511.47
1,568.58	6,007.05	188.33		200.83		438.42	59.30	71,846.35		6,817.74
61.00	2.87	25.30				62.17				
				25.00	548.50					
				434.72	250.00					
						13.25				

D. PERMAMENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1948, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued			
Program for the Blind—various	In the interest of the Blind	$43.75	.....
Rockefeller Foundation	Laboratory of Microphotography:		
	Revolving Fund	350,683.47	$141,063.28
	Grants-in-Aid-Studies in American history and civilization for period January 1, 1944 to December 31, 1954.	217.99	148.91
	To bring to completion a critical edition of Historia de las Indias of Bartolome de Las Casas and other related work.	3,277.00	3,277.00
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material	15.22	.....
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	319.77	319.77
Straus Memorial Association, Inc., Oscar S.	To cover cost of indexing, calendaring and cross indexing the second group of Oscar S. Straus material.	81.37	81.37
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).	For a survey of bibliographical researches	3,371.17	1,821.17
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke	Musical concerts	3,042.54	.....
	For purchase of additional Stonborough manuscripts	37,000.00	.....
	For purchase of manuscript material (music)	4,850.00	.....
	For purchase of a Brahms manuscript	1,886.00	.....
	Total	671,073.23	286,546.26
Unearned Copyright fees, Library of Congress	Refunds	28,251.26	.....
Unearned Catalog card fees, Library of Congress.	Refunds	1,721.24	.....
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application	1,220.86	.....
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	703.13	687.44
	Grand Total	798,772.69	336,508.03

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1948—Continued

Travel 02	Transportation of things 03	Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$43.75
$4,122.13	$88.53	$1,512.86	$202.60	$302.76	$702.22	$145,293.61	$57,395.48	.....	.....	.....
32.25	.....	5.00	.....	31.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15.22	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	42.54	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,886.00	.....	.....
7,333.96	6,476.51	2,392.44	307.70	6,070.89	23,110.35	156,965.11	58,899.48	115,597.57	.....	7,372.96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,251.26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721.24
.....	862.05	.....	.....	.....	175.71	.....	183.10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,710.80	7,375.53	2,801.65	307.70	6,605.79	50,792.79	157,195.49	59,250.22	132,879.23	.....	37,345.46

INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1948

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments [1]	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine, received in June 1931	Purchase of Slavic material			$6,684.74	$267.40	$6,684.74	$267.40
William Evarts Benjamin, received in April 1927	Chair of American History			83,083.31	3,323.34	83,083.31	3,323.34
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926	Bibliographic service	$4,802.00	$432.00	1,355.66	54.22	6,157.66	486.22
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927	Chair of Fine Arts			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, received in November 1926.[2]	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	12,400.00	694.40	150,569.05	6,022.76	162,969.05	6,717.16
Bequest of Bertha L. Elson, received in 1945	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer M. Huntington: [3]							
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927	Purchase of Hispanic material			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, received in March 1933	Furtherance of music			7,691.59	307.66	7,691.59	307.66
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection [4]	34,943.00	1,600.00	278,266.73	11,130.66	313,209.73	12,730.66
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund, received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultantship (or for any other needs of the Library).			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association, received in October 1929.	Aid and advancement of musical research			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, received between March 1936 and April 1948.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15	24,377.76
James B. Wilbur:							
Donation, received in August 1925	Reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933	Treatment of source material for American history			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Bequest, received in February 1933	Chair of Geography			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
	Total	52,145.00	2,726.40	2,130,153.69	85,206.14	2,182,298.69	87,932.54

[1] *Consisting of bonds, stock and realty.*

[2] *In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division the entire net income (approximately $15,000 a year) from a fund of $400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's Will.*

[3] *Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from $877,000 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.*

[4] *Of this amount $14,000 represents book values of realty and investments held by the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia, under power of attorney.*

Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an Act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with U. S Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Green Hubbard collection.

Appendix XVII. Statistics of Visitors, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948

	Main building		Annex building		Total	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Total number of visitors during the year [1]	793, 038	860, 683	132, 665	140, 037	925, 703	1, 000, 720
Daily average for the 364 days on which the buildings were open	2, 179	2, 358	365	385	2, 544	2, 743
Total number of visitors on weekdays	674, 789	734, 923	109, 925	115, 698	784, 714	850, 621
Daily average for weekdays	2, 212	2, 402	359	378	2, 571	2, 780
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays	118, 249	125, 760	22, 740	24, 339	140, 989	150, 099
Daily average for Sundays and holidays	2, 004	2, 132	399	419	2, 403	2, 551

[1] *These figures include members of the Library staff.*

The Main Building was closed December 25, 1947. The Annex Building was closed July 4, 1947, and December 25, 1947.

Appendix XVIII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1948

Public Law 242 (80th Congress), approved July 25, 1947.

A representative of the Library of Congress is to be appointed to membership on the Board of Geographic Names (established under the Act, to provide for uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government). The representative shall be appointed by the Librarian for a term of two years, and serve without additional compensation.

Public Law 281 (80th Congress), approved July 30, 1947.

Codifies and enacts into positive law the Title of the United States Code relating to Copyrights. Makes no material changes in the existing law.

Public Law 400 (80th Congress), approved January 26, 1948.

Extends the Civil Service Retirement Act to officers and employees of the National Library for the Blind.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1948 (Public Law 430, 80th Congress).

Provides an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses" for the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library by the transfer of $26,000 from the item "Printing and binding, catalogue cards, 1948."

First Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1948 (Public Law 519, 80th Congress).

Provides an additional $5,000 for Legislative Reference Service salaries through the transfer of that amount from "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses" of the Library, and increases from $25,000 to $30,000, the limit to be used for the preparation and reproduction of the Digest of Public General Bills.

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, approved June 14, 1948 (Public Law 641, 80th Congress).

Makes appropriations for the Library as follows:

Salaries, Library Proper	$2, 474, 571
Salaries, Copyright Office	675, 000
Legislative Reference Service	475, 000
Distribution of printed cards	400, 400
Index to state legislation (available through fiscal year 1950)	25, 000
Union catalogues	64, 000
Increase of Library of Congress, general (available through fiscal year 1950)	300, 000
Increase of Library of Congress, Law Library (available through fiscal year 1950)	95, 000
Books for Supreme Court	24, 000
Books for adult blind	974, 000
Printing and binding, general	381, 500
Printing the catalogue of title entries of the Copyright Office	39, 500
Printing Catalogue Cards	374, 000
Contingent expenses	40, 000
Photoduplicating expenses	20, 700
Salaries, Library Buildings	495, 000
Maintenance, Library Buildings	30, 000
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	500
Total	$6, 888, 171

INDEX

A

Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, 41.
Accessions searching section, 100.
Achimota College, Gold Coast, 81.
Acquisition of Materials, 75–87; Law Library, 55–56; Music Division, 61; publications, 81–82; Russian materials, 82; statistics, 75, 81, 153–155.
Acquisitions Department, 75, 100.
Adams, John, 12.
Adkinson, Burton W., 5, 106, 109.
Administration, Finance, Personnel, 100–109.
Administrative Department, 100–109, 129, 132; printed publications, 129; processed publications, 132.
Advanced Research Section, Legislative Reference Service, reports, 145; unpublished reports, 143.
Aeronautical Index, 51.
Aeronautics Division, 50–52, 81, 100, 101, 129, 132; microfilm, 51; publications, 129, 132; research, 51.
Agriculture, U. S. Department of, 46.
Aguilera, Francisco, 5, 54.
Aiken, Conrad, 7.
Air Coordinating Committee, 52.
Air Documents Index, 51.
Air Force, U. S. Department of the, 103.
Air Research Unit, 23, 52, 100, 104.
Album of American Battle Art, 1755–1918, 71.
Alden, John, 97.
Aldrich, Winthrop W., 12.
Alexandria, Va., 97.
Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, 47.
Allen, Julius W., 141, 144.
American and British Law Section, Law Library, 56.
American Book Center for the Rehabilitation of Libraries in Devastated Areas, Inc., 17, 85–86, 101.
American Civilization, in Library of Congress Series, 102.
American Council of Learned Societies, 72, 82; British Microfilming Project, 60.
American Council on Education, 86.
American Heritage Foundation, 12.
American Historical Association, 80.
American Imprints Inventory, 97; statistics, 97.
American Indian Music, 61.
American Library Association, 18, 19, 22, 89; Cataloging and Classification Division, 89; Cataloging Code, 22; International Relations Office, 18.
American Music Loan Library Project, 61.
American Printing House for the Blind, 54, 77; Students' Library, 54.
American Red Cross, 53.
American University at Beirut, 81.
Amherst College, 97.
Anderson, Edwin J., 105.
Andreassen, John C. L., 7.
Angell, Richard S., 7.
Angle, Paul M., 15.
Appropriations, 25–27, 29–30, 53, 103, 111, 172–173, 178–184; annual appropriations, 172–177; Division for the Blind, 53, 188; permanent specific appropriations, 178–184; printed catalog cards, 26; summaries of 1947, 1948, 1949, 30.
Architect of the Capitol, appropriations for the Library, 30.
Archive of American Folk Song, 63.
Argentine Joint Congressional Committee on the Library, 55.
Armed Forces Radio Service, 103.
Armenian Collection in the Library of Congress, 66, 79.
Armistice Day, 13.
Arms, John Taylor, 6.
Army, U. S. Department of the, 83, 86.
Army Map Service, 59, 95.
Army Medical Library, 46, 92, 99.
Art, 112.
Art and Film, 111.
Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, 54, 55.
Association of Research Libraries, 18, 19, 80, 84, 96; Farmington Plan, 84.
Atomic energy, 57.
Atomic Energy Commission, 35, 85.
Auden, Wystan Hugh, 7.

B

Baker, Ray Stannard, 57.
Balaban, Barney, 40.
Ball, Dudley, 141.
Barbeau, Marius, 64.

Barcus, Thomas R., 6.
Bartlett, Mrs., 15.
Bartlett, Dorsey Joseph, 15.
Barton, Clara, 57.
Basler, Roy P., 15, 16.
Batchelder, John Davis, collection, 68.
Baumgardt, David, 6.
Baur, John I. H., 103.
Beal, Edwin G., Jr., 5, 65.
Bibliographic Index, 43.
Bibliographic Unit, Order Division, 77.
Bibliographical Index, 51.
Bibliographical Society of America, 43.
Bibliographies, 43–45; Science and Technology Project, 70.
Bibliography and Publications Committee, 72.
Bibliography of American Literature, 43.
Bibliography of Modern Prosody, 72.
Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East, 66, 72.
Bibliography of State Censuses, 71.
Bill of Rights, 40.
Bill of Rights Day, 12.
Billings, Elden E., 141.
Binding, 98–99, 165; statistics, 98–99, 165.
Blachly, Margaret G. B., 6, 144.
Black-Trumbull letters, 47.
Blanco, Andrés Eloy, 71.
Blickensderfer, Joseph P., 5.
Blind, Division for the, 26, 40, 52–54, 100–101, 134–138; appropriations, 53; Book of the Minute Committee, 53; Librarian's Advisory Group, 53; publications, 134–138; Readers' Advisory Group, 53.
Blitzstein, Ethel, 64.
Bogan, Louise, 7, 44.
Bollingen Foundation, 103.
Bollingen Prize in Poetry, 103.
Bond, William C., 7, 107.
Book of the Minute Committee, 53.
Book of the States, 144.
Borrowers, statistics, 42.
Bostick, Robert L., 141.
Botkin, Benjamin A., 7.
Bowdoin College, concerts, 62.
Boyd, Julian P., 12, 102.
Bradford, Faith, 7.
Bradley, John G., 6.
Braille, 40, 52–53; publications, 134–136; *see also* Blind, Division for the.
Bray, Robert S., 6, 106.
Brayer, Herbert O., 80.
Brazil, 55.
Brewer, Henry L., 6.
Brewer, Virginia W., 141.
British Poets of the Twentieth Century, 44.
Brodie, Bernard, 143.
Brooks, C. Wayland, 4, 15.
Brown, Agnes M., 139, 144.
Brown, Charles, 25.
Brown University, Spanish American Imprints Project, 60.
Brussels Conventions of 1886, 77.
Buck, Solon J., 5, 12, 24, 57, 107.
Budapest String Quartet, 62.
Bullard, F. Lauriston, 15.
Bullock, Helen D., 15.
Burchard, Truman K., 107.
Burgin, Miron, 6, 54.
Burke, Michael M., 7.
Burma, 23.
Burr, Nelson R., 15.

C

Cairns, Huntington, 7.
California, University of, concerts, 62.
"Canadian Folk and Indian Music," 64.
Card Division, 18, 26, 29–30, 94, 161–163; publications, 132, 161–162; statistics, 161–164; *see also* Catalog cards; *Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards*.
Carnegie Corporation, 42, 63.
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 68.
Carson, Eugene J., 108.
Casas, Bartolomé de las, 54.
Catalog cards, 20–21, 26–27, 89, 94, 98, 164; Distribution, 18, 94–95, 163; finance, 20–21, 26, 94, 164; foreign, 98; prices 20–21, 94, 95; printing and reprinting, 164; sales, 18, 26, 29–30, 94–95, 161–162.
Catalog Code. *See Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*.
Catalog Maintenance Division publications, 129–130.
Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, 72, 96, 97.
Catalog of Chinese Rare Books in the Library of Congress, 64, 72.
Catalog of Copyright Entries, 110, 112.
Cataloging, categories, 90.
Cataloging and Classification Division, A. L. A., 89.
Cataloging Service, 90.
Catalogs, Maintenance of the, 93–94; statistics, 156–160.
Catholic University of America, 92.
Census Library Project, 44, 71, 130; printed publications, 130.
Central Intelligence Agency, 65.
Centralized Cataloging, 18–21.
Chamberlin, Waldo, 7.
Changes in Organization, 100–101.
Changes in Personnel, 106–108.
Chapin, Katherine Garrison, 7.
Charlottesville, Va., 97.
Checklists of State Bills and Laws, 37.

Chinese Section, 64, statistics, 64.
Chu, Shih-chia, 64.
Church, Randolph, 97.
Circulation, Loan Division, 42, statistics, 126–128.
Civil Service Commission, 28, 33, 104, 105.
Clagett, Helen L., 24.
Clapp, Verner W., 5, 25.
Classification schedules, revisions, 71, 91–92.
Classification Section, Personnel Office, 105.
Classified catalogs, 88.
Clemence, Stella, 57.
Cleveland Union Catalog, 96, 98.
Cochran, Thomas, 103.
Coffin, Lewis, 6, 106.
Cogan, Lewis L., 7.
Cogswell, Albert F., 7.
Columbia University, 65.
Commerce, U. S. Department of, 46.
Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, 17.
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, 103.
Committee for the Armenian Collection, 66.
Committee on Natural Resources, 23.
Communism in Action, 36.
Communism in the Near East, 66.
Community, U. S. Bureau of, Facilities, 87.
Concerts, 149–150; Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation 149–150; Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, 150.
Congress. House of Representatives, 11, 19, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 66, 111; Appropriations Committee, 20, 27, 28, 29, 111; Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, 36; Committee on Foreign Relations, 35, 66; Committee on House Administration, 11; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 36; Committee on the Judiciary, 36.
Congress. Senate, 35, 36; Finance Committee, 35; Foreign Relations Committee, 35; Judiciary Committee, 36.
Congress in Action, 141.
Congressional Aviation Policy Board, 52.
Congressional Reading Room, 36.
Congressional Record, 145.
Constitution of the United States, 12, 40.
Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of the States, 144.
Constitutional Convention, 1787, 12–13.
Constitutionality of Anti-Lynching Bills, 36.
Continental Congress (1776), 12, 69.
Coolidge, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague; *see* Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.
Cooper, John C., 52, 71, 143.
Cooperation With the Other American Republics, 103.
Cooperation With Other Federal Agencies, Projects, 22–23.
Cooperative Acquisitions Project, 17, 76, 77, 82–84, 109; confiscated publications, 82; finance, 83; statistics, 82–83.
Cooperative Cataloging, 92–93.
Cooperative Project for Research in Western Americana in Europe, 80.
Copyright Office, 27, 29, 59, 90, 93, 104, 110–119, 130; cases, 112–114; fees, 27, 104, 111, 114–119; finance, 29; maps, 59; Organization, 110; printed publications, 130; publications, 111–112; registrations, 110, 112, 114–116; statistics, 93, 114–119.
Council of National Library Associations, 17, 86.
Council of State Governments, 37.
Crego, Jean, 144.
Cronin, John W., 6.
Crouch, William, 6.
Cumulative Book Index, 19.
Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards, 26, 27, 71, 95–96, 101.
Curti, Merle, 102.
Custodial Activities, 39–41.

D

Daniels, Marietta, 24, 55.
Data on Wages and Profits, 35.
Davidson, Julius, 7, 109.
Davis, John W., 12.
Decimal Classification, 92.
Declaration of Independence, 12, 13, 40.
Dennis, Faustine, 6.
Descriptive Cataloging Division, 20, 90–91, 130, 156–157; printed publications, 130; statistics, 90, 156–157; *see also Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*.
Devan, S. Arthur, 141.
Dewey, Thomas E., 13.
Digest of Public General Bills, 36.
Disbursing Office, 104.
District of Columbia Library Association, 44.
Division for the Blind; *see* Blind, Division for the.
Documents Expediting Project, 18, 77, 85; statistics, 77.
Dondero, George A., 15.
Dorosh, John T., 5.
Douglas, Stephen A., 16.
Dubester, Henry J., 5, 44.
Dulles, John Foster, 12.
Dunlap, Leslie W., 5, 25.
Duplicates, Latin American, 78.
Duplicating Unit, Secretary's Office, 101.
Dvořák, Antonín, 61.
Dwyer, Francis X., 6.

E

Earle, Edward Mead, 7.
"The Early Architecture of the South" exhibit, 71.

812328—49——13

Eaton, Dorothy, 58.
Economic Cooperation Administration, 85.
Ecuador, 23, 55.
Edmonds, William Horace, 108.
Edwards, Clyde S., 5, 106.
Eells, Richard S. F., 5, 81.
Efficiency rating program, 105.
Eliot, Thomas Stearns, 7.
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, 5, 62, 149-150; concerts, 62, 149; extension concerts, 149-150.
Elsbree, Hugh L., 143, 145.
Elson, Louis C.; *see* Louis C. Elson Fund.
Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period, 72.
Employee Relations Officer, 33, 105.
Employment and Personnel Actions, Statistics, 168-170.
Emrich, Duncan Black Macdonald, 5, 24.
Engineers' Joint Council, 86.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, 54.
Ethiopia, 44.
European Exchange Unit, statistics, 78.
European Recovery Program, 35, 85.
European Scientific Notes, 69.
Evans, Archibald B., 5, 106.
Evans, Luther Harris, Librarian of Congress (1945-), 4, 5, 9, 14.
Exchange and Gift Division, 77-79, 100; statistics, 77.
Exhibits, 70-71; General, 146; Specialized, 147-148.
Exhibits Office, 100, 101.
Extension Concerts, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, 149-150.

F

Falk, Harry, 7.
Farmington Plan, 18, 84-85, 98, 106.
Fascism in Action, 36, 143.
Fauri, Fedele F., 143, 145.
Fawcett, James Waldo, 6.
Federal Aid to Education, 36.
Federal Bureau of Investigation, 28, 104.
Federal Employees Loyalty Program, 28, 104.
Federal Employees Pay Act of 1947, 26.
Federal Law Index, 37.
Federal Law Section, 36-37, 139, 143-144; reports, 139, 143-144.
Federal Works Agency, 87, 103.
Fennell, Margaret, 139.
Fessenden, William Pitt collection, 58.
Ficker, Hermann, 141.
Finance, 19, 26, 29-30, 83, 94, 103-104, 172-186; statistics, 103-104, 172-186.
Finlayson, Edward A., 6, 106.
Fire alarm system, 27.
First Deficiency Act, 1948, 26.
Fisher, Arthur, 7, 24, 25.
Fitzpatrick, John C., 15.
Flanders, Helen Hartness, 63.
Folk Music of the United States and Latin America, 63.
Folklore Section, Music Division, 61.
Foreign Documents Branch, Central Intelligence Agency, 65, 78.
Foreign Law Section, Law Library, 57.
Foreign Representation *see* Representatives in foreign countries.
Founder's Day concert, 62.
Franklin, Benjamin, 12.
Frazier, E. Franklin, 7.
Freedom Train, 11, 12-14, 40, 70; Materials on, 123-124.
French, Herbert E., 79.
Frisbie, Margaret B., 107.
Frost, Robert, 71.
Fulbright Act, 80.
Fundamentals of Air Power, address, 71; bibliography, 52.
Furniture, 101.

G

G. B. Speed Memorial Museum, Louisville, 68.
Gabriel, Ralph Henry, 102, 103.
Gallegos, Rómulo, 71.
Galloway, George B., 143, 145.
Gard, Anne, 24.
Garfield, James A., 14.
Gaster, Theodor H., 5, 64, 108.
Gellner, Charles R., 141, 144.
General Orders Issued, 166-167.
General Reference and Bibliography Division, 35-36, 42-43, 132; inquiries, 42-43; publications, 132; requests, 35-36.
General Research Section, Legislative Reference Service, reports, 141-145.
George, Walter F., 70.
Georgia, exhibits, 70.
Georgia, University of, concerts, 62.
Germany, publications from, 17; Russian Zone, 17, 82, 84.
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, 62-63, 79, 150; concerts, 62-63, 150.
Gewehr, Hamilton D., 141.
Gibbs, Clayton R., 140.
Gifts, 4, 54, 61, 62-63, 64, 65, 79, 103; Armenian Collection, 66, 79; Bollingen Foundation, 103; Hebraic Section, 64; Japanese Section, 65; music, 61, 62-63; statistics, 79.
Gilbert, Wilfred C., 6.
Glazer, Sidney, 6, 64.
Glidden, Harold W., 6, 66.
Goff, Frederick R., 6.
Goldenweiser, E. A., 143.
Goldman, Jane F., 140.

Gooch, Robert C., 5, 109.
Grant, Ulysses S., III, 15.
Grants-in-Aid to States, 37.
Graves, W. Brooke, 6, 140, 144.
Green, Paul, 7.
Greene, Nathanael, 58.
Grievance procedures, 32–33.
Griffith, Ernest S., 6.
Guard Force, 102, 105.
Guard Officers Training School, 27.
Guide to the Art of Latin America, 55.
Guide to United States Government Motion Pictures, 71.
Guides to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics, 71.
Gunther, Lawrence W., 7.

H

Hagen, Carl A., 141, 144.
Halvorson, Homer, 85.
Handbook of Latin American Studies, 18, 29, 54.
Hanke, Lewis, 5, 24.
Hanunian, Elizabeth, 141.
Haring, C. H., 55.
Harkness Collection, 58.
Harold, Margaret Mary, 107.
Harrison, Benjamin, 14.
Harvard College Library, 97.
Harvard University Press, 55.
Harvard-Yenching Institute, Japanese classified subject catalog, 66.
Hastings, Charles Harris, 6.
Hay, John, 14, 57.
Haydon, Glen, 63.
Haykin, David J., 7.
Healey, Daniel H., 105.
Health program, 105.
Hearst, William Randolph, 6.
Hebraic Section, 64–65, readers, 64.
Hebraic Union Catalog, 98.
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Library, 64, 81.
Heindel, Richard H., 7.
Herbert, Victor, 61.
Hespen, Hugo, 7.
Hispanic Exchange Project, 79.
Hispanic Foundation, 24, 54–55, 130, 132; publications, 130, 132.
Historia de las Indias, 54.
Hobbs, Cecil, 56, 66, 81.
Holmes, Donald C., 7.
Holmes, Oliver W., 7.
Hope, Jacob, 58.
Horne, Frank B., 139, 143.
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr., 7, 79, 107.
Housman, Alfred E., 58.
Hummel, Arthur W., 5.
Hunter, Carrie E., 140.
Hutchinson, Edward P., 7.

I

Identification cards, 104, 105.
Indic Section, 66, 101.
Induction training for new employees, 105.
Information and Publications Office, 100.
Information Bulletin, 32, 94.
Information Office, 100, 101.
Information Section; *see* Legislative Reference Service.
Inquiries, 38, 42–43, 56–57, 68; General Reference and Bibliography Division, 38, 42–43; Law Library, 56–57; Prints and Photographs Division, 68; Science and Technology Project, 69; statistics, 126–128.
Inter-Allied Book Center, 86.
Inter-American Bar Association—Fifth Congress, Lima, Peru, 24.
Inter-American Conference, Buenos Aires in 1936, 29.
Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace, Recommendations, 72–73.
Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the other American Republics, 55, 73.
Interlibrary loans, 42.
Intern Program, 105.
International Civil Aviation Organization, 52.
International Commission on Folk Arts and Folk Lore, 61.
International Copyright Conference, Brussels, 24.
International Folk Song Commission, 61.
International Relations, 23–25.
International Relations Office, American Library Association, 18.
Investments held by L. C. Trust Fund Board, 186.

J

Jackson, John C., 141.
James, Macgill, 7.
Japan, 24.
Japanese Institute Library, New York, 65.
Japanese Section, 65–66; readers, 66; statistics, 66.
Japanese Union Catalog, 98.
Jefferson, Thomas, 12, 45, 58; Papers, 45.
Jenkins, William S., 80.
Jewett, Charles C., 19.
John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, 68.
Johnson, Noble J., 27, 111.
Johnston, Frances Benjamin, 71.
Joint Map Procurement Committee, 58

K

Kackley, George L., 140.
Kalijarvi, Thorsten V., 142, 145.
Kaminstein, Abraham L., 7.
Karow, Otto, 65, 79.
Karr, Margaret Neal, 107.
Kebler, Leonard, 79.
Keeper of the Collections, 39, 100, 101.
Keller, Alton H., 7.
Kennerly, Edwin B., 139.
Keyser, C. Frank, 142, 145.
Kincaid, Robert Lee, 15.
Klemm, Mrs. Gustave, 61.
Kneisel, Marianne, 61.
Kramer, Sidney, 7.
Kremer, Alvin W., 7.
Kreps, Theodore J., 143.
Krould, Harry J., 5, 6, 107.
Kurth, William, 7.
Kuttner, Stephan George, 6.

L

La obra impresa de los intelectuales Españoles en América, 1936–1945, 55.
Lacy, Dan M., 5, 6, 57, 107, 109.
Ladd, Mary B., 6.
LaMontagne, Leo E., 7.
Langone, Stephen A., 140.
Lardone, Francesco, 6.
LaRoche, Richard M., 108.
Lasswell, Harold D., 6.
Latin America, 24, 54–55.
Latin American Law Section, Law Library, 56.
Law Library, 55–57, 131, 132; publications, 131–132; readers, 56.
League of Nations, draft for Covenant of the (1918), 13.
Leavell, Hugh, 103.
Lectures, 70–71; Elson Fund, 150.
Lederer, Max, 7.
Legal Advisor's Office, State Department, 23.
LeGear, Clara Egli, 59.
Léger, Alexis St.-Léger, 6.
Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, 188.
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, 25.
Legislative Documents Microfilm Project, 46.
Legislative Reference Service 11, 34–37, 43, 132–134, 140–141, 144; bibliographies, 43; General Services, 35–36; publications, 36, 132–134; Reports by Committees, 143–145; Special Service to the Congress, 34–37; unpublished reports, 139–143.
Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, 34.
Leikind, Morris C., 7.
Lerch, Alice Hollister, 107.
Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, 69, 70, 79, 91.
Librarian's Advisory Group, 53.
Librarian's Conference, 31.
Librarian's Council, Farmington Plan, 84.
Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia, 72.
Library of Congress Mission to the War Department, 82.
Library of Congress Planning Committee, 29.
Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, 81.
Library of Congress Series in American Civilization, 102–103.
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, 4.
Lincoln, Abraham, 14–16; Address at Cooper Institute, 16; *Writings*, 15; *see also* Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln.
Lincoln, Harold S., 5.
Lincoln, Robert Todd; *see* Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln.
Linton, Mary-Brooks, 140.
List of Aeronautical Periodicals and Serials, 72.
List of Newspapers Currently Received, 72.
Loan Division, 42, 134; circulation, 42; publications, 134.
Local History and Genealogy Room, readers, 43.
Loeffler, Charles Martin, 61.
Lomax, John A., 108.
Louis C. Elson Fund, 63–64, 71, 150.
Louis Charles Elson, Memorial Lecture, 63.
Lowe, Elias Avery, 6.
Lowell, Robert T. S., 6, 44, 107.
Lowry, W. Kenneth, 107.
"Loyalist Exiles of the American Revolution," 44.
Loyalty Program, 28–29, 104.
Loyalty Review Board, 28.
Lubetzky, Seymour, 6, 106.
Lydenberg, Harry Miller, 6.
Lynn, Marjorie B., 7.

M

McAdoo, William G., 57.
McAnally, Arthur, 24, 55.
MacArthur, Douglas, 25.
MacCarteney, Richard S., 7.
MacLeish, Archibald, 31, 71.
McMurtry, Robert Gerald, 15.
MacPherson, Elizabeth G., 58.
Mahoney, John Rolla, 143.
Mann, Thomas, 7.
Manning, Raymond E., 143.
Manross, Lottie, 142.
Mansuri Collection, 66.
Manuscripts Division, 57–58, 99.

Maps Division, 58–60, 93, 98; inquiries, 59; readers, 59; statistics, 58.
Marchant, Luther, 62.
Margolin, Mollie Z., 140.
Martin, Lawrence, 6.
Martin, Nella J., 92.
Martin, Thomas P., 5, 57, 108.
Marwick, Lawrence, 5, 64.
Mason, George, Declaration of Rights, 13.
Mason, Janie E , 140.
Masten, Floyd E., 7.
Maugham, W. Somerset, 7.
Mearns, David Chambers, 5, 16.
Meehan, John I., 7, 109.
Meritorious Services, 109.
Metcalf, Keyes D., 84.
Meyer, Mrs. Eugene, 4.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, concerts, 62.
Michigan, University of, 65.
Microfilm, 18, 46, 51, 60, 64, 79–80; Aeronautics, 51; Chinese Section, 64; newspapers, 60, 79; photoduplication, 60; reading room, 60; resources, 18; statistics, 60.
Middle East Journal, 66, 72.
Milhollen, Hirst D., 6.
Miller, Adolph C., 4.
Miller, Dayton C., 61.
Milne, George Heron, 6.
Mischoff, Willard O., 7.
Modern Language Association, 60.
Monahan, James, IV, 15.
Monroy, Guadalupe, 24, 25.
Montclair Art Museum, 68.
Monthly Checklist of State Publications, 81.
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, 18, 72, 82, 91, 100.
Moody, William H., 58.
Moon, 53; publications, 136–137; *see also*, Blind, Division for the.
Morales, Arturo, 6, 55.
Morgan, George W., 7.
Morsch, Lucile M., 6, 89.
Motion Picture Division, 41; publications, 71, 131.
Motion pictures, 27.
Mott, Frank Luther, 103.
Mousseau, Catherine, 109.
Mugridge, Donald H., 7.
Mullaney, Joseph E., 7.
Mumford, Richard S., 7.
Munitions Board, 85.
Music Division, 60–62, 131; acquisitions, 61; publications, 131; statistics, 60.

N

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 47, 51.
National Air Council, 52, 71.
National Archives, 13, 40, 61, 80, 102.
National Bureau of Standards, 40–41.
National Exhibition of Prints, 70.
National Gallery of Art, 71.
National Research Council, 86.
National Science Foundation, 35.
National Union Catalog, 18, 92, 95, 96–98, 101, 134, 160; publications, 134; statistics, 160.
Navy, U. S. Department of, 46, 86, 103.
Near East Section, 66; statistics, 66.
Near Eastern Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies, 66.
Nelson, Thomas, 103.
Netherlands, 44.
Neuburger, Otto, 7.
"New England Balladry," 63.
New York Public Library, 84.
Newman, Ralph G., 15.
Newspapers, 42, 60, 79, 98; binding, 98; microfilm, 60, 79.
Nicolay, John G., 14.
Nipe, Merlin H., 6.
Nolan, John L., 6.
Non-Self Governing Areas, 72.
North Texas State Teachers College, concerts, 62.
Norway, 23.
Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal System Classification, 92.
Notz, Rebecca L., 139.

O

Obear, Legare H. B., 109.
Office of Alien Property, 41, 65.
Office of Intelligence, Acquisition and Dissemination, State Department, 23.
Office of Naval Research, Navy Department, 23, 69, 70.
Office of Scientific Research and Development Project, 70, 90.
Office of Strategic Services, 85.
Office of Technical Services, Commerce Department, 46, 60.
Office of War Information, 60.
Officers of the Library of Congress, 5–8.
Oglebay, Robert S., 139, 143, 144.
Olmstead, Frederick Law, 57.
Order Division, 75–77; foreign publications, 76; Searching Section, 76; statistics, 75.
Order Work, 75–77.
Organization of the Collections, 88–99.
Orientalia Division, 64–68, 98, 101, 131; publications, 131; statistics, 64.
Orne, Jerrold, 7.
Orynski, Wanda, 108.

OSRD; *see* Office of Scientific Research and Development Project.

P

Pacific Aeronautical Index, 51–52.
Pan American Institute of Geography and History, in Mexico City, 24.
Pan American Union, 109.
Parker, Alice Lee, 6.
Parsons, Henry Spaulding, 108.
Patterson, Donald G., 5, 109.
Peck, Gustav, 143, 145.
Peiping, National Library of, 64, 72.
Penalty mail costs, 26.
Pennell Fund, 67–68.
Periodicals, 111.
Permanent Specific Appropriations and Trust Funds by Donor, 178–185.
Personnel, 30–33, 104–108, 170; Administration Policies, 30–33; changes, 106–108; statistics, 170.
Philadelphia Union Catalog, 96, 98.
Philippine Republic, 23.
Photoduplication Service, 45–47, 60, 101–102, 104, 151; microfilm, 60; statistics, 45–46, 151; revolving fund, 104.
Plumb, Milton M., Jr., 5.
Poleman, Horace I., 6, 61, 64, 66.
Poleo, Héctor, 71.
Porter, Katherine Anne, 7.
Portner, Mildred C., 7, 109.
"Posting" procedure, 32.
Powell, C. Percy, 15.
Powers, William E., 7.
President's Air Policy Commission, 51.
President's Committee on Civil Rights, 36.
Price, Hugh P., 140.
Priest, Anna May, 108.
Printed catalog cards; *see* Catalog cards.
Prints, National Exhibition of; *see* National Exhibition of Prints.
Prints and Photographs Division, 43, 67–68, 100, 131; publications, 131; readers, 68; statistics 67.
Processing Department, 106, 131; publications, 131; reorganization, 100, 106.
Professional Forum, 31, 106.
Public Affairs Abstracts, 36.
Public Affairs Bulletins, 36.
Public Affairs Information Service, 43.
Public Buildings Administration, 27, 105.
Public Health Service, 105.
Publication Board Section, 46.
Publications, 60, 71–72, 76, 78, 81, 85, 86, 89, 100, 111–112; Chinese and Japanese, 78; foreign, 76, 78, 85, 86; List of, 129–138; microfilm, 60; printed, 129–132; processed, 132–134; state, 81; United States, 89.
Publishers' Weekly, 19, 95.
Pughe, George A., Jr., 7.
Putnam, Herbert, 5.

Q

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, 9.
Quattlebaum, Charles A., 142, 145.

R

Rabinowitz, Louis M., 79.
Rackstraw, Elsie, 5.
Radigan, James P., Jr., 6, 139, 144.
Ramspeck Act, 33.
Randall, James Garfield, 15.
Ransom, John Crowe, 71.
Rare Books Division, 68–69, 99.
Ray, C. Eldon, 7.
Readers, 36, 41–42, 43, 56, 60, 66, 67, 68; Congressional Reading Room, 36; General Service, 41–43; Hebraic Section, 64; Japanese Section, 66; Law Library, 56; Local History and Genealogy, 43; microfilm, 60; Prints and Photographs, 68; Slavic Room, 43; South Asia Section, 67; specialized service, 47; statistics, 126–128.
Readers' Advisory Group, 53.
Recording Laboratory, 63, statistics, 152.
Reference Department; *see* Reference Services.
Reference Services, 38–74; inquiries, 38; statistics, 38, 126–128.
Renstrom, Arthur G., 5.
Reports, Legislative Reference Service, 139–145.
Representative Positions in the Library of Congress, 105.
Representatives in foreign countries, 80–81.
Research, 17, 23, 45, 47–50, 51; aeronautics, 23, 51; photographic processes, 45; subjects, special facilities, 47–50.
Research and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services, 85.
Research and Development Board, 70.
Rings, E. Eleanor, 142.
Ristow, Walter W., 5.
Ritchey, Glenn H., 139, 144.
Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, 11, 14–16, 45, 47, 57, 70, 99, 125; binding, 99; formal opening, 14–16, 47, 57, 70; list of references on, 125; photoduplication, 45.
Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, 68.
Rockefeller Foundation, 45, 54, 72, 82, 102.
Rose, John Kerr, 143.
Rosenbach, A. S. W., 12.
Rosenwald, Lessing J.; *see* Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Alverthorpe Gallery.
Rossiter, William W., 7.
Rules for Descriptive Cataloging, 22, 89–90, 93.
Russian Accessions Unit, 100.

Rutgers University Press, 29, 73.
Ryan, Kenneth N., 7.

S

Sadler, Johann, 61.
St. Benedict's College Library, 97.
Salaries, statistics, 172–173.
Sanborn, Herbert J., 5.
Sánchez, Luis Alberto, 55.
Sanchez, Manuel, 7.
Sandburg, Carl, 15.
Sargeant, Howland H., 70.
Sarkissian, A. O., 142, 145.
Schaffter, Dorothy, 142.
Schlinkert, Roy, 140, 144.
Schwegmann, George A., Jr., 7, 25, 106.
Science and Technology Project, 23, 69–70, 101, 103, 105; statistics, 69.
Scientific and Cultural Cooperation program, 24, 29, 79; foreign exchange, 79.
Searching Section, Order Division, 76.
Sebald, William Joseph, 6.
Secretary's Office, 100, 102.
Select List of Unlocated Research Books, 98.
Serial Record Division, statistics, 79.
Serials, 79; Division, 42, 134; processed publications 134; statistics, 42.
Seymour, Charles, 7.
Shapiro, Karl, 7, 72.
Shapley, Harlow, 102.
Sharp, Freeman W., 139.
Shelby, Charmion, 54.
Shelf lists, 88.
"Shelf-reading," 38–39.
Shelf space, 39–40.
Shively, John R., 5, 24, 65, 81.
Short Family papers, 58.
Shryock, Richard, 102.
Shurberg, Merwin, 142.
Shuster, George N., 71.
Siam, 23.
Siegfried, William P., 7.
Sioussat, St. George Leakin, 5, 6, 57, 108.
Sirjimaki, John, 103.
Slavic Cataloging Project, statistics, 90.
Slavic Room, readers, 43.
Slavic Union Catalog, 98.
Small, Norman J., 140, 144.
Smith, George E., 6.
Smith, Louisa Wardner, 108.
Smith, Myron B., 7.
Smith, Robert C., 7.
Smith, Xenophon P., 7, 108.
Smith-Mundt Act, 24.
Smithsonian-Densmore Collection, 61.
Smithsonian Institution, 86.
"Smithsonian Office" collection, 68.
Smits, Rudolf, 106.
Snide, Harold E., 142, 144.
Snyder, John W., 4.
Social Science Research Council, 42, 86.
Soule, Byron A., 7.
Sound recordings, 50.
South Asia Section, 66–67, 101.
Sowerby, E. Millicent, 5, 45.
Space and Equipment, 101–102.
Speed, G. B.; *see* G. B. Speed Memorial Museum, Louisville.
Spencer, Theodore, 7.
Speyer, Louis, 62.
Spivacke, Harold, 5.
Stack and Reader Division, 41–42, 101.
Staff Advisory Committee, 31, 109.
Staff Discussion Groups, 31, 106.
Staff Meetings, 106
Standardization of Cataloging Practice, 21–22.
Stanford University Press, 55.
Stankard, M. Loretta, 144.
Starr, Thomas I., 15.
State Censuses; An Annotated Bibliography, 44.
State, U. S. Department of, 17, 23, 44, 58, 66, 73, 78, 80, 103.
State Documents Project, 80.
State Law Index, 29, 37, 71.
State Law Section 37, 139–140, 144; reports, 139–140.
Statistics—Acquisitions, 75, 153–155; American Book Center, 17; American Imprints Inventory 97; Binding, 98–99, 165; borrowers, 42; Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs, 156–160; Chinese Section, 64; Cooperative Acquisitions Project, 83; Cooperative Cataloging, 92; Copyright, 110–111, 114–119; Descriptive Cataloging, 90; Distribution of Card Indexes, 161–164; Documents Expediting Project, 77; Employment and Personnel Actions, 168–170; European Exchange Unit, 78–79; Exchange and Gifts, 77; Finance, 103–104, 172–177; Freedom Train, 13; Gifts, 79, Japanese Section, 65; Lincoln Papers, 14–16; Legislative Reference; 11; Maps, 58; Microfilm, 60; Music Division, 60; National Union Catalog, 96; Near East Section, 66; Obligations incurred, 185; Order Division, 76; Orientalia Division, 64; Personnel, 170; Photoduplication, 151; printed cards, 94; Prints and Photographs Division, 68; Reading and Reference, 126–128; Recording Laboratory, 152; Reference, 38, requests, Congressional Reading Room, 36; research libraries, 17; Salaries, 172–173; Science and Technology Project, 69; Service to Congress, 34; study rooms, 47; subject cataloging, 91; surplus

books, 87; Serial Records Division, 79; Serials Division, 42; Slavic Cataloging Project, 90; unbound material, 153; Union Catalog, 96; *United States Quarterly Book List*, 74; Visitors, 187.
Stearns, John F., 5, 107.
Steele, George E., 5.
Steele-Clovis Fund, 61.
Stern, Alfred W., 15.
Stevens, Robert D., 105.
Stevens, S. K., 12.
Stewart, Nathaniel, 108.
Still, Samuel H., 140, 144.
Stout, George Leslie, 6, 40.
Students' Library of the American Printing House for the Blind, 54.
Study rooms, 27, 47.
Subject Cataloging Division, 91–92; publications, 132–133; statistics, 157–159.
Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs, 92.
Sunday Service, 27–28.
Supply Office, 102.
Surplus Books for Veterans Project, 23, 86–87.
Swedish Collection, 77.
Swingle, Walter T., 6, 107.

T

Tabulating Office, 101, 102.
Talking books, 53; machines, 101; publications, 137–8; *see also* Blind, Division for the.
Tansill, W. R., 142.
Tate, Allen, 7, 44, 102.
Taube, Mortimer, 6, 24.
Technical Information Pilot, 69.
Thomen, Harold O., 5.
Thomson, Charles, 58.
Thorp, Willard, 7, 103.
Tola, Carmen Rosa, 24.
Toner Collection, 68.
Townsend, William H., 15.
Towsey, William E., 105, 141.
Treaty Branch of the Legal Advisor's Office, 23.
Tronscoso, Moíses Poblete, 6, 24.
Troy, Léonie Adams, 6, 107.
Trust Fund Board, 4, trust fund 178–184; investments, 186, statistics, 178–184.

U

UNESCO, *see* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
Union catalogs, 65, 98; *see also* National Union Catalog.
Union List of Serials, 18, 79.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 24, 25, 70, 86.
United States Air Force, 23, 52.
United States Armed Forces Institute, 86.
United States Book Exchange, Inc., 17, 25, 85–86.
United States National Commission for UNESCO, Panel on Copyright, 25.
United States Office for Military Government in Germany, 17, 44.
United States Quarterly Book List, 18, 29, 72–74.
United States Savings Bonds, 104.
Uruguay, 55.

V

Valeo, Francis R., 142.
Vanderbilt, Paul, 6, 25.
Vatican, microfilming of catalogs, 80.
Venezuela, 55.
Veterans' Administration, 23, 86, 103.
Vial, Jorge Ugarte, 6.
Virginia, University of, 97.
Virginia Historical Society, 97.
Virginia Imprints Series, 97.
Virginia State Library, 97.
Visitors, statistics, 187.

W

Wages and Profits, Data on, 35.
Wagman, Frederick H., 6, 106.
Walker, Alva B., 5.
Walker, John, 7.
Wallace, Elliott Lambert, 108.
Walter, Alpheus L., Jr., 5.
Wang, Chung-min, 64, 72.
War Assets Administration, 23, 78, 86, 103.
War Department, U. S., 17.
Warner, Sam Bass, 7, 24.
Warren, Louis Alston, 15.
Warren, Robert Penn, 7.
Washington, George, Papers, 58, 69.
Washington, John E., 15.
Washington Documents Center, 78.
Waters, Edward N., 5.
Watterson, Henry, 58.
Webb, Willard, 5, 109.
Weisl, Edwin L., 12.
Welland, Jennie, 139.
Wengenroth, Stow, 6.
Whitfield, Francis J., 7.
Whitlock, Brand, 57.
Whitman, Mary G., 141.
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke, 5; *see also* Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.
Wilbur Fund, 57, 59.
Wilder, Tom V., 142.
William and Mary, College of, 97.
William Pitt Fessenden collection, 58.
Williams, Lewis J., 142.
Williams, William Carlos, 107.
Wilson, Rufus R., 15.

Wilson, Woodrow, 13.
Wisconsin, exhibits, 70.
Wood, Jennings, 6.
Woodrow Wilson Library, 68–69, 101.
Worrall, Charlotte B., 108.
Wright, Marlene D., 5.
Wright, Walter Livingston, Jr., 7.
Wright Field, 51.
Wroth, Lawrence C., 6.
Wyllie, John Cook, 97.

X

X-ray program, 105.

Y

Yakobson, Sergius, 6, 143, 145.
Yale University Library, catalog, 96.
Young, Donald, 102.

Z

Zubirán, Salvador, 25.

○