ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington : 1955

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

June 30, 1954

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

Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

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

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

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

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

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

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

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES OR OTHER PROPERTY:

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

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

Officers of the Library of Congress

July 1, 1953—June 30, 1954

Luther Harris Evans, *Librarian of Congress* (until July 3, 1953)
Verner W. Clapp, *Acting Librarian of Congress* (from July 4, 1953–September 1, 1954)
L. Quincy Mumford, *Librarian of Congress* (from September 1, 1954)
Herbert Putnam, *Librarian of Congress Emeritus*

Office of the Librarian

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

Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian
Lucile M. Morsch, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian
Edythe W. First, Executive Assistant

Office of the Assistant Librarian

Solon J. Buck, Assistant Librarian

Exhibits Office

Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer

Information and Publications Office

Elizabeth E. Hamer, Information and Publications Officer
Vincent L. Eaton, Chief Editor
Mary B. McMahon, Press Officer (until June 30, 1954)
Arthur K. Willey, Jr., Press Officer (from January 4-April 25, 1954)
E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer, Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project

United States Quarterly Book Review

Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

Reference Department

Burton W. Adkinson, Director
Robert C. Gooch, Associate Director (until July 26, 1953)
Roy P. Basler, Associate Director (Acting from December 7, 1953, appointed May 10, 1954)
John Lester Nolan, Assistant Director (from May 14, 1954)

Aeronautics Division (abolished November 15, 1953)

Air Information Division

George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief

Air Research Division

William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief

Division for the Blind

Donald G. Patterson, Chief
Thomas B. Hedges, Assistant Chief

European Affairs Division (discontinued October 1953)

General Reference and Bibliography Division

Roy P. Basler, Chief (until May 9, 1954; detailed from December 7, 1953, to serve as Associate Director, Reference Department)
Henry J. Dubester, Assistant Chief, and Acting Chief (from December 7, 1953)
Census Library Project: Phyllis G. Carter, Chief
Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator

Hispanic Foundation

Howard Francis Cline, Director
Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*

Loan Division

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief
Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian (retired March 31, 1954)
Charles H. Stephenson, Jr., Acting Custodian (from April 1, 1954)

Manuscripts Division

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

Map Division

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

Music Division

Harold Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Folklore Section: Duncan B. M. Emrich, Chief
Collection of Stradivari String Instruments: Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music: Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee (died November 4, 1953)
Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele Chief Engineer (until January 30, 1954); Earl C. Dozier, Chief Engineer (from February 1, 1954)

Orientalia Division

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief (retired March 31, 1954)
Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief (retired March 31, 1954)
Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief
Japanese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Chief
Near East Section: Robert F. Ogden, Chief
South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief

Prints and Photographs Division

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

Rare Books Division

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

Science Division

Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief
Aeronautics Section (created November 15, 1953), Marvin W. McFarland, Chief (from August 2, 1954)

Serials Division

Paul L. Berry, Chief
John H. Thaxter, Assistant Chief

Slavic and East European Division

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Stack and Reader Division

Willard Webb, Chief
Gordon Patterson, Assistant Chief
Motion Picture Collection: James H. Culver, Custodian
Microfilm Reading Room: John P. Melvin, Curator

Technical Information Division

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

Law Library

William Lawrence Keitt, Law Librarian
Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian
American and British Law Section: William H. Crouch, Chief
Far Eastern Law Section (created February 1, 1954): Choung Chan, Chief (from February 1, 1954)
Foreign Law Section: Vladimir Gsovski, Chief
Latin American Law Section: Helen L. Clagett, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

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

American Law Division

James P. Radigan, Jr., Chief

Economics Division

Charles A. Welsh, Chief

Foreign Affairs Division

Francis R. Valeo, Chief

Government Division

W. Brooke Graves, Chief

History and General Research Division

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief

Library Services Division

Frank J. Bertalan, Chief (until October 11, 1953)
Norman A. Pierce, Acting Chief (from October 12, 1953)

Senior Specialist Division

Ernest S. Griffith, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director

Lewis C. Coffin, Assistant Director
Lester K. Born, Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects
Jean Metz, Selection Officer
David J. Haykin, Editor, Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office (created January 4, 1954)

Binding Division

George E. Smith, Chief

Card Division

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

Catalog Maintenance Division

Robert D. Stevens, Assistant Chief (until March 15, 1954); Chief (from March 15, 1954)

Descriptive Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief
Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

Alton H. Keller, Chief
Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief

Order Division

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief
William H. Kurth, Assistant Chief

Serial Record Division

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief
Mary E. Kahler, Assistant Chief

Subject Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief
Leo E. LaMontagne, Deputy Chief

Union Catalog Division

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief
Edward A. Finlayson, Assistant Chief

Copyright Office

Arthur Fisher, Register of Copyrights
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register

Cataloging Division

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief

Examining Division

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief

Reference Division

Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief

Service Division

Luther H. Mumford, Chief

Administrative Department

Frederick H. Wagman, Director (until July 24, 1953)
Robert C. Gooch, Director (from July 27, 1953)
Julius Davidson, Assistant Director for Budget, Finance, and Management Improvement
William W. Rossiter, Budget Officer
Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections

Accounts Office

Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer
Mary E. Kilroy, Assistant Accounting Officer

Buildings and Grounds Division

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

Disbursing Office

James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer
William B. P. Lumsden, Assistant Disbursing Officer

Guard Division

Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard

Office of the Secretary

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

Personnel Division

Jacob H. Mason, Director of Personnel

Photoduplication Service

Donald C. Holmes, Chief
Charles LaHood, Jr., Assistant Chief

Tabulating Office

John I. Meehan, Tabulating Officer
John W. Slack, Assistant Tabulating Officer

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent
John C. Davis, Foreman of Printing
James Walker, Foreman of Binding

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Albania: Kemal Vokopola (January 9–June 24, 1954)
Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy: Seymour Lubetzky
Biology: Raymund L. Zwemer
Classification and Subject Cataloging: David J. Haykin

Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under the Pennell Fund:
Alice Lee Parker, Stow Wengenroth, John Taylor Arms (died October 13, 1953), Arthur W. Heintzelman (appointed April 16, 1954)
History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland
Iconography: Paul Vanderbilt (until February 28, 1954)
Irish and Scottish Bibliography: K. Howard Drake (June 23–July 2, 1954)
Manuscripts: Solon J. Buck
Near East Bibliography: Sidney Glazer
Philosophy: David Baumgardt
Physics Documentation: Dwight E. Gray
Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth (retired February 8, 1954)
Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Germany:

Natural Sciences: Dietrich Schmidt-Ott, Berlin
Political Science and Economics: A. L. R. Gurland, Berlin

Sweden:

Economics: Karl-Gustav Landgren, Uppsala

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American Historiography: St. George Leakin Sioussat
Canadiana: Nathan Van Patten
Geography: Lawrence Martin
History of Canon Law and Roman Law: Stephan George Kuttner
Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald
Lithuanian Materials: Vaclovas Biržiška
Mathematical Literature: James R. Newman
Modern Civil Law: Charles S. Lobingier
Philately: James Waldo Fawcett
Planning of the Collection: Harry Miller Lydenberg
Scientific Documentation: Mortimer Taube
Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge
American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier
Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes
Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith
Chemistry: Byron A. Soule
Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin
Education: Willard O. Mishoff
English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger
Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour, and John Walker
Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin
Geology: William E. Bowers
Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann
Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith
Latin American Economics: Miron Burgin
Library Science: Jerrold Orne
Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten
Military Science: Edward Mead Earle (died June 23, 1954)
Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham
Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel
Population: Edward P. Hutchinson
Science: Morris C. Leikind
Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J. Whitfield
Technology: Manuel Sanchez
War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN AMERICAN LETTERS

Léonie Adams, Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh Auden, Elizabeth Bishop, Richard P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Robert T. S. Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Samuel Eliot Morison, John Crowe Ransom, Thornton Wilder, and William Carlos Williams

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement thereto published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.* The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1954, are submitted herewith.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D. C.

The Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

Introduction

TWO LANDMARKS in the history of the Library of Congress were passed during the fiscal year under review. A new Librarian of Congress was named and the Library's book and pamphlet collection passed the 10 millionth mark, making it by all odds the largest such collection in the country and probably in the world.

Lawrence Quincy Mumford was nominated by President Eisenhower on April 22, 1954, to be Librarian of Congress. Confirmed by the Senate soon after the close of the fiscal year (July 29), he took the oath of office on September 1.

Only 10 men have previously held this time-honored post in the 154-year history of the Library. Mr. Mumford, the eleventh, is the first graduate of a professional library school to serve, although three other librarians had had library experience before they took office.

Mr. Mumford came to the Library of Congress from the Cleveland Public Library, of which he was director. He was appointed to that post in 1950 after serving for 5 years as assistant director. Before that he held various executive positions in the New York Public Library. In 1940–41 he was on leave from that institution to organize and to serve as the first director of the Processing Department of the Library of Congress. As such he became well acquainted with the Library.

For the entire year with which this report deals, the Chief Assistant Librarian, Verner W. Clapp, served as Acting Librarian of Congress, because the resignation of Luther Harris Evans, now Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, became effective at the close of July 3. Thus credit for the year's accomplishments is due to Mr. Clapp's leadership and to an able, hard-working staff.

Ten Millionth Book

In this Library, whose holdings total more than 33 million "pieces," the receipt of the 10 millionth book went unheralded. There was no ceremony to mark its addition to the shelves. It was not whisked away to the Rare Books Division to be accorded special care because it was a historic milestone in the growth of the collections. It is not even known which book was the 10 millionth—only that it was among those added to the permanent collections at midyear. But the occasion warrants note, if by nothing more than a backward glance at the development of the collections over the last century and a half.

To begin with, the Library of Congress is more than an aggregation of books; it is a vast accumulation of every kind of research material that can conceivably be of use to Congress, other Government agencies, private scholarship, and the public. The 33,153,000 items that at the end of the fiscal year 1954 constituted the collections included, in addition to 10,155,000 books and pamphlets, no fewer than 14,283,000 manuscripts, among which are the personal papers of most of the American Presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge; 2,308,000 maps and views, constituting an unmatched collection for the study of geography and cartography; 2,002,000 volumes and pieces of music, the world's best balanced collection of musical literature; 2,238,000 photo-

graphic negatives, prints, and slides depicting especially the American scene, and 582,000 fine prints; 110,000 reels of motion-picture film; 439,000 phonograph recordings; 147,000 bound newspaper volumes and vast quantities of single issues; 8,379 microcards, 56,600 microprint cards, and 97,700 reels and strips of microfilm; and 726,000 broadsides, photostats, posters, and other types of material.

The Library of Congress is, in fact, an aggregate of many libraries. As has been pointed out frequently, it has the largest collection of Russian books outside the USSR and the largest accumulation of Chinese and Japanese literature outside the Orient. Its collection of more than 5,400 incunabula (books printed in the 15th century) is unsurpassed in the Western Hemisphere and includes one of the three known perfect copies on vellum of the Gutenberg Bible, the first major book printed in the Western World. Its Law Library ranks in quantity and quality with the best in the United States. Its collection of materials on the history of aeronautics is the most important in existence. Its files of early American newspapers are surpassed only by those in the American Antiquarian Society, and its 19th- and 20th-century newspaper collections outrank those of any other library. Other special collections, too numerous to list in detail, range from some 2,000 early English plays to nearly 20,000 dime novels; they include the personal libraries of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson; and they treat definitively such diverse subjects as gastronomy and nutrition, early American exploration, the French Revolution, cryptography, and the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

The entire range of man's graphic expression, moreover, is covered in the Library's collections. They contain everything from Babylonian and Assyrian clay tablets long predating the Christian era, early papyri, Chinese books printed from woodblocks antedating by centuries the introduction in Europe of printing from movable metal type, and medieval manuscripts to the microcard, by which a hundred pages or more of printed matter are photographically reproduced on a single sheet.

Visitors to the Library in search of the rare and the unusual can find the world's smallest book (an edition of *The Rose Garden of Omar Khayyam,* printed in the 1930's, hardly as large as a fingernail); two sets of one of the largest ever printed (John James Audubon's "elephant folio" edition of his *Birds of America,* published in four volumes measuring three and a half feet in height); books bound in cowboy "chaps," in imitation seaweed and barnacles, and even in human skin; a volume containing a group of dinner plates on which Rudyard Kipling wrote out a series of light poems; a set of books containing mounted samples of wood from American trees; and a long strip of paper containing the world's first telegraph message, written and sent by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1844.

The count of 10 million books now in the Library has been reached by careful tallying, but it does not represent all the books the Library has ever possessed or handled. In the 154 years since it was founded the Library has owned hundreds of thousands more, which have been exchanged with other institutions or have vanished for one reason or another. The first Library of Congress, containing more than 3,000 volumes, was destroyed on August 24–25, 1814, when British troops set fire to the Capitol during a punitive foray of the misnamed War of 1812. Tradition says that the handsome calf-bound volumes were used as kindling.

At any rate, only two books positively identified as part of the original collection can be found in the Library today—stray volumes from sets of the published *Journals of Congress,* which had been acquired in 1805. A third book that escaped the fire and is said to have been part of the Library is a volume especially bound for President James Madison. Taken as a souvenir by the British commander, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, it was handed down in his family and was ultimately acquired by the late A. S. W. Rosenbach, who presented it to the Library in 1940. Despite its ro-

mantic history, it is a very prosaic book indeed—the annual *Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States* for the year 1810 (Washington, 1812).

A month after the 1814 debacle, Thomas Jefferson, moved both by patriotic motives and the desire to rid himself of heavy debt, offered his personal library for sale to the Nation. Purchased by Congress for $23,950, Jefferson's books were brought to Washington in the spring of 1815 in 10 horse-drawn wagons and were later installed in the restored Capitol; around them the Library grew during the first half of the 19th century. But on the day before Christmas, 1851, another disaster occurred. A fire broke out in the room of the Capitol where most of the collection was housed and swiftly destroyed some 35,000 volumes. After 51 years—a third of its history—the Library had to make a fresh start with only 20,000 volumes.

Of the estimated 6,487 books in the Jefferson purchase, fewer than 2,500 are known to have survived. The figure 6,487 was set for the collection by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown bookseller who appraised it for Congress, but it was actually an approximation formed by taking the round number 6,500 and subtracting 13 for a set of the *Edinburgh Review* that did not come from Monticello to Washington. The Library is now publishing a definitive *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson,* which, when completed in 1955, will for the first time provide the basis for an accurate count.

Under Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who served as Librarian from 1864 to 1897, the Library's collections grew enormously. Mr. Spofford's period of office saw the first great purchase of books since Jefferson's library became the nucleus of the "new" Library of Congress, the first substantial gift by a private citizen, the establishment of the Library as the sole administrator of copyright, and the erection of a separate building to house the collections. They grew so rapidly, in fact, that Mr. Spofford never was able to get them counted precisely, and it was not until they were moved from their crowded quarters in the Capitol to the new building in 1897 that it became possible to sort and tally them accurately. This count, completed on June 30, 1902, showed that there were 1,114,111 books and pamphlets in the main collection and the Law Library, plus 345,511 pieces of music. At the end of the second 51 years of its history the Library had 73 times as much material as it had possessed at the close of 1851!

A measure of the continued expansion during the past half century under Librarians Herbert Putnam (1899–1939), Archibald MacLeish (1939–44), and Luther H. Evans (1945–53), can be found in these comparative figures, extracted from their *Annual Reports:*

	Books and Pamphlets	*Music Volumes and Pieces*
June 30, 1910	1,793,158	517,806
June 30, 1920	2,710,556	879,400
June 30, 1930	4,103,936	1,062,194
June 30, 1940	6,102,259	1,399,357
June 30, 1950	8,956,993	1,849,513

In addition, huge quantities of other materials, some types not even invented when the 1902 count was made, have also been added in the last fifty-odd years. Surprisingly, however, the rate of increase has not equalled that of the previous half century.

The growth of the Library to its present size has been made possible in five ways: through purchases, copyright deposits, gifts, exchanges with other institutions, and transfers from other Government agencies.

Purchases.—Congress, through regular appropriations and special acts, has made possible great enrichment of the collections. The outstanding purchases of the 19th century were the library of Thomas Jefferson (1815) and the collection brought together by Peter Force, distinguished American historian and archivist, which was bought for $100,000 by act of Congress of March 12, 1867. According to Mr. Spofford's report on the Force collection, it was the largest private accumulation of books and other material relating to America that had ever been formed; it

contained "not only 22,529 books, but also nearly a thousand volumes of bound newspapers, about a quarter of them dating from the 18th century; an unrivaled collection of nearly 40,000 pamphlets; a collection of atlases and over a thousand separate maps, about a third of them in manuscript; 429 volumes of manuscripts, all possessing historical significance, and many of them from the period of the Revolution; and a great mass of transcripts" of American historical documents.

Other notable book purchases since then have included the library of Albrecht Weber, containing 3,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets of Indic material (1904); the Russian library of Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin, amounting to about 80,000 volumes (1907); the Kan-Ichi Asakawa collection of 9,000 works on Japanese history, literature, and institutions (1907); the Albert Schatz collection of about 14,000 opera librettos (1908), which gave the Library preeminence in that field; the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection of 5,000 volumes on Scandinavian history and biography (1918); the Raymond Toinet collection of 2,500 volumes of early French literature (1929); the Otto Vollbehr collection of incunabula, bought by act of Congress for $1,500,000 and containing 3,000 15th-century books in addition to the Gutenberg Bible (1930); the Albert and Gaston Tissandier, Herman Hoernes, Victor Silberer, and Maggs Brothers collections of aeronautical literature (1930); and the Paul Krueger collection of more than 4,600 volumes of Roman and modern civil law (1931).

Copyright Deposits.—Early copyright legislation, enacted in 1790, provided for copyrights to be registered with the clerks of the various United States District Courts. A later law (February 3, 1831) stipulated that books and other articles deposited for copyright be forwarded to the Department of State; 15 years afterward (August 10, 1846) an act provided that one copy of each article be deposited in the Library of Congress and one in the Smithsonian Institution. The system was changed again on February 5, 1859, when legislation transferred the copyright functions to the Department of the Interior, where they were handled by the Patent Office; but an act of Congress on March 3, 1865, renewed the obligation to deposit a copy of each article in the Library. Finally, by an act of July 8, 1870, Congress assigned to the Library all duties connected with copyright and directed that all prior records held by the Patent Office and the district courts be turned over to it, together with all deposits that had been received up to that time. The administration of the Copyright Act was thus confided to that official of the Government who had both the greatest interest in the rights of authors and also a very particular interest in the enrichment of the collections of the Federal Government through copyright deposits.

The law of 1870 carried real force, specifying as it did that copyright could not be claimed on any book, chart, map, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph unless two copies were deposited in the Library. Its tangible effects can be seen by the fact that whereas only 23,070 volumes had been accumulated from the first 80 years of copyright, the quarter century after 1870 saw the Library register 371,636 books, 257,153 periodicals, 289,617 pieces of music, 73,817 photographs, 95,249 prints, and 48,048 maps. Now a large part of the literary and artistic production of the United States flows into the Copyright Office. During the year ending on June 30, 1954, for example, the Copyright Office registrations amounted to 222,665, and many of the items deposited were destined to be absorbed into the Library's permanent collections.

Gifts.—Almost as soon as it was founded the Library began receiving gifts from public-spirited individuals and from authors aspiring to have their work in what was even then considered the national library. Among the first gifts received were a copy of "The evidence of the trial of Aaron Burr, for treason, at Richmond, in Virginia, 1807, as laid before Congress by the President of the United States," presented by President Thomas Jefferson him-

self, and "Two copies of the Leyden Gazette for the year 1807," presented by James Madison, then Secretary of State.

The first substantial gift was the collection of Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner, Washington physician and antiquarian, which was accepted by a joint resolution of Congress of May 19, 1882. Counting the additions Dr. Toner made to it year by year until his death in 1896, it contained 43,000 books, pamphlets, scrapbooks, and bound periodicals, together with thousands of pages of transcripts of historical records, and many curios (Indian artifacts, knives, and the like) that Dr. Toner had collected as illustrative of ethnic history. It was one of the largest collections of medical literature that had ever been gathered by a single individual, and it also furnished rich sources for the study of American history and biography.

Other important book collections given to the Library since Dr. Toner set the precedent have been the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula and works on American exploration and the French Revolution (1910–30); the Ephraim Deinard collection of 19,500 volumes of Hebraica, purchased by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff and presented to the Library (1912 and subsequently); more than 8,000 volumes of Spanish drama, given by the Hispanic Society of America (1930); the Emil Krebs collection of 2,800 works on Asiatic linguistics (1931); the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection of examples of fine printing and book-illustration from the 15th century to the present (1943–54); the Leonard Kebler collection of first editions of Cervantes, Dickens, Washington Irving, and other authors (1945–48); the 9,000-volume library of President Woodrow Wilson, presented by Mrs. Wilson (1946); the Alfred Whital Stern collection of Lincolniana (presented to the Library in installments since 1951); and the Jean Hersholt collection of Hans Christian Anderseniana (also presented in installments beginning in 1951).

With the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board by an act approved March 3, 1925, Congress greatly increased the Library's scope as a cultural force in the life of the Nation and the possibility of enriching the collections through the expenditure of gifts and income from endowments. In 1924 Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge had generously offered to furnish the funds to build an auditorium in the Library building and to establish an endowment for the performance of chamber music by outstanding artists and for other activities. The 1925 act established the machinery for taking advantage of such offers. A Board was created consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President, which was authorized "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." It was further provided that moneys or securities so given or bequeathed for the Library's benefit could be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, invested as the Board determined, and drawn upon by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified.

This act, and subsequent amendments to it, had many important consequences. It not only made possible the erection of the Coolidge Auditorium and the long series of notable concerts that have followed, it led the way to the creation of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation and other endowments that have made the Library a world center of music and have built up the collections through purchases and through commissioning new works, the manuscripts of which come to the Library. And it enabled the Library to accept gifts of money designed solely to develop and increase the collections, such as the Alexis V. Babine bequest (1931) for the purchase of Slavic material and the Joseph Pennell bequest (1937) for the purchase of fine prints.

Exchanges.—As early as 1828 the Library of Congress was authorized to dispose of its duplicates to Members of Congress

and to State and college libraries, and in 1834 the Joint Committee on the Library was empowered to dispose of 25 copies of every work printed by order or at the expense of the United States in return for donations to the Library. On July 20, 1840, by a joint resolution, Congress authorized the Library to exchange documents as well as duplicate books and provided that 50 additional copies of all documents printed by order of either House be furnished "for the purpose of exchange with foreign countries." This legislation was of great significance, for it recognized the possibilities of a systematic program of exchanges as a means of promoting international intellectual cooperation. Its chief advocate was a French courtier, prestidigitator, and ventriloquist, Alexandre Vattemare, who has been described as a "diseur turned documentarian . . . part Bergen and part bibliographer."

Initial efforts to develop a workable exchange program were, however, relatively ineffective, and it was not until 1866, when the Smithsonian Institution's library was deposited in the Library of Congress, and it thereby fell heir to the Smithsonian's system of exchanges, that substantial benefits began to be achieved. By the end of the 19th century an average of from 600 to 1,800 documents a year were being received from foreign governments. Today the Library ships sets of United States Government documents to more than a hundred foreign jurisdictions through the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution, receiving official publications in return; in addition, it has informal arrangements with thousands of institutions throughout the world, supplying what they need from its duplicates in exchange for current materials. In the United States, these arrangements bring in a great many State and local publications that are not covered by copyright.

Transfers From Other Government Agencies.—When, on April 5, 1866, Congress approved an act providing for the deposit of the library of the Smithsonian Institution in the Library of Congress, the foundation of a great science collection was laid. At that time there were more than 40,000 volumes of scientific books and periodicals and transactions of learned societies in the deposit, and the number has since increased to more than a million.

Government transfers have enriched the Library in many other ways. From the Department of State, for example, it received (1903–5, 1921, 1922) the principal bodies of papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and Alexander Hamilton, all of them purchased by the Nation in the first half of the 19th century. The years following World War II saw what a member of the staff has called "acquisitions grand scale" from these sources. Among the important transfers were the Office of War Information's central reference collection of photographs, described as "probably the most useful single file of photographs in existence for the documentation of contemporary United States civilization"; more than half a million pieces of material confiscated by American authorities from the Nazi Party and other organizations in Germany, forming "the most comprehensive single assemblage of materials for the study of German National Socialism"; and—from the Washington Document Center—about 300,000 pieces of Japanese material that had been used for intelligence purposes.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the recording of the 10 millionth book is a relatively evanescent event in the growth of the Library of Congress. At the same time that it is noted, hundreds of other volumes are arriving to swell the total. But there is a certain satisfaction in round numbers and in using them as an index of accomplishment. And in singling out this occasion the Library quietly records another step in its progress as a storehouse of knowledge for the use of mankind.

Other Major Developments

Although funds were not available in fiscal 1954 for an expansion of the Library's programs, and even involved curtailment in several areas, the year marked certain advances.

Of widest significance, perhaps, was the passage in the closing days of the second session of the 83d Congress of legislation to amend the copyright law so that the United States can adhere to the Universal Copyright Convention. This convention, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was signed by 36 countries, including the United States, on September 6, 1952, at an international conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

For 5 years the United States, with representatives of the Library of Congress participating, had labored with other Governments to arrive at agreement on fundamental principles and to prepare a draft convention. It was designed not to replace or to limit international systems already in force—particularly the Berne Copyright Union—but to supplement them. The patient efforts of the various committees of copyright experts have been detailed in past *Annual Reports* of the Librarian of Congress, so here we need only pay tribute to this basic work.

The Universal Copyright Convention is based on the principle of "national treatment," that is, the works of nationals of any member nation and works first published in any member nation will be given the same protection in each member nation as it gives to the works of its own nationals. It provides that the symbol ©, accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor and the year of first publication, when placed so as to give reasonable notice, will be the accepted international symbol of a claim of copyright under the convention. The convention prohibits countries from imposing other formalities on foreign works but does not affect the requirements of domestic laws of countries regarding their own citizens or domiciliaries.

Before the United States could deposit its instrument of ratification, however, some amendment of its copyright law was necessary. The manufacturing clause had to be modified to eliminate the necessity for having books and periodicals in the English language by foreign authors manufactured in this country in order to enjoy full-term protection, because foreign works, under the convention, would not be subject to the U. S. requirement of deposit and registration. A change as to the notice requirements was also necessary.

President Eisenhower submitted the Universal Copyright Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification on June 10, 1953. On July 29 and 30 bills providing for revisions of the copyright law to conform with the intent of the treaty were introduced in the House of Representatives as H. R. 6616 and H. R. 6670 and in the Senate on August 1 as S. 2559, but no action was taken during the first session of the 83d Congress.

A National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention was established the first of March, 1954, by representatives of the industries and interests that recognized that the Convention would be a great step forward in international copyright relations and that were in agreement as to the necessity for United States participation. This committee did much to arouse public opinion concerning the need for the treaty and the implementing legislation.

Hearings were held before a Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on March 15 and 16, 1954, the overwhelming majority of the witnesses being in favor of the convention and the legislation. Only the typographical unions opposed these measures, but at the last minute the Book Manufacturers' Institute withdrew the objections of the industry to modification of the manufacturing clause.

On April 7 hearings were held in the Senate before a special committee composed of members of both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. On June 11 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported the convention to the Senate, which ratified it on June 25 by a vote of 65 to 3. On July 19 the Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported the implementing legislation, S. 2559. The companion bill, H. R. 6616, was passed by the House on August 3 and by the Senate on August 18. With the signing of the legislation by the President on August 31,

the final step was taken to permit the United States to become associated with other nations in the Universal Copyright Convention.

The convention will go into effect 3 months after the deposit with the Director General of UNESCO of 12 instruments of ratification, including those of 4 countries not members of the Berne Union. The adherence of the United States to a multipartite copyright agreement outside the Western Hemisphere is a historic event. This country never joined the Berne Copyright Union because the Berne Copyright Convention contains concepts that are not compatible with the principles of our copyright law; it has relied instead largely on bilateral agreements to obtain protection for the rights of United States authors, composers, publishers, motion-picture producers, and others in their creative products. The Universal Copyright Convention assures these creators of literary property wide protection, simplifies the establishment and enforcement of literary rights, and should promote the exchange of ideas among many cultures.

Intellectual and artistic production in the United States continues to increase, if one may judge by the number of copyright registrations, 222,665 as compared with 218,506 last year. Net fees for the year's registrations hit an all-time peak—$871,463. Not only does this money go into the Treasury of the United States but books and other items deposited, valued at half a million dollars, become the property of the Government and are a major source of materials for the collections of the Library.

The Library's other business-operated, self-sustaining activity—the catalog card distribution service—also set a new record in money covered into the Treasury. More than 22 million catalog cards were sold to libraries all over the country, thus enabling them to hold down their own cataloging costs. For the cards, the catalogs in book form, and other technical publications the total net receipts were $1,063,000, the largest amount in the history of the card service.

Regrettably, cataloging itself could not keep pace with intake, even though many short cuts in processing have been adopted. At the end of the year, nearly 66,000 titles were awaiting full descriptive cataloging; nearly 21,000 were awaiting subject cataloging and an additional 12,500 that had been subject cataloged were awaiting shelf-listing.

The two major systems used in the United States for the shelf classification of library materials are the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification. The Library, of course, develops its own system, as exemplified by the publication during the year of a new edition of the classification schedule for Geography, class G, which for the first time provides a complete classification of geographic materials. In November 1953 the Library took a significant step when it agreed to accept responsibility also for preparing a new edition, the 16th, of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*. The Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association urged this move upon both the Library and the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, holder of the copyright in the *Classification*. The Forest Press, which has published the last 9 editions, agreed to provide the Library with funds to do the editing, and in January 1954 a Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office was established in the Processing Department.

The comprehensive collections of the Library, the development of which has already been sketched, are designed first of all for the service of Congress, whose needs become more and more far-ranging as the issues with which it must deal become global. Not only did every Member make use of the Library during the year, but more services were rendered than ever before in the Library's history. Some 69,000 inquiries were answered; some were routine requests for information but many required extensive research. Although the Legislative Reference Service, as the department of the Library created to devote its entire attention to serving Congress, handled most of the inquiries, the entire Library

participated in providing materials and information. A series of analytical studies on "Tensions Within the Soviet Captive Countries," for example, were prepared by members of four of the Library's six departments and drew upon a great diversity of materials.

The stream of scholars, writers, students, and others who used the collections was unabated. About 2,000,000 books and other items were furnished for their use in the Library and some 202,000 volumes were made available through interlibrary loan. The great amount of defense-related research that is being carried on both inside and outside the Government was reflected in the fact that books in science and technology were most often requested for loan.

This increase in defense-related research, which began with World War II, has involved the Library in several large-scale bibliographic projects. They have been undertaken on a contractual basis because the agencies needing the services felt that the Library could supply them most economically; and the Library, with the collections and the know-how, felt that the projects were not only a contribution to the Government's defense program but provided an opportunity to develop new methods in the organization of certain types of scientific and technical literature. In fiscal 1954, $2,815,798 was transferred to the Library by other Federal agencies for such work. A special chapter of this report on bibliographic services related to Government-sponsored research describes the activities of projects administered by the Technical Information Division.

Each year the Library publishes many bibliographies and other finding aids to guide searchers and others who never visit the Library to materials on various subjects, especially those of current research interest. Outstanding among the guides issued in the year under review, however, was *The Rosenwald Collection: A Catalogue of Illustrated Books and Manuscripts, of Books from Celebrated Presses, and of Bindings and Maps, 1150–1950.* Edward S. Corwin's widely hailed definitive study, *The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation,* appeared early in the fiscal year. In December the two-volume edition of *The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright, Including the Chanute-Wright Letters and Other Papers of Octave Chanute* was published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Edited by Marvin W. McFarland and the staff of the former Aeronautics Division of the Library, the books make available for the first time much technical information that will make possible an appraisal of the full extent of the Wrights' contributions to the development of aviation.

Possibly the most interesting single manuscript given to the Library during the year was related to man's conquest of the air. It consists of the consecutive drafts of Charles A. Lindbergh's Pulitzer Prize winning biography, *The Spirit of St. Louis.* This remarkable manuscript of more than 17,000 sheets reveals not only a man of action but a technician discovering himself as a man of contemplation and developing literary talents of a high order.

A fascinating chapter on pioneer work in another field—motion-picture production—was unfolded when late in November 1953 press previews were held simultaneously in Hollywood and in the Library to show 12 early movies, running for all of 28 minutes, that had been converted from paper prints to 16mm. cellulose acetate film. When motion pictures were invented in 1894, there was no provision in the copyright law to give them protection, but there was a provision for the registration of photographs. A number of motion-picture producers therefore protected their works by making paper contact prints from 35mm. film and depositing them in the Copyright Office. This practice was followed until 1912, when the copyright law was amended to provide for the registration of motion pictures as such.

For half a century these paper prints were stored in the Library. Since the original movies were on perishable nitrate film and for the most part had been lost, burned, or destroyed, these paper prints were in many cases unique copies of the

originals. The Library had long been aware of their importance in the early history of the motion picture and as cultural documents concerned with the social history of the Nation. For several years, therefore, experiments had been under way to determine practical means of converting the paper prints to 16mm. safety film. In cooperation with the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the Library in the fall of 1953 developed procedures for the reproduction of these significant paper prints on film with the assistance of individuals and organizations that want copies.

A catalog of *Motion Pictures, 1894–1912,* published by the Copyright Office during the year, revealed that about 6,000 motion pictures were registered during that period in the form of photographs or rolls of paper prints. More than half of them are still in existence in the Library. The first to be registered for copyright, in 1894, was "The Kinetoscopic Record of a Sneeze," known in film history as "Fred Ott's Sneeze," which was made by Thomas Alva Edison. This historic explosion lasts for just two and a half seconds.

Most of the early films are short, for at first it was believed that people could not stand more than 10 minutes of the "flickers" and they were used chiefly for clearing vaudeville houses. Among the paper prints that have been converted to film are pictures of troop movements during the Spanish-American War, of President McKinley making a speech in Buffalo shortly before his assassination, and of the steamship *Titanic,* for example; among comedy- or feature-type films typical of their day are "The Great Train Robbery," "Airy Fairy Lillian Tries on Her New Corset," and "Old Faithful Geyser."

The Library is host each year to many meetings, but one of outstanding importance was the Colloquium on Islamic Culture in Its Relation to the Contemporary World. This conference, sponsored by Princeton University and the Library, was held on the Princeton campus, September 8–17, and at the Library, September 17–19. It marked the first time a large group of eminent Muslim scholars from the East and the West ever met in the United States—and one of the first, if not the first such meeting anywhere—to consider aspects of Muslim culture. About 70 delegates from a dozen Nations in the Near East and Southern Asia and from institutions in the United States participated.

Three major phases of Muslim civilization were discussed at the Colloquium—classical elements in Islamic culture, Islamic law and society, and intellectual and spiritual movements in present-day Islam. The free interchange of ideas resulted in increased understanding of the relationships between the Muslim world and the West. It is hoped that the summaries of the sessions published at length in several issues of the Library's *Information Bulletin,* which were widely distributed in Muslim countries by the United States Information Agency, publication of the papers in Arabic by Franklin Publications, and the handsome, illustrated report of the conference published by the Princeton University Press will spread the accomplishments of the Colloquium and will reinforce the bases for understanding between representatives of Islamic culture and of Judaic-Christian culture.

The Library and the world of music lost one of its best friends and patrons when Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge died on November 4, 1953. It was she who gave the impetus, as we have already noted, for the entire system of gifts and endowments that has immeasurably helped to make the Library more than a great repository of books and research materials, that has enabled it to be a living cultural center. Mrs. Coolidge presented the first building ever donated to the United States Government—the Coolidge Auditorium—and established the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library, which not only sponsors concerts but encourages creative effort by commissioning compositions. Mrs. Coolidge's far-reaching influence would not in any case soon be forgotten, but, for the Library, the auditorium and the foundation that bears her name will be constant reminders of her generosity to

this institution and a continuing memorial to her.

Another who made outstanding contributions to the Library, Arthur W. Hummel, retired on March 31. Dr. Hummel had been a member of the staff since December 1927 and Chief of its Orientalia Division since June 1928. During that period the division expanded from a small unit, called the Division of Chinese Literature, to a much larger division that is concerned with providing for Congress, the Federal Government, scholars, and the public information about the various countries of the Far and the Near East and with the acquisition, cataloging, custody, and service of materials in the languages of these regions.

When Dr. Hummel came to the Library in 1927, the Division of Chinese Literature already possessed a substantial collection of nearly 100,000 Chinese volumes, but during the years of his administration it expanded greatly. When he retired the division's collections of works in the languages of Asia totaled more than 750,000 volumes. One of the last articles Dr. Hummel wrote as a member of the staff was a description of the development of these collections, which was published in the February 1954 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. His major publication, however, was *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* (1644–1912), a biographical encyclopedia prepared under his editorship by a staff of Chinese and American assistants. It has already gone through four printings and will doubtless remain the standard biographical reference work on this period for many decades to come.

As the year drew to a close, plans were being made for the opening of the new American Memorial Library in Berlin in September 1954. It has been the privilege of the Library of Congress to assist in launching this library, which was designed as a tribute to the people of West Berlin for their strong stand for freedom since 1945.

Through successive grants, first from the American Council on Education and later from the Ford Foundation, the Library has for more than a year been able to maintain a representative (Dr. Edgar Breitenbach) at the American Memorial Library or the Berlin Central Library, as it is also called. He has worked with its staff in planning the organization and getting the collections ready for use. The Library is built on the model of American libraries with open-shelf systems, and, like them, opens its doors to all. Carved on the wall of the entrance lobby are the words Thomas Jefferson applied to the University of Virginia—words that can fittingly be taken as the goal for all free libraries functioning under a democratic system—proclaiming that it is "based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind. For here we are not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it."

CHAPTER I

The Acquisition of Materials

In a world in which modern methods of communication have made all people mutually interdependent for their welfare and security and in which ignorance of conditions in one part of the globe can endanger the safety of nations in another, the United States must have adequate sources of information. With respect to library materials, this means that comprehensive collections containing all items of present and probable future significance, regardless of source, subject, language, or form, should be available to the Government and the people of the United States.

The Library of Congress, as the principal library of the Federal Government, has a major responsibility for obtaining such materials and for rendering service on them. In discharging it, of course, the Library acts in cooperation with other Federal libraries and with libraries throughout the country. Several cooperative acquisitions programs in which the Library participates with other libraries, for example, are noted in the final section of this chapter. But, however effective cooperation may be, the responsibilities of the Library of Congress for collecting in the national interest are certain to remain numerous and very heavy.

It is often suggested, particularly as a solution to the perennial problem of trying to keep current on cataloging, that if the Library took in less it would have less to describe. That is undeniable, and during the year, the Acquisitions Committee considered proposals for a more selective approach toward the immense quantities of noncurrent publications that are transferred to the Library by other Government agencies. By searching certain categories in the National Union Catalog and by adding to the collections only those works not in other American libraries that extend the interlibrary loan privilege, it might be possible to reduce the burden on the Library's cataloging staff. The rejected items could then be used to good advantage in the Library's exchange program. The adoption of such a policy would mean that the Library would not collect certain materials, but this would be in harmony with the Farmington Plan, which envisions and promotes a division of responsibilities among the Nation's research libraries.

The acquisition of materials, even for a national collection of almost unlimited scope such as that of the Library of Congress, is, and always has been, a selective process. Copies of books and other materials deposited with claims to copyright registration are not automatically added to the collections. Only those items having immediate or potential future value are chosen from the copyright deposits. The Library's network of exchange agreements, which is constantly being improved and enlarged, brings in much that never finds its way to the shelves. Only the exercise of great tact and a careful definition of the scope of the Library's collecting interests keep it from being inundated with gifts of marginal value. And steadily dwindling appropriations for the purchase of books, periodicals, and other materials have placed limitations on acquisition by this means.

During the fiscal year 1954 the Library received over 3,690,000 pieces as compared with 4,400,000 in fiscal 1953. Gifts totaled

809,000 items; purchases, 486,000; transfers from the copyright deposit, 355,000; and exchanges, official deposits, and the like, 2,041,000. Section A of appendix V gives detailed statistics on these receipts.

Purchases

As in the previous fiscal year, the major portion of the funds available for the increase of the collections was allocated for the purchase of current materials, that is, those with 1952–54 imprints. Only $22,500 was expended for noncurrent publications, nor is it likely that this amount can be greatly increased because the funds available for book purchases in fiscal 1955 are 26 percent less than those available at the beginning of fiscal 1951.

Additional improvements and economies in the blanket-order system, which was extended to eight additional countries, were made during the fiscal year. The operation of this system does not mean, as some seem to think, that the Library places a blanket order for all publications of a particular country or on a particular subject. It means that a reliable bookdealer is authorized to select publications for the Library within the framework of its acquisitions policies and available funds. He can actually examine the books and start them quickly on their way to the Library, and, if a national bibliography is available, he can mark his selections in it and airmail it to the Library for review. Late in fiscal 1953 such dealers in France and Germany were asked to report publications bearing a copyright notice and not to purchase them. During fiscal 1954 dealers in Great Britain and other Western European countries were asked to do the same. (Copyrighted publications that were never actually deposited were ordered later.) This practice, coupled with an increase in the number of copyright registrations, enabled the Library to reduce its foreign purchases and to eliminate duplication. Some $8,000 less had to be spent in fiscal 1954 than in fiscal 1953, for example, for current British, French, and German publications. Such savings were applied to the purchase of older materials needed to fill gaps in the Library's collections.

In general, purchasing arrangements in Western Europe continued to be satisfactory. The assistance of the Department of State made possible the acquisition of an increased number of publications from the USSR, and arrangements are currently being made to utilize more effectively the French outlets for Russian publications. Except for those from Poland and Rumania, purchased receipts from East Europe declined. This was remedied to some extent by the purchase in Germany of publications originating in Eastern Europe. In the Middle East a better coverage of Israeli and Lebanese materials was achieved. Receipts from India and Pakistan were below expectation but it is hoped that the State Department may be able to aid the Library in increasing both its purchases and exchanges in these countries. Australian receipts were satisfactory. The Library's arrangements in Southeast Asia continued to improve as a result of the visit by Cecil Hobbs of the South Asia Section to that area last year. In Japan the Library achieved good coverage, but the procurement of Chinese publications is, of course, difficult. Materials are received from Formosa but very little comes out of China except through Hong Kong.

The Department of State, especially the Acquisition and Distribution Division under George A. Pope, continued its traditionally fine assistance. The Department's Publications Procurement Officers and other representatives abroad helped to establish purchase arrangements, forwarded information regarding new publications, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquired publications for the Library in areas where other means of procurement were virtually nonexistent. The Library's acquisitions program also benefited from the visits made during the year to 14 Latin American countries by Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation. He was successful in developing new arrangements with bookdealers, establishing addi-

tional exchange agreements, and in obtaining many publications needed for the collections of the Library.

The continuing rise in the cost of serial publications led to the adoption of a new system of punched-card records and controls. A card is punched for each title purchased and additional cards are punched for new subscriptions and for cancellations, thus making available a continuous record of active subscriptions. From these cards it is possible to prepare machine-run lists by dealer, appropriation, and country of origin, with an indication of total annual costs. Such data will make possible a continuing review of active subscriptions and a systematic effort to reduce their number.

The further development and use of photographic methods has reduced to a minimum the costly typing of purchase requisitions and has provided a better product with more varied uses. The adoption toward the close of the fiscal year of a new and simplified form has made it possible to combine the vouchering and the scheduling of payments in one operation. It is anticipated that the preparation of invoices for vouchering will proceed much more rapidly as a result of its use and that the production of the voucher clerks will be increased.

Exchanges

The exchange sections of the Exchange and Gift Division received and handled in excess of 3,000,000 pieces during the year or approximately the same number as in fiscal 1953. Materials came chiefly from Federal and State agencies, international exchange, the Public Printer, and the Copyright Office. From the last-named source more than 355,000 pieces were received, as compared with 408,000 pieces last year. In addition an estimated 850,000 pieces, chiefly transfers received in previous years from other Federal agencies, were either accessioned or ascertained to be surplus to the Library's needs.

For a year and a half the Exchange and Gift Division has devoted a great deal of time to eliminating the Library's unaccessioned arrearages. As a result, approximately 1,750,000 pieces have been cleared out, releasing much valuable space in both of the Library's buildings. Materials that were surplus were disposed of by exchange, transfer to other Government agencies, sale under surplus property regulations (from which $3,500 was realized), donation to educational institutions, or pulping when no other disposition was possible.

The exchange sections sent out 7,780 request letters and 18,660 acknowledgments as compared with 5,285 letters and 10,170 acknowledgments in the previous year. More than 130,000 publications and 235,000 printed catalog cards were sent on exchange to other institutions. In addition, more than 480,000 current United States Government documents were forwarded for the Library by the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution to foreign libraries under provisions of treaties and other exchange agreements.

The serial records of the Smithsonian Institution Library were microfilmed by the Library. On them Leon Picon, formerly the State Department's Publications Procurement Officer in the United Kingdom, based a useful study for the Library of the serial publications forwarded by the Institution to the Smithsonian Deposit in the Library. Mr. Picon searched 2,500 of the titles listed and the cards for these titles in the Library's Serial Record Division have been annotated to show supplementary holdings at the Smithsonian. This project will be completed. Mr. Picon's survey indicated the need for a consolidation of serial sets now divided between the two locations, closer liaison in acquisitions matters, and further discussion as to the future development of the Smithsonian Deposit. It would also be desirable to copy the serial records of other major Government libraries as a step toward combining holdings when possible, avoiding unnecessary duplication, and providing better bibliographical control over the resources for research in the District of Columbia.

The Library has collected the information for a list of Government serials available to foreign libraries under international exchange agreements. It is expected that it will be published and will be sent to institutions abroad, which will be asked to check the titles they wish to receive regularly. Under the present system, 63 foreign libraries receive complete sets of United States Government publications and 42 libraries receive partial sets. Undoubtedly some libraries are receiving publications for which they have little need, and the placing of this distribution on a selective basis would be a highly desirable development. It will also be helpful if at least the more urgently needed items could be sent by mail rather than by ocean freight, as at present. A number of foreign exchange centers now send the publications of their Governments to the Library by mail but the Library for the most part has been unable to reciprocate.

The Library continued to receive a fine representation of the official documents of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and over 325 new exchange agreements were negotiated during the year in the British area. On the continent of Europe, outside the Iberian Peninsula, 722 new exchanges were established. The receipt of publications on exchange from France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, Finland, and Austria was excellent. Materials received by exchange from East Europe increased somewhat but little was forthcoming on an exchange basis from Rumania and Hungary. The Library obtained full coverage of Yugoslav publications, however, through its agreement with the Bibliographical Institute in Belgrade. There was a gain in the receipts by exchange from Germany, Italy, and Greece. New agreements were negotiated with several institutions in the USSR, but their effectiveness has not yet been fully tested.

In the Hispanic area, 150 new exchanges were concluded and a systematic survey was made of the Library's receipt of the official publications of eight countries. This survey will be extended to include the remaining nations in this area. In the Orient, 450 new exchange agreements were established. The coverage of Indian, Turkish, and Korean publications received on exchange was improved; the last-named is of particular importance because of the lack of regular commercial outlets in that country.

Gifts

The number of gifts to the Library during the year remained at a high level—more than 809,000 items—but it was some 200,000 items below the record-breaking total received last year. Included were over 668,000 manuscript pieces and more than 131,000 other items. During the past 10 years an astonishing number of gifts—about 5,225,000 items, of which 4,135,000 were manuscripts—conservatively valued at $6 million, have been presented to the Library by public-spirited individuals and commercial organizations. Among the latter, the manufacturers of phonograph recordings deserve special mention for their gifts to the library of over 3,700 recordings in fiscal 1954 as compared with 2,300 recordings in the previous year.

Numerous important collections and individual items were received, of which only a few can be mentioned here. The rare book collections were enriched from many sources. Lessing J. Rosenwald continued to add to the Rosenwald Collection. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt, who earlier gave the Library their collection of Hans Christian Anderseniana, presented their collections of autograph manuscripts, first editions, presentation copies, and letters of Sir Hugh Walpole and of Sinclair Lewis. Afred Whital Stern augmented his collection of Lincolniana in the Library and Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge presented four 18th-century illustrated French works. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., made possible the acquisition of an important item on the 17th-century controversy between John Cotton and Roger Williams and of a rare early pamphlet relating to the Louisiana Territory. Halsted Vander Poel gave the Li-

brary a number of books, including six that were formerly owned by United States Presidents James Buchanan, Millard Fillmore, William McKinley, and William Howard Taft; and William D. Hassett presented a group of volumes written and inscribed by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Among the important manuscript collections received as gifts were the papers of Evan and Isaac Shelby, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert A. Taft, Whitelaw Reid, Norman H. Davis, James Hamilton Lewis, Gen. Peyton C. March, Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, Robert P. Patterson, Jo Davidson, Frank S. Lahm, and Sir Francis Joseph Campbell. Important additions were made to the papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Gifford Pinchot, Owen Wister, and many others. The most notable single addition to the contemporary manuscript collections was undoubtedly the complete manuscript of Charles A. Lindbergh's *The Spirit of St. Louis,* presented to the Library by the author.

The autograph scores of three of Victor Herbert's operettas, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett, and a copy of the rare 1606 English edition of Abraham Ortelius' atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,* presented by Melville Eastham, were among other important gifts. These and other notable acquisitions were described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions,* the four 1953–54 issues of which supplement this report, in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin,* and in the Library's press releases.

Statistics on additions to the collections during the fiscal year 1954 and on the total contents of the Library at the end of the year are in section B of Appendix V.

Acquisition through Microfilming

An important means of obtaining significant source materials for the Library's collections has been through microfilming. In March 1954 the *Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . 1868–1945* was issued. The films described in it were made in Tokyo in 1949–51. This was the last of the checklists of materials covered by the six major microfilming projects undertaken cooperatively and completed within the past 5 years. The *Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records,* published in 1950, and a supplement published in 1951 closed a project that, with extensive interruptions during the war, had extended over nearly 8 years. In the fall of 1952 and the spring of 1953 appeared the *Checklist of Manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai* and the *Checklist of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem,* respectively, as the final stages of these interconnected projects conducted in 1949–50. (A detailed list of the Arabic manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery has been prepared by Aziz Suryal Atiya, a member of the Mt. Sinai expedition, and will be published late in 1954 by the Johns Hopkins Press.) The spring of 1953 also saw the completion of *Negro Newspapers on Microfilm: A Selected List* and *Official Gazettes of Mexican States,* which brought to a close projects for which the camera work was done in 1950–51 and 1949–51, respectively. Together, these projects have made available to American scholars 7,234 rolls of film containing facsimiles of some 7 million pages of source material.

The cooperative project with the Museo Nacional de Historia in Mexico, from which the Library receives copies of selected documents and other desiderata, has continued, as has that with the University of Santiago in Chile, which is copying the newspapers *El Mercurio* and *El Ferrocarril.* The copying of the 100,000 cards in the Russian catalog of the Helsinki University and National Library was completed and the copying of other Russian catalogs in European libraries is in progress; this work was made possible by the Ford Foundation. The Union of Burma took over the project for filming important manuscripts in Burmese libraries, which was originally planned as a cooperative venture. Microfilms of two groups of manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland were acquired as the result of

arrangements made by Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., of the University of Virginia Library, while he was in the British Isles 2 years ago on a Fulbright Fellowship. Another Fulbright Fellow, Dorothy M. Schullian of the Armed Forces Medical Library, had filmed for the Library of Congress a number of unpublished finding aids to collections in Italian archives and still a third Fellow, Howard C. Payne of the State College of Washington, copied for the Library in France selected papers of the Parlement de Provence (1536–1790). Ruth Anna Fisher, manuscripts assistant, completed her work on the microfilms of selected papers of American interest found in the archives of the banking firm of Baring Brothers, London. This has resulted in a typescript "Calendar of the Letters of Alexander Baring, 1795–1801," which has been cataloged and placed in the classified collections.

John W. Cronin, Director of the Processing Department, again served as the Library's representative on the interorganizational Microcard Committee, on the American Library Association's Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects, and on the Association of Research Libraries' Committee on Cooperative Access to Newspapers and Other Serials. For the last-named group the Library prepared, as a multilithed working paper, "Current Foreign Newspapers Recommended for Cooperative Microfilming: A Preliminary List." It listed 1,219 newspapers in priority order and contained rough estimates of costs for a plan that would guarantee the availability in the United States of at least one microcopy of each title on the list.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions

Among the Library's several accessions lists, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications,* issued since 1910, ranks first in age. Recording documents received by the Library, it is the only substantially comprehensive current list of the publications of the 48 States, Territories, and Insular Possessions of the United States. The *Monthly Checklist* is sent free of charge to State agencies that deposit their publications in the Library.

Last year's *Annual Report* noted the visits by Alton H. Keller, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, to 11 State capitals in an effort to extend the coverage of the *Checklist.* The results, in terms of additional publications received, were gratifying, and this year Mr. Keller visited Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin in the interests of the same program. More than 9,300 titles were listed during the year and new procedures were adopted which greatly accelerated the handling of new serial publications.

Another of the Library's monthly accessions list, *New Serial Titles,* expanded greatly. A year ago only 11 libraries were contributing reports on the serial publications issued since January 1, 1950, that were new to their collections. By the end of the fiscal year 139 libraries, including virtually all members of the Association of Research Libraries, were contributing. Several editorial improvements were made during the year, and the number of pages contained in the list increased by about 25 percent. This increase would have been considerably greater had not the preparation of the 1950–53 cumulation made it necessary to defer the inclusion of a large number of titles and holdings submitted by the contributing libraries.

The preparation of this cumulative annual volume, which will be off the press in the fall of 1954, proved to be a formidable task because of changes in the rules of entry, scope, and details of bibliographical description that occurred since the list was started. Editing for consistency and proofreading were time-consuming operations and it was necessary to repunch 80,000 cards in order to take advantage of a new and much faster machine with a superior type face. This machine and the establishment of a definitive editorial pattern should make it possible to have future cumulations ready for printing within a month after the close of the

calendar year. It will also make practicable the supplying on demand of special listings by subject or country of origin at a moderate cost.

The Joint Committee on the *Union List of Serials* (representing nine American and Canadian library associations, the Bibliographical Society of America, the National Research Council, and the H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of the *Union List*) met in the Library in April 1954 to discuss the further development of *New Serial Titles,* which serves as a supplement to the *Union List of Serials.*

The first issue of the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* appeared in May 1948. It lists the books and periodicals published in the Soviet Union and by Russian-language presses elsewhere that are received by the Library of Congress and other major research libraries of the United States. During the past 6 years the publications listed have been divided into 17 subject classes, arranged alphabetically. Beginning with the January 1954 issue these classes were rearranged in the order used by the Library of Congress in its classification system, thereby bringing together all works pertaining, for example, to science and technology, and the 17 subject classes were further divided into 55 subclasses to provide a more detailed guide by subject. Each issue now contains an alphabetical list of all periodicals covered during the year and twice yearly a list of periodicals arranged in subject order is included. During fiscal 1954, 4,200 monographs were listed and the contents of over 3,700 periodical issues were analyzed; and a more efficient use of cross references and a maximum utilization of space reduced printing costs.

A cumulative index to volumes 1–3 of the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions,* covering the period April 1948 through March 1951, was published. An index to volume 4, April 1951 through March 1952, was compiled and is scheduled to be issued during fiscal 1955. Indexes to the later volumes have already appeared.

During its third year, the *East European Accessions List* was improved in content and coverage. Nineteen American libraries agreed to supply the Library of Congress with information about their acquisitions from the East European area and the final issue of the fiscal year contained a listing of the publications reported. This issue also contained a register, arranged by country and subject, of all periodicals originating in East Europe that are regularly received by the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries. In the future this register will appear twice a year. Changes in format made possible a reduction in printing costs, and both the table of contents and the system of cross references were improved. Over 4,600 monographs and 14,000 periodical issues were listed. The contents of over 4,100 periodical issues were analyzed as compared with 1,500 issues analyzed last year. Of the more than 1,000 periodical titles received, 78 percent are now being analyzed. Holdings were listed for the remaining 22 percent, which, because of their content or format, do not lend themselves to analysis. An average issue now contains 8,500 entries as compared with an average of 3,000 entries per issue in fiscal 1953. The Free Europe Committee, Inc., continued the financial support that makes the issuance of this publication possible.

Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, A Quarterly Accessions List was issued with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation until the issue of October 1953, and it has been continued since then by the staff of the South Asia Section. It covers all monographs received by the Library bearing imprints of 1945 or later and a selection from current periodical literature in Western languages. Its usefulness as a research tool has been increasingly demonstrated.

The principal medium for describing the Library's accessions as a whole to libraries and the world of scholarship is the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions,* the four issues of which supplement this *An-*

nual Report. In addition to presenting the yearly analyses of important receipts by the custodial divisions it carried special articles on a number of outstanding single collections. Among the subjects treated in these articles were the papers of Charles Evans Hughes and Ira C. Eaker, the manuscript scores of George Gershwin's serious symphonic and operatic works, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt's gift of Sinclair Lewis and Hugh Walpole first editions, and the microfilmed archives of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cooperative Acquisitions Projects

Documents Expediting Project.—This project's policies are determined by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. On the basis of an informal agreement between the Library and the Joint Committee, it operates administratively under the supervision of the Chief of the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. Discussions were conducted during the year that should lead to the formalizing of these arrangements and the drawing up of a contract to govern future operations. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian of the Duke University Libraries, became the new chairman of the Joint Committee, succeeding James T. Babb, Librarian of the Yale University Library, and the committee itself was reconstituted. John L. Andriot, who had served for 5 years as Documents Expediter, resigned and was succeeded by Alan L. Heyneman.

The project, organized in 1946, is a cooperative effort on the part of about 70 libraries to procure and distribute Federal publications that are not available from the Superintendent of Documents. During the year it distributed about 45,000 publications and completed the distribution of the surplus published records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (110,000 pieces). It filled 2,395 special requests as compared with 1,110 last year. The project *Bulletin* appeared in a new, more attractive format and will henceforth be issued as a quarterly.

United States Book Exchange.—The United States Book Exchange, Inc., which is housed in the Library of Congress, completed its most successful year to date, with a total of 660 member libraries in the United States and abroad and with arrangements established for expanding to a marked degree its service to foreign institutions. The principal function of this nongovernmental organization is the maintenance of a centralized collection of duplicates, contributed by member libraries, from which each member may draw at need. Monthly lists of titles available are circulated, special requests are filled, and selections may be made in person at the semiannual USBE Open House.

The Library of Congress is one of the 19 sponsoring agencies, which include the Smithsonian Institution, 5 learned and professional councils, and 12 national library associations. During the year Sidney B. Hill, Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was succeeded as president of the corporation by the Rev. James J. Kortendick, Director of the Department of Library Science of the Catholic University of America. Raymund L. Zwemer, Chief of the Library's Science Division, became the new chairman of the board of directors. The staff of 21 persons is headed by Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, and Mrs. Elaine Austin Bledsoe, Assistant Executive Director.

During fiscal 1954 the USBE sent to members more than 230,000 items, an increase of 55,000 over the previous year. It also continued its gift program to foreign libraries with shipments totaling 75,000 publications. Service to member libraries in the United States and Canada is financed through handling fees paid by the benefiting libraries. An increasing number of foreign libraries are now also in a position to pay these handling charges. The remaining costs of the service to libraries abroad, including the entire cost of

the gift program, have been met with funds provided under contract by the United States Information Agency. During the year the USBE signed contracts with other Government agencies, principally the Foreign Operations Administration, which will enable it to supply an additional 100,000 exchange items each year to foreign institutions.

Russian Duplicates Exchange Project.—This project identifies, segregates, and lists the Library's surplus copies of Russian publications in order that they may be exchanged with more than 30 other participating American libraries conducting active programs in the field of Slavic studies. More than 28,000 monographs and serial issues, in addition to a large number of Russian newspapers, have been exchanged since the initiation of the project in 1949 and 13,200 publications were on hand awaiting listing at the end of fiscal 1954. Fewer publications (a total of 1,500) were forwarded to other libraries than in fiscal 1953. A shortage of staff and a change in policy that permits participating libraries to select needed issues from serial sets without being required to accept or reject an entire run, as in the past, were the reasons for the decrease. In return for its duplicates the Library of Congress receives microfilm copies of materials needed for its collections, or, when available, copies of Russian publications. Arrangements have been effected with several European libraries for the exchange of more than 1,500 duplicates that are surplus to the needs of American libraries; their Russian duplicates are received in return.

A change in procedure is being considered under which priorities in the several classes of material would be assigned to the participating libraries by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Titles available for exchange would be searched in the Slavic Union Catalog, locations of existing holdings would be noted, and distribution would be made in accordance with priority assignments and location information. This would obviate the need for preparing and circulating lists of titles and for the searching of their catalogs by the recipient libraries.

The Farmington Plan.—The aim of this cooperative acquisitions plan, which originated in 1942 at Farmington, Conn., is to insure that, by dividing areas of responsibility, at least one copy of every currently published scholarly work shall be in some American research library. Because of the war it was 1947, when foreign book markets were partially reopened, before a concrete proposal could be presented. In that year representatives of 40 libraries, including the Library of Congress, agreed on a division of fields of acquisition and on methods of purchasing and distribution. In 1948 the Farmington Plan went into operation, beginning with the publications of France, Sweden, and Switzerland. By the end of fiscal 1954 the plan was virtually world-wide in scope, taking in 99 countries and possessions. The number of participating libraries had grown to 62, and the possibility of broadening the plan's coverage to include serials and publications outside the book trade was being studied.

Prompt listing of Farmington acquisitions in the National Union Catalog has always been an essential feature of the plan and the Library continued to file the reports received from participants. As in previous years the Library also had responsibility for several of the larger fields of interest and for a number of minor subject categories not specifically covered by other libraries.

A *Farmington Plan Handbook,* by Edwin E. Williams of the Harvard University Library, appeared during the year. It brings together much useful information, describing the development of the plan and providing up-to-date allocation tables for publications received through it. A summary table gives total receipts from each country and their cost, 1949–52, and a detailed table shows the receipts of each of the 62 libraries that were participating during 1952.

Unesco Coupons.—The Library of Congress is making payments in UNESCO Coupons to bookdealers in five foreign countries with whom it has continuing arrangements for the acquisition of currently published books: India, South Africa, France, Indonesia, and Thailand. Several dealers supplying noncurrent materials have also indicated their willingness to receive reimbursement in this form. Because the utilization of these coupons increases the dollar resources available abroad for the acquisition of American books, the Library has not only used them wherever possible in its foreign purchasing, but it accepts them in payment for its own publications and encourages their use by other American libraries.

CHAPTER II

The Organization of the Collections

ONE OF THE BIGGEST JOBS of any large research library is the description of its holdings in such a manner that its clientele can make effective use of them without undue delay. For the Library of Congress the problem is complicated by the fact that its collections are the most comprehensive in the United States. They contain not only book and other library materials of the usual kind but, as previously noted, immense quantities of such special materials as music, historical manuscripts, maps, fine prints, films, photographs, Slavica, and Orientalia, which, because of their form or the language difficulties involved, require special treatment. In addition to cataloging and classification, other steps in the complex known as the organization of the collections include arranging, the binding of materials as required, the recording of serial issues received, the maintenance of the Library's several catalogs, including the nearly indispensable tool for scholarly work, the National Union Catalog, and the publication of catalog cards and catalogs in book form, in addition to the accessions lists already mentioned. In recent years a great deal of attention has also been given to the formulation of codes for the recording of special materials.

These activities are primarily the responsibility of the Processing Department, but the Reference Department participates to a large extent, dealing especially with the organization of the special collections. The contributions of the Copyright Office and the Law Library to this work are also described in this chapter.

During the year serious consideration was given to reorganization of the Processing Department that would combine into a single Cataloging Division the three separate divisions now concerned with the cataloging function. They are the Descriptive Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, and Catalog Maintenance Divisions.

The present organization of cataloging work under three divisions in some cases probably separates too widely aspects of a function that are closely related and that should be integrated. Descriptive and subject cataloging of certain materials, for example, could be more efficiently and economically performed as one operation and in one organizational unit. It is hoped that there might result a greater flexibility in the use of personnel; language and subject skills might be utilized to greater advantage; and the multiple handling of materials might be reduced, with on eventual lowering of unit costs. Limited experimentation along these lines has produced very satisfactory results, and if, after further study, the reorganization should be effected, there would be a gradual integration that would combine duties that now cross divisional lines.

Dewey Decimal Classification

One of the major events of the year was the assumption by the Library of responsibility for editing the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification.* The Decimal Classification, which applies to the organization of materials or of ideas the simple mechanism of the decimal system of numerical notation, is the nearest approach there is to a "universal" system for classifying materials and is used in many thousands of libraries in the United States and abroad. In Europe the Decimal Classification has been adapted and expanded under the name of the Universal Decimal Classification. It is also used for filing systems in business and has many other applications.

The Decimal Classification was devised by Melvil Dewey in 1873, when he was a student at Amherst College, and it was first published in 1876. Before Dewey's death in 1931, a total of 12 editions of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* had been published, and the system had been adopted for use by most libraries in the United States.

At his death, Dewey left the *Decimal Classification* copyright to the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, a nonprofit organization that he had founded at Lake Placid, N. Y., to be used in the interest of library and other work. The last 9 editions of the *Classification,* including the 15th or Standard Edition, issued in 1951, have been published for the Foundation by the Forest Press.

In April 1930 the Library of Congress began to add Dewey Decimal Classification numbers to many of its printed catalog cards in order to provide purchasers with ready-made applications of the Classification to the books represented by the cards. Largely in anticipation of the Library's adding the Decimal Classification numbers to its catalog cards, the Foundation in 1927 moved its Editorial Office for the *Classification* from Albany to the Library of Congress in order to keep the work of editing and the work of application as close together as possible.

Following the publication of the 15th edition of the *Classification* in 1951, it appeared that certain advantages might be derived if the Library would assume responsibility for editing the next edition with funds provided for the purpose by the Forest Press. This was urged upon the Library and the Foundation by the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association, representing the principal users of the Classification.

At a meeting in the Library in November 1953, at which all three parties were represented, the details of an agreement were worked out and approved. The new arrangement went into effect in January 1954, when the Library took over the Decimal Classification Editorial Office for the duration of the work of editing the 16th edition. David J. Haykin, the Library's Consultant on Classification and Subject Cataloging, was appointed as editor.

The successive editions of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* through the 14th were characterized largely by the expansion of particular parts of the classification. After the 14th edition appeared in 1942, many American librarians came to believe that a "standard" edition, in which all parts of the classification were expanded to the same degree, would be preferable to one in which some parts appeared in great detail while others were relatively undeveloped. In response to this desire for a "standard" edition, the 15th edition, which appeared in 1951, included reductions of those parts that were developed in what was deemed to be too great detail, expansions of parts insufficiently developed, and, in addition to provision for new concepts, a modernization of the terminology.

After the appearance of the 15th edition, however, many libraries insisted that it was insufficient for their needs. Implicit in these criticisms were suggestions that provided ideas for the 16th edition. Criteria based on them and on expressions of opinion from the members of a Special Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification of the Division of Cataloging and Classification and other sources were drawn up, approved, and published in the February 1954 issue of *Cataloging Service.* They represent the consensus of all available points of view.

Under the terms of the agreement, the 16th edition is to be completed by the end of the calendar year 1957. The staffing of the editorial office was completed by the close of fiscal 1954; the whole task was broken down into work units and assigned to the individual members of the staff; and a reporting system for keeping librarians informed of progress was put into effect. The editorial operation is being intensively documented and this should make possible the eventual preparation of manuals on the application of the Dewey Decimal Classification and on developing and revising a system of classification. At the close of the fiscal year preliminary drafts of the schedules for European and African his-

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tory, chemistry, and music were nearing completion.

Committees and Special Services

The Processing Committee concerned itself with a variety of questions dealing with cataloging policy, rules, and procedures. It reviewed and reaffirmed its approval of the use of limited cataloging as a means of bringing more materials under cataloging control than the Library otherwise could, but it plans to recommend some modifications in the application of this policy. The committee developed an outline of procedures to be followed in the processing of monographic works on microfilm and at the end of the fiscal year was preparing procedures for processing serials on microfilm. It also developed a policy governing the maintenance of the several shelflists in the Library. After extended discussion, a proposed revision of the American Library Association rule for title added entries was formulated and forwarded to the Committee on Descriptive Cataloging of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification. Other matters considered by the committee included the treatment of looseleaf publications with changed title pages, changes in the rule governing the entry of executive departments of governments, and a new rule for the entry of airports.

Continued progress was made in developing rules for cataloging special materials. The Committee on Film Cataloging gave attention to a recommendation made by UNESCO at the May 1953 Conference on International Standards for Film Cataloging that additional information be included on the Library's printed cards for motion pictures and filmstrips. It recommended policies for the cataloging of French Canadian films, newsreels, films with magnetic sound track, and films withdrawn from circulation. Questions concerning added entries for performers, added entries for titles, and the revision of cataloging data forms were also considered. The Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging studied the comments and criticisms received on its first draft of rules for the cataloging of manuscripts and prepared a revised draft. The section relating to collections of manuscripts was approved by the Committee on Descriptive Cataloging of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification and will be applied to collections in the Library (and to printed catalog cards describing them) as soon as personnel is available. A number of minor changes in the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging: Phonorecords* were recommended by the Music Processing Committee, but its attention was devoted primarily to the problems of the limited cataloging of music.

The Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs completed a draft of rules for the descriptive cataloging of individual pictures and collections of pictures. It is the last of the rules for special materials listed in the foreword to the 1949 edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* as lacking. The draft is being distributed to 75 picture librarians, print curators, and print publishers throughout the country with a request for comments. When the returns have been reviewed, the Committee plans to undertake a study of the subject control of pictures and to recommend a system suitable for use by the Library.

The Law Processing Committee discussed the exemption of legal materials from the provisions of the limited cataloging rules, the cataloging of legislative bills and drafts, and the inclusion of filing titles for legal items on Library of Congress printed cards. It ascertained the practices of other libraries with regard to the use of filing titles and is coordinating its recommendations with those of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Among other accomplishments, the Orientalia Processing Committee completed its study of the adequacy of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* and the *A. L. A. Cataloging Rules* for the cataloging of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean publications. The results of this study were submitted to the Special Committee on Cataloging Oriental Materials of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification to be used as a working paper. The committee also conducted two surveys, one of the cataloging of Armenian books in the 17 American libraries known to have Armenian collections and the other

of the cataloging of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish publications in 13 libraries. From these studies and from experience in the Library in cataloging publications in other languages employing nonroman alphabets, the committee concluded that these publications should be cataloged as Hebraic publications are, that is, with vernacular characters and transliteration. It recommended that typewriters having type for these languages be acquired and that the resulting catalog cards be reproduced by whatever means the Processing Department should decide.

The committee continued its study of transliteration schemes for languages employing nonroman alphabets. Recommendations for the transliteration of Armenian and Arabic were transmitted to a committee of the Association of Research Libraries that is considering for each language using a nonroman alphabet a transliteration scheme that can be adopted as a standard by libraries in the United States. Encouraging progress was made on a scheme for the transliteration of Burmese and certain other languages of Southeast Asia. In addition, the committee drafted a General Order on the custody of Orientalia and began the preparation of another General Order on the cataloging of Orientalia.

The Special Committee on the Library's General Catalogs nearly completed its study of the use of books in the Library of Congress, which consists of an intensive analysis by machine-tabulating methods of about 36,000 readers' call slips collected in 1952. Its primary purpose is to provide the committee with information needed for its consideration of the merits of dividing the catalogs on a chronological basis.

The Committee on Centralized Cataloging continued its study of the current world-wide production of published works as a measure of the possible limits to any program that may be developed. It drafted a statement of objectives suggesting that the ultimate aim of comprehensive centralized cataloging would be to make available from a central source in this country a catalog record of all published materials acquired by United States libraries. This service would have two aspects: centralized distribution of catalog cards and maintenance of a central bibliographic record. The latter could be either unpublished, like the present National Union Catalog, or published in book form. The Committee also considered the contribution centralized cataloging could make toward the problem of cataloging materials in the languages of South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and a pilot project for the centralized cataloging of publications in the Armenian language was submitted to the Processing Department.

The report entitled *Cataloging Rules and Principles: A Critique of the A. L. A. Rules for Entry and a Proposed Design for Their Revision* by the Library's Consultant on Bibliographic and Cataloging Policy, Seymour Lubetzky, was widely distributed among members of the cataloging profession in this country and abroad. It was discussed by a number of the regional catalogers' groups in the United States, with Mr. Lubetzky participating in the meetings of these groups in Ohio, Texas, and New Jersey, and by representative bodies in England, France, Switzerland, Cuba, and Japan. As a result, many comments and inquiries were received.

Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division and Acting Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, served as the Library's representative on the Catalog Code Revision Committee of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification. The committee approved a statement of general considerations for discussion by the profession, which will guide the committee in its future work, and it plans to sponsor a number of case studies.

Cooperative Cataloging

There was a 22 percent increase during the year in the number of libraries supplying cooperative copy for catalog cards, which the Library edits and prints. Some 11,575 books, or 2,000 more than in fiscal 1953, were so cataloged. Cataloging data for motion pictures and filmstrips were provided by 115 contributors, an increase of 135 percent over last year. Contributors included film-producing companies,

releasing and distributing agencies, educational institutions, specialized groups, and a few individuals who have produced their own films.

The libraries of the Catholic University of America, Harvard University, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, New York Public Library Jewish Division, and the U. S. Office of Education Visual Education Service each supplied copy for more than 500 books and films. The remaining titles were supplied by 104 libraries and 114 film agencies.

In response to an offer by Arthur E. Gropp, Librarian of the Pan American Union's Columbus Memorial Library, arrangements were made for that library to resume its cooperative cataloging activities. It will supply catalog copy on a regular basis for noncopyrighted issues of its own publications and those of the Organization of American States and its Inter-American Council. Copy for other Hispanic American noncopyrighted works will be supplied upon special request. The Brooklyn Public Library agreed to supply cataloging copy for phonorecords. Approximately 900 titles remaining from the Cooperative Acquisitions Project were cataloged under cooperative arrangements, thus completing the final phase of that project.

In March 1954 a circular letter was sent to 125 universities and other institutions known to be granting the doctoral degree, inviting their cooperation in the acquisition and cataloging of their published dissertations. It was announced that when *Dissertations Abstracts* or some comparable publication provides a current, comprehensive, adequately indexed, and cumulative record of American dissertations, the Library of Congress will discontinue cataloging separately any of these dissertations except those added to its collections in the form of printed books and others selected for special reasons. Replies received have indicated a general willingness to cooperate. By the end of the fiscal year, 45 libraries had agreed to supply cataloging copy, and of those not joining the program, approximately 25, the majority explained that publication of the dissertation is not a requirement of their institutions or that the dissertations are published only in periodicals or in abstract form. One library reported that lack of staff prevented participation.

During the year the New Mexico State Law Library assumed responsibility for providing catalog copy for the official publications of New Mexico, bringing to 11 the number of States in which one library has agreed to contribute copy for all of the official publications issued in its State. In June 1954 the National Association of State Libraries at its annual convention drafted a statement redescribing the appropriate functions of State libraries. It recommended that all State publications be deposited in the Library of Congress and that the State library or some other appropriate institution in each State supply the Library of Congress with cooperative cataloging copy for these publications.

Descriptive Cataloging

The Spanish translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging,* made by Dr. Fermín Peraza Sarausa, Director of the Municipal Library of Havana, Cuba, was issued in December 1953. The Portuguese translation, made by Señora Maria Luisa Monteiro da Cunha, Head Librarian of the Central Library of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, was sent to the printer in April and was in galley proof at the end of the fiscal year. The second preliminary edition of *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* was translated into French and Spanish. The French translation was made by Mrs. Colette R. Coulter of the Library; the Spanish, by Mr. Demetrio Cabarga of the Pan American Union. They were edited for publication in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and were issued in December 1953.

The November 1953 issue of *Cataloging Service* contained a questionnaire on limited cataloging, which all card subscribers were urged to fill in and return to the Library, designed to determine the extent to which other libraries find it necessary to add descriptive cataloging data to

entries prepared under limited cataloging rules. Over 2,000 responses were received by the end of the fiscal year. A study of 1,000 answers revealed that 36 percent of the libraries make no changes at all, 52 percent seldom make changes, and 12 percent find it necessary to make frequent changes, usually because of certain special information needed. Further studies are contemplated to determine the ratio between the size and kind of library and the usefulness of Library of Congress limited cataloging entries.

Methods of accelerated cataloging previously used experimentally were employed effectively in the Descriptive Cataloging Division on a regular basis for some types of publications. In the Slavic Languages Section, for example, books presenting no particular problems were completely cataloged in one operation by the preliminary catalogers. More difficult books were given "precataloging" treatment, that is, important items of description were indicated by a cataloger on a form provided for the purpose and the complete cataloging was then done by a preliminary cataloger. Heretofore, preliminary cards were made first for all books and the cataloging was later completed by the catalogers. The results have been encouraging. The Slavic Languages Section's production during the year was nearly 30 percent greater than in any of the last 3 years, and there was no apparent decline in the quality of the work.

These procedures were also applied to books borrowed, for the purpose of cataloging, from the *United States Quarterly Book Review*. These review copies are received earlier than the copyright copies and are given rush cataloging in order that printed cards may be available in advance of the publication dates. Four members of the Copyright Cataloging Division were detailed to the Descriptive Cataloging Division to assist in this work. Accelerated cataloging methods were also employed in the handling of a collection of 900 German dissertations, and it is planned to extend their use to additional categories.

The review, begun 2 years ago, of the descriptive cataloging arrearage, which consists of materials received prior to the adoption of the present rigorous selection standards for materials to be added to the Library's collection and before present short cuts in cataloging were devised, was completed in May 1954. Over 30,000 items in the Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, and Scandinavian backlog were reexamined. From these 4,300 pieces were removed for form-card cataloging or for the duplicates collection. The remaining items were designated for full or limited cataloging in accordance with established criteria.

There was a gain in production in virtually every operation of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Although titles received for searching increased from about 84,000 to 86,000, the difference between those received and those actually searched was narrowed; the number of titles searched rose from approximately 70,000 to 77,000. The total number of titles cataloged by the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Copyright Cataloging Division was also 77,000 as compared with 72,000 last year. The number of items in the arrearage of the Descriptive Cataloging Division that were searched and provided with preliminary cards but were not yet fully cataloged was reduced from 66,000 to 52,000. Complete statistics on descriptive cataloging are contained in section A of Appendix VI.

Subject Cataloging

The most notable development in the area of subject controls was the formulation of plans for the sixth edition of the Library's list of subject headings. This edition will be off the press in 3 years, subject to the availability of appropriations for the special editing required. The format is to be changed from a two-column to a three-column arrangement and the cross references are to be in tabular rather than paragraph form to facilitate additions or deletions in later editions. These changes will make it possible to issue the list in one volume, which will be both easier to handle and less expensive to produce.

The National Library of Canada an-

nounced plans to publish on cards French translations of about 35,000 of the subject headings used by the Library of Congress. This should be most helpful to French Canadian libraries in solving problems of translation and adaptation in connection with the use of Library of Congress cards or of its catalogs in book form.

The new edition of the classification schedule for Geography (Class G), published in April 1954, is a landmark in that it provides for the first time a complete classification of geographic material. This is accomplished by offering a comprehensive new scheme for maps (154 pages) and a thorough revision of the atlas scheme along parallel lines. An important feature of the revised edition is its provision of tables of uniform subdivisions for geographic areas, including a subject arrangement applicable to areas of all sizes. The greatly enlarged index now includes all the new geographic names introduced in the map and atlas sections.

A second edition of the schedule for Naval Science (Class V) was published in October 1953, almost 50 years from the date of the original edition. Because of the two world wars in this period and revolutionary new developments in the field, additions and changes were numerous. A third, much-needed edition of the schedule for American History (Class E–F) is in preparation. First issued in 1901, this was one of the earliest of the Library's classification schedules to be published. Since the second edition appeared in 1913, it will be necessary in the new edition to take into account the events of the past 40 years.

Werner B. Ellinger continued his work on the development of a classification for Law (Class K). He completed an outline for the history of German law, which was distributed for comment and criticism to a selected list of law librarians and subject specialists, and he has in preparation an outline for canon law.

The Subject Cataloging Division continued to collaborate with other divisions of the Library, particularly the Science, Technical Information, and Prints and Photographs Divisions, in the development of new subject headings. A new shelflist for sound recordings was established, and a project for labeling, bookplating, and perforating an extensive Law Library arrearage was undertaken with encouraging results.

The plain bookplate used in new books added to the Library's collections was improved with the assistance of the Division of Typography and Design of the Government Printing Office. Redrawn and reproduced by the offset process on new paper stock, the resulting bookplate is both typographically and esthetically pleasing.

The Decimal Classification Section worked closely with the editorial staff of the Dewey Decimal Classification in the development of the 16th edition, preparing critical analysis of various portions of the schedules, calling attention to topics inadequately provided for, and pointing out problems needing solution. The two staffs meet together each week to discuss these and other matters of mutual concern. Three issues of *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification* were published.

More than 78,000 titles were classified and given subject headings as compared with about 68,000 in fiscal 1953, and approximately 283,000 volumes were labeled as against 215,000 last year. Complete statistics on the various subject cataloging operations are in section B of Appendix VI.

Serials

Although more than 1,400,000 serial pieces were processed during the year, an increase of 8 percent over the previous year, the number of pieces received for processing increased from 1,320,000 to 1,500,000. Thus the arrearage of items awaiting processing at the end of the year grew to 175,000. Some measures for dealing with this have been taken and others are being considered. The accessioning of serials in the Cyrillic alphabet was concentrated, with excellent results, in the hand of a single accessioner especially competent to handle them; the recording of certain categories of serials was found

to be unnecessary and was discontinued; and an overtime project reduced the searching arrearage from more than 35,000 to about 6,000 pieces.

Progress was made in the editing of the Serial Record with the use of transferred funds, but it was necessary to discontinue this project at the close of the fiscal year. Approximately 38,000 of the entries in the Serial Record were edited during the course of the year. The total number of entries edited to date is about 80,000, or 23 percent of the entire record. The improvement of the Serial Record as a result of this review and the necessary revision of nearly a quarter of the entries had a salutary effect on all operations connected with serials, including acquisition, cataloging, and reference service.

The claiming of missing issues of purchased serials, U. S. Government serials, and Russian serial publications was placed on a systematic basis during the year, and attention will be given to bringing other important serials received by the Library under effective claim control. Nearly 15,000 new entries were made, an increase of 17 percent over fiscal 1953. The Serial Record Division now utilizes entries prepared in the Descriptive Cataloging Division for periodicals that are accorded form-card treatment; this eliminates duplication of effort and assures uniformity. An exchange of personnel between the two divisions further contributed to closer liaison. Arrangements were made for the adoption of a cataloger's work sheet, which will serve multiple purposes throughout the Library and expedite the handling of materials. Approximately 5,000 more reference inquiries about the Library's serial holdings were handled in fiscal 1954 than in fiscal 1953, an increase of 15 percent, and the service was extended to include Saturdays.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

More than 1,800,000 cards were prepared during the year, as compared with 1,945,000 in fiscal 1953, some 1,200,000 cards were filed into the Library's principal catalogs, and 600,000 cards were distributed to the special catalogs. More effective recruiting and training methods cut the time required to train a new filer to less than half the time formerly required; production standards were revised; and a new edition of the Library's filing rules was prepared for publication. Over 19,000 telephone requests for information about books in the process of being cataloged were handled during the year, a record figure. Additional statistics are contained in section C of Appendix VI.

Physical improvements were made in some of the catalogs. This work is described in the chapter on administration, personnel, and finance.

The Catalogs in Book Form

A continuing effort was made to reduce the costs of the *Library of Congress Catalog*. A revised layout that utilizes space formerly left blank at the bottom of each page was adopted for all issues of the *Catalog*. This change provides room for an average of 2.3 additional entries per page. The 1953 annual cumulations and all succeeding issues were printed in a more economical page size, with less than 1 percent reduction in printing surface. These alterations will result in a saving in printing costs of about 15 percent on the monthly issues and from 20 to 25 percent on the cumulations. In addition, one stage of the editing of copy was eliminated, with a resultant gain of many man-days per year.

A team of experts from the National Bureau of Standards examined the operation in which catalog cards are aligned and mounted on sheets for photo-offset reproduction to ascertain whether machine methods could be applied. They expressed the opinion that present methods are highly efficient and that the application of machine techniques, though theoretically feasible, would not be justified in view of the large investment in equipment that would be required. During the period from January 1 to April 15, 1954, some 7,600 sheets were prepared under the present methods. The total for the year was nearly 12,000 sheets.

The annual cumulations of the several parts of the *Library of Congress Catalog* appeared on schedule. *Books: Authors*

and *Books: Subjects* were issued in three volumes each. *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* (formerly entitled *Films*), *Maps and Atlases*, and *Music and Phonorecords* were represented for the first time by annual volumes. The *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog* for 1953 was published as a supplement to the *Library of Congress Catalog*. No major changes were made in these catalogs during the year. Detailed plans have been drawn up for the publication in 1955 of 1950–54 cumulations of *Books: Subjects* and the *Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog*. It is anticipated that the availability of 5-year cumulations of these catalogs will greatly increase their usefulness and should result in an increased number of subscriptions.

Union Catalogs

The Union Catalog Division received more than 680,000 cards during the year as compared with about 650,000 cards in fiscal 1953, an increase of more than 5 percent. This total included Library of Congress cards, contributions by other libraries, titles copied by the division's staff from various sources, and cards obtained by microfilming entries in regional union catalogs. Nearly 100,000 cards in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and North Carolina regional catalogs were copied by microfilming, and over 25,000 cards in the Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO of New York were filmed for the Hebraic Union Catalog.

The Detroit Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Vassar College Library continued to check the *Library of Congress Catalog* against their holdings and provided cards for 3,400 entries not represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Libraries participating in the Farmington Plan supplied over 8,000 cards for titles received from foreign sources. The Alliance College Library of Cambridge Springs, Pa., and the Southern Baptist Convention of Nashville, Tenn., contributed cards for the first time.

All cards received during the year and 365,000 additional cards that were on hand at the beginning of the year were alphabetized. With the assistance of temporary student workers, employed during the summer months, over 750,000 cards were filed into the supplements to the National Union Catalog and approximately the same number were filed from the supplementary catalogs into the National Union Catalog itself. These figures are more than double those reported last year. Over 125,000 cards for titles not cataloged by the Library of Congress but supplied by other American libraries were added to the special files of 1952, 1953, and 1954 imprints. These files are being maintained in order to ascertain the feasibility of adding these imprints and their locations to the *Library of Congress Catalog*. Cards representing the current accessions of other libraries continued to be filmed for security reasons.

The division received about 16,000 requests for the location of titles and located 79 percent of this number either through a search of the National Union Catalog itself or through circularizing 70 of the larger research libraries in the United States and Canada. Since 1948 the Union Catalog Division and the Photoduplication Service have cooperated in a special service through which unfilled card orders are searched in the National Union Catalog. During fiscal 1954 about 2,500 titles were submitted for this special searching service by more than 40 libraries. Photocopies of fully cataloged entries were supplied in approximately 1,000 instances and additional bibliographical information was provided for a number of the remaining titles. Other statistics on the work of the Union Catalog Division are in section D of Appendix VI.

Copy for a sixth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog* was sent to the printer in June 1954. It will contain revisions required for greater conformity with the symbols used in the *Union List of Serials* and *New Serial Titles* and an expanded list of Canadian library symbols supplied by the National Library of Canada.

The contract the Library had with the Department of State to develop a union catalog of the book holdings of Information Center libraries throughout the world was

taken over during the year by the United States Information Agency, of which the Information Center Service is now a part. A supplementary catalog based on current inventories has been set up and will be interfiled into the master union catalog completed last year.

The Microfilming Clearing House has in preparation a third, considerably expanded edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm.* It should appear during 1955. Reports of serials, other than newspapers, on microfilm are forwarded to the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and will appear in the *Union List of Microfilms* issued by the Center. The Microfilming Clearing House *Bulletin,* published as an occasional appendix to the Library's *Information Bulletin,* continued to publish accounts of the microfilming programs of various libraries and organizations and listings of currently produced microfilms.

The American Library Association's Board on Resources of American Libraries held a meeting in Minneapolis in June 1954 to discuss the goals and future development of the National Union Catalog and the several local and regional union catalogs and bibliographical centers. Working papers were presented by George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Library's Union Catalog Division, and Eleanor Campion, Director of the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue. The usefulness of the facilities provided by the local and regional centers was emphasized, and the possibility of the Library's including entries submitted by other American libraries in the *Library of Congress Catalog,* thus converting this publication into a currently issued national union catalog, was discussed. The Library has for some time recognized the great need for such an expansion of this catalog, has already (as stated above) made certain arrangements looking to such an eventuality, and during the coming year will endeavor to work out a practicable plan.

Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog.—This union catalog was established by the Library in 1952 in response to the great current interest in Slavic publications on the part of research institutions, scholars, and Government agencies. For many years the Library had maintained a Slavic Union Catalog for books in Cyrillic alphabets (Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Ukrainian, and White Russian), but the cards in it were filed by author only. This catalog has been developed into the Cyrillic Subject Union Catalog, in which books can be located not merely by the names of their authors, editors, or translators but also by their subjects or titles. English translations of the titles listed have been added to give the new catalog increased utility.

In the development of this catalog priority was given to books printed during the Soviet regime. At the beginning of fiscal 1954 all post-1917 books (nearly 106,000 in number) received before July 1952 by the Library of Congress and the group of cooperating libraries had been given subject cataloging treatment and their titles had been translated into English. In addition nearly 42,000 works published before 1917 or in the category of belles-lettres had been provided with subject headings but not with translations. During fiscal 1954 the Library cataloged and translated the titles of all post-Revolution Russian books received since July 1952, and by the end of the year had completed work on 56,000 such books.

On January 1, 1954, the Library received a 1-year grant of $63,000 from the Ford Foundation to complete the cataloging by subject of pre-Revolution Russian books and of works in the field of belles-lettres. With this aid nearly 32,000 titles in these two categories were cataloged by June 30, 1954. It is expected that this work will be completed by the end of 1954, and that there will then be available for the first time a comprehensive record of all the Cyrillic publications contained in the major libraries of this country. Negotiations are under way with a commercial firm looking toward the publication of the completed catalog in microprint form in order to make its contents widely available at a reasonable cost.

Binding and Repair of Materials

The interdepartmental Binding Committee, which was established in 1952,

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completed its intensive study of the Library's binding program and submitted its final report in April 1954. Its recommendations prescribed in some detail publications to be bound, to be microfilmed, and to be serviced in unbound form. They set up a system of priorities and defined the types of publications to be included in each category. Other recommendations pertained to styles of binding, binding materials, finishing, lettering, and standardization and simplification of procedures. George E. Smith, chairman of the committee and Chief of the Binding Division, is conducting a survey of arrearages in binding as the basis for a long-range plan for a binding program.

About 60,000 volumes were forwarded for binding during the year and some 30,000 pamphlets were placed in photomount binders. Approximately 27,500 maps and more than 50,000 manuscripts were laminated. Preservative measures were applied to 30,000 prints and photographs, 1,150 newspaper volumes, and 1,935 rare books. Mention was made in last year's *Annual Report* of the establishment of a repair station at which books in the early stages of disrepair are treated with a liquid plastic adhesive. This station was in full operation during fiscal 1954 and effectively restored some 12,000 volumes in active circulation that would otherwise have required rebinding, a considerably more expensive and time-consuming operation. Other statistics on the binding and repair of materials are contained in Appendix VIII.

Card Distribution

The Library performs one of its most important services by printing catalog cards representing its holdings and those of cooperating libraries and making these cards available to other libraries throughout the world. Efforts to improve this service are continuous. Last year's *Annual Report* described the "all-the-books" plan, designed to make printed cards for new books available by the time the books themselves are released. It also described the allied program under which the Library's catalog card numbers are printed in the books themselves, enabling libraries to order printed cards by number and thus to obtain them quickly and economically.

The response to both these efforts has been extraordinary. During the year 686 publishers sent the Library advance copies of all their new books (8,064 titles) for rush cataloging and for selection for review purposes by the *United States Quarterly Book Review*. Some 525 publishers (as compared with 300 last year) requested and received 10,779 preassigned card numbers for printing in their new publications. The Card Division also supplied 3,046 numbers to the book-trade journals that list current publications and 7,686 numbers to the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* and the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*.

More sales were made and more money was turned into the United States Treasury in fiscal 1954 than in any previous year in the history of the Card Division. More than 22,340,000 cards were sold as compared with 21,180,000 cards in fiscal 1953. The net revenue realized from the sale of these cards was $913,000, an increase of 6 percent over the $864,000 realized the year before, and the total net receipts from the sale of cards, book catalogs, and technical publications was $1,063,000 as compared with $1,020,000 in fiscal 1953. Complete statistics on card sales and distribution are contained in Appendix IX.

These records were set despite the passing on to subscribers of postage charges pursuant to Public Law 286 of the 83d Congress, which requires Government agencies to bear the cost of all their mailings. Orders for cards for motion pictures and filmstrips continued to increase and the number of films for which cards were available grew from 8,800 to 13,500. Cards were also available for 1,285 phonorecords and Library of Congress card numbers were supplied on request to several manufacturers, with the number appearing on the slipcase of the record. For the first time, printed catalog cards were prepared, with the cooperation of the Division for the Blind, for "talking books" (112) and for books in raised characters (44). Cards for Indic books (160), with

the Hindu and Gujarati titles transliterated into the roman alphabet, were, in cooperation with the Orientalia Division, also printed for distribution for the first time.

An eighth, thoroughly revised edition of the *Handbook of Card Distribution* was published, the first since 1944. The reduction of surplus card stock in the noncurrent series, begun 5 years ago, was completed on schedule. This project reclaimed nearly 63,000 card trays for the storage of currently produced cards and released 25,000 square feet of floor space for other uses.

Organization of Special Materials

Activities contributing to the organization of the special materials in the custody of the Reference Department deserve special mention. Representatives of several divisions of the Reference Department have participated in the work of processing committees relating to their areas and have been especially active in the development of codes for the description of books for the blind, phonorecords, and manuscripts.

Altogether more than 80,000 man hours were expended in the Reference Department for processing work. This included the sorting or arranging of about 5,300,000 pieces, the preliminary cataloging of nearly 25,000 items, the descriptive cataloging of nearly 44,000 items, the preparation of over 93,000 pieces for binding or other treatment, the arranging and filing of over 560,000 cards, and the numerous other processing tasks that are indispensable to the reference services.

The Division for the Blind.—The year was marked by the beginning of centralized cataloging of books for the blind. Catalog cards are prepared by the Division for the Blind, edited by the Descriptive Cataloging Division, printed by the Government Printing Office, and distributed without charge to regional libraries by the Card Division. The first cards for talking books will be sent to the regional libraries early in fiscal 1955 and those for press Braille books will also be distributed when the volumes are released by the embossing houses. During the year, 1,114 volumes in Braille, 24 volumes in Moon type, and 1,735 containers of talking books were prepared for the shelves by the staff of the division.

In addition to conventional cataloging operations the organization of materials for the blind requires certain special activities. The fact that blind and near-blind assistants participate in the lending process makes necessary the preparation of book labels in Braille, the handlettering of call numbers in large characters, and similar devices. As in past years, this work was done by a small corps of local volunteers, who contributed 1,000 hours to these tasks.

The Manuscripts Division.—The huge bulk and great diversity of the material received by this division make its organization a problem of immense proportions. In fiscal 1954, 544,600 manuscripts were processed for use; this represents a decline from last year's record achievement largely because the collections required a more definitive arrangement than those dealt with the previous year. All material in the manuscripts accession arrearage had been assigned permanent numbers by the end of the year, and 625 of these groups were processed during the year, leaving about 1,000 groups to be organized.

Among the groups of papers on which work was done during the year but not completed were those of William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and Cordell Hull. Collections that were organized for use during the year included, among others, those of the papers of Norman H. Davis, the Ewing family, John Hay, and Peyton C. March. A list of Walt Whitman manuscripts was compiled. Registers, totaling 409 pages, of 25 groups were prepared. These registers, which are available for interlibrary loan, described, for example, the papers of Ray Stannard Baker, Norman H. Davis, John Hay, Edwin Markham, and William Howard Taft. The project for indexing the John B. Stetson, Jr., collection of Spanish transcripts was completed and the index was microfilmed.

The Map Division.—The problem of organizing a collection of 2,225,000 maps and 20,000 atlases with inadequate personnel has been faced realistically by concentrating all available staff time on

completing certain projects. They are:

(1) Attaining catalog control over the atlas collection. This is accomplished by cataloging the atlases for a dictionary catalog and for a classified shelflist that brings together the cards for atlases by area. More than 1,400 atlases have been cataloged and 1,500 classified in the past year. It is estimated that the collection of 20,000 will be completely cataloged in 3 years.

(2) Reporting annually for publication in the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale* all United States maps received. During fiscal 1954 the report was completed for the calendar year 1953 on all foreign-area maps made in the United States, and the report on maps of domestic areas will be completed early in fiscal 1955.

(3) Developing a catalog of some 2,500 reference books shelved in the Map Division's Reading Room.

(4) Establishing a visible file record of the 166 serials received and shelved temporarily in the Map Division.

(5) Operating a summer project in which, as in past years, graduate students and map librarians from other institutions accession, index, and file maps into the reference collection. They also stockpile surplus maps for distribution to their own and to other institutions. In this way the accumulation of backlogs from year to year is prevented and decentralized collections of maps are built up in other parts of the country, a process that is mutually advantageous to the Map Division and to the other institutions. In fiscal 1954, it was necessary for the summer project employees to devote a large part of their time to rearranging the collections moved from the Main Building to the Annex.

In addition to the above activities the Map Processing Section indexed 32,000 set-map sheets, titled 14,000 maps and charts, and filed nearly 50,000 new maps.

The Music Division.—A small corps of deck attendants, who shelve books and file sheet music, prepared 4,103 volumes for binding. By determined effort, an accumulation of unfiled sheet music was reduced, releasing about 15,000 pieces for use.

The Orientalia Division.—This division sorted or arranged 316,379 items. Volumes prepared for binding totaled 4,492, and 10,356 items were cataloged.

The Chinese and Japanese Sections made progress in recording and assembling for binding the backlog of material transferred in past years from the Washington Document Center and from other sources. Duplicates were eliminated and a workable serial record established for Chinese serials. A number of newspapers were put in order and bound.

Cooperative copy for catalog cards submitted by other libraries was reproduced as usual; 3,353 Chinese and 3,590 Japanese titles were so cataloged during the year. In addition, the Chinese Section cataloged 2,040 titles and the Japanese Section 1,291 titles. Some 79,337 Chinese and 89,862 Japanese items were sorted and arranged, and 1,140 Chinese and 1,738 Japanese items were prepared for binding. With the publication of the *Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868–1945, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949–1951,* there is now a guide to the Library's 2,000,000 feet of microfilms of Japanese archives.

The Hebraic Section concluded in fiscal 1954 that its dictionary catalog of Western-language materials should no longer be maintained because it duplicated information contained in the nearby Annex Catalog and because it consumed manpower needed elsewhere. It was therefore discontinued.

In anticipation of the microfilming of the Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO author card catalog of Yiddish titles, the Section concentrated on editing the Hebraic Union Catalog and removing duplicates to accommodate the new influx. To complete the filing of the accumulated backlog of some 135,000 Library of Congress printed cards and 41,000 cards from 32 contributing libraries required many hours of continuous application, and the end was not in sight at the close of the year. During the year 25,549 cards were filed and 32,579 withdrawn. Even before the arrival of the YIVO cards and 5,000 cards from the Leaf Library of the College of Jewish Studies in Chicago, it became apparent that merging the Hebraic Section

catalog with the Hebraic Union Catalog would result in considerable economy and effect better reference control of the subject fields concerned. Although all the results will not become known for at least another year, the advantages already gained through this operation more than warrant the undertaking.

By the end of the year 27,000 YIVO cards had been received in the form of microfilm enlargements. They, with the Library's Yiddish holdings of about 10,500 titles and cards for the rich collections of the New York Public Library, Yale and Columbia Universities, and the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, will represent the largest number of cards for Yiddish materials ever assembled. For modern Yiddish at least 90 percent completeness is assured. When finally edited and published, this catalog will prove an effective reference and bibliographic tool.

Other processing activities in the Hebraic Section included the sorting or arranging of 25,135 items, the preparation for binding of 547 volumes or items, and the arranging and filing of 63,450 cards.

The Near East Section.—Attention was directed during the year mainly to the processing of materials in the Arabic language and alphabet. Some progress was made in this respect and in the organizing of the processing arrearage. By the end of the year the arrearage in the Section's major languages was smaller than it has been since 1949. Some 93,618 items were sorted and arranged; preliminary cards were prepared for 534 titles; 957 items were arranged by subject; 10,363 new items were shelved or filed; 1,225 volumes were sent to the bindery; and 29,758 cards were arranged and filed.

The South Asia Section.—The principal concern of this section was the planning of the cataloging of vernacular books. Work was also done on transliteration tables, proposed revisions of an addition to American Library Association and Library of Congress cataloging rules, and the revision of the Library of Congress classification schedule for Indic languages and literature. Transliteration tables for the languages of Ceylon, India, and Pakistan were revised and published in *Cataloging Service* for January 1954.

In carrying out its responsibility for the custody of vernacular materials, the section began a shelflist and a dictionary catalog of these materials. With the assistance of a Rockefeller Foundation grant, a card catalog of over 2,000 vernacular serials and newspapers published in Southern Asia was compiled and a list made of the Library's monographic holdings in Indian history for the period since 1857. In the past year 746 Hindi and Gujarati books were fully cataloged in cooperation with the Processing Department, and plans were being made for cataloging Indoesian, Burmese, Urdu, and Tibetan books. Other processing activities included sorting or arranging 51,415 items and filing or arranging 21,075 cards.

The Microfilm Reading Room.—Microfilm requires special processing treatment in addition to cataloging; this includes, in many cases, technical preparation, editing, rearranging, adding leaders, spooling, and boxing. In the past year the Microfilm Reading Room processed 3,428 reels; 4,835 separate items were cataloged; and 17,464 cards were added to its files.

The Motion Picture Collection.—An important step toward the control of this material was taken during fiscal 1954 through the cooperation of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In connection with its project for transferring the Library's unique collection of early paper prints to cellulose acetate film, the Academy very kindly made available the services of its librarian, Elizabeth Franklin, to identify and catalog the paper prints.

It is believed that of the 6,000 titles listed in *Motion Pictures, 1894–1912,* more than 3,000 are still in existence. Miss Franklin identified and described 800 by the end of the year, making use of information on the film itself and in the original copyright application as well as in the printed catalog. In the case of Edison films, further information has become available through the generous loan of data from the files of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation and Museum. It is hoped that a complete inventory of the pa-

per print collection will result from this project, and that a dictionary card file (by title of film, name of claimant, and broad subject headings) can be established.

The Prints and Photographs Division.—Some degree of subject control over large quantities of pictures was made possible by sorting into lots certain groups that can be described as such; 250 of these lots were cataloged in the past year. In addition an attempt was made to obtain control over single pictures of reference value, especially those that have been located only after considerable search. For this purpose a general subject file has been established with the further intention of recording in it the large collections that have already received some kind of subject arrangement. Also intended for listing in this file are some 45,000 photographs received as copyright deposits, which have now been sorted into subject categories. A number of special groups were also sorted; for example, 400 large fashion plates, dating from 1839 to 1914, were made available for reference use. Other processing activities included the jacketing, coding, and filing of over 10,299 single negatives from several large collections and the cataloging of 979 copy negatives. From the Witteman Collection of 140,000 negatives, 2,500 prints were made, documenting American cities and towns in the early part of the century. Altogether, over 50,000 items were organized by subject or cataloged and 7,494 cards were added to the division's catalogs and special indexes.

The Rare Books Division.—The organization of the division's special collections continued to be the major concern in processing. A separate dictionary catalog of the Rosenwald Collection has been maintained as well as a chronological file for the material that has been added to the Rosenwald Collection since December 1952. (A catalog of Rosenwald books received before December 1952 has recently been published, as reported elsewhere.) Work on revising and completing the Toner Collection shelflist and dictionary catalog continued with 1,018 volumes checked and 644 printed cards added to the files.

Early in the fiscal year the checking of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* was completed. Of the 35,854 titles that he describes in his 12 volumes covering the years 1639–1798 and 1799 (letters A–M only), the Library of Congress possesses 14,509 in the original, or 40.4 percent, and 893 titles or an additional 2.4 percent, in photostat. As a result of this survey it was revealed that the Library has 2,203 titles, including 378 photostatic copies, that fall within this period but were unknown to Evans. Detailed bibliographical descriptions of 1,970 of these entries had been completed by the end of the year and were being considered for publication.

The processing of the Jean Hersholt collection of Hans Christian Anderseniana was completed during the year and a catalog was prepared and sent to the printers. In addition 14,676 cards were filed and 5,972 books and pamphlets and 61 broadsides were cataloged.

The Serials Division.—Because of their bulk, serials present a formidable problem of organization. In the course of the year some 3,100,000 pieces, or three-quarters of the Library's total reported receipts, came to the Serials Division. They were added to the 7,500,000 pieces already in the Division's custody and were subjected to the customary processing operations of binding preparation and recording. A total of 27,308 volumes were prepared for binding; records of volumes sent for binding were annotated for some 12,000 periodicals, 9,000 government serials, and 3,000 newspapers; 3,150 new periodical titles were listed by title or issuing agency and title, by subject, and by country; 1,000 new government documents were recorded; approximately 2,800 sample titles were listed; and 150 new newspapers were recorded.

Considerable progress can be reported in the final disposition of periodicals, either through preparation for binding or through discarding, at a rate greater than that at which they were received.

CHAPTER III

Special Services to Congress

ALTHOUGH the Library of Congress has grown since it was established in 1800 from a small parliamentary library to a research library of almost unlimited scope, its primary responsibility is, as it has always been, to meet the needs of Congress. The growth of the Library, in fact, has paralleled the expansion of Congressional responsibilities, as the United States has extended from a cluster of Eastern Seaboard States across the Continent and as its interests and concerns have become global.

The Library's efforts to acquire materials on a world-wide scale and to organize those materials for use, described in the two preceding chapters, are basic to effective service to Congress. The Legislative Reference Service, created in the Library 40 years ago to give special attention to the needs of Congress and recognized as a principal information and research arm of the legislative branch by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, depends, however, not only upon having necessary materials at hand but upon assistance from the Reference Department, the Law Library, and indeed the whole Library.

Reference and Research for Congress

The fiscal year 1954 recorded an all-time high in research and reference work for the Members and Committees of Congress. From these sources about 69,000 requests for information were received and answered by the Library. Thirty-three thousand of these replies were made almost immediately, about half by the Legislative Reference Service and half by other departments. To answer 36,000 of the inquiries research was required, some of it very extensive; 35,000 requests were handled by the Legislative Reference Service and the rest drew upon the skills of specialists in other parts of the Library, notably in the Foreign Law Section of the Law Library, the Copyright Office, and the Reference Department's special divisions, such as Manuscripts, Map, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, Science, and Rare Books. LRS, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1946, is staffed with experts in most of the major fields of Congressional concern, but not all fields are covered, and the efficiency and quality of service to Congress is greatly increased by the use of area and subject specialists throughout the Library.

The preparation of reports, usually analytical, represents the highest level of service performed for Congress. The Legislative Reference Service compiled 3,007 of them in fiscal 1954, an increase of 373 over fiscal 1953.

One of the most pronounced trends connected with these reports during the past year has been their individualization to meet the needs of particular Members or Committees. The general report, prepared to satisfy a number of similar inquiries, has been less frequently used than formerly. In fiscal 1951, the individualized report made up 52 percent and the generally available report made up 48 percent of the more important reports prepared. During the past fiscal year the corresponding numbers were 86 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

The increasing interest of Congress in other countries was reflected in a series of

especially important assignments to the Library. Under the sponsorship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, several studies of "Tensions within the Soviet Captive Countries" appeared as Senate Documents. They were prepared under the general editorship of Sergius Yakobson, LRS Senior Specialist in Eastern European Affairs and Chief of the Slavic and East European Division of the Reference Department. The following were the countries treated and the authors of the studies:

Bulgaria—Marin Pundeff, Mid-European Law Project, Foreign Law Section, Law Library

Rumania—F. C. Nano, East European Accessions List Project, Exchange and Gift Division, Processing Department

Germany—Harry J. Krould, Special Assistant on Europe and Africa, Reference Department

Czechoslovakia—Henry Nosek, Alois Bohmer, and Stephen Kocvara, Mid-European Law Project, Foreign Law Section, Law Library

Hungary—Bela T. Kardos, Slavic and East European Division, Reference Department

Albania—Kemal Vokopola, Slavic and East European Division, Reference Department; and William A. Coblenz, Legislative Reference Service

Poland—Leonard Beck, Air Information Division, Reference Department.

The Mid-European Law Project rendered notable assistance to the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression. Drawing heavily upon the specialized knowledge of the Project's staff, the Legislative Reference Service completed a historical study of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, designed to be definitive as regards the steps by which these Nations were brought under Soviet domination; it will be published by the Committee in the near future. Although this study represents the high point in the Project's Congressional service, the Foreign Law Section as a whole responded to no fewer than 357 requests from Members and Committees—nearly double the number of inquiries handled in fiscal 1953. The answers supplied totaled 824 pages of information, and the laws of 18 jurisdictions and as many different languages were involved.

Several members of the Legislative Reference Service staff worked closely with Committees of one or both Houses during all stages of certain important legislation, including executive sessions. Walter W. Wilcox, Senior Specialist in Agriculture, served the House Agriculture Committee in this manner, and accompanied the Committee as its expert during its national tour of inquiry into the farm situation. The House and Senate Subcommittees on Indian Affairs, meeting jointly, used W. H. Gilbert for preliminary staff work on legislation designed to terminate Federal guardianship over certain tribes and then retained his services as counsel during the hearings and executive sessions, which resulted in legislation relating to six tribes. The Education Subcommittees of both Houses continued use of the services of Charles A. Quattlebaum, Specialist in Education, especially in connection with consideration of Federal aid to school construction. Francis R. Valeo, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division, was assigned to assist Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the organization of studies looking to revision of the United Nations Charter, while the studies themselves were to a considerable degree undertaken by other members of the Legislative Reference Service staff.

For perhaps the first time the Service provided services of significant character in connection with the military aspects of national defense. Eilene Galloway and Carey Brewer, LRS Specialists, prepared several reports for the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Subcommittee on the Armed Services of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. Among the topics considered were the organization of the Department of Defense, our policy toward reserves, the "new look" in defense, and the role of air power.

Internal security and Congressional investigatory procedures figured prominently in Congressional interest. Handbooks on these subjects published during the year were the work of the American Law Division. They were *Congressional Power of Investigation,* by Frank B. Horne (Senate Document No. 99), and *Internal Security Manual,* by Mollie Z. Margolin (Senate Document No. 47). Other members of this Division, of the Senior Specialists Division, and of the Government Division also gave a large part of their time to answering inquiries in these fields.

Translations made in response to Congressional requests continued to be an important part of the Library's service to Congress. More than 1,000 translations were furnished. Those in the most-used languages—German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish—are, for the most part, taken care of by the Legislative Reference Service. East European and Asiatic languages are handled by members of the staffs of the Law Library and its Mid-European Law Project, the Orientalia Division, the East European Accessions List Project of the Exchange and Gift Division, and the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

One hundred ninety-seven charts and graphs were supplied by LRS in comparison with 134 in fiscal 1953. Twenty-eight series of hearings were indexed, mostly by the Congressional Documents Section of the American Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service. Photostats supplied were reduced from 2,945 to 2,706.

The Office of the Secretary of the Library, assisted by the Legislative Reference Service, helped several Congressional offices improve their filing systems. Projects were completed in the offices of two Senators and one Representative.

As the result of criticism by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and of a recommendation contained in its report on the legislative-judiciary appropriations for fiscal year 1955 (House Report 1614) the Legislative Reference Service has desisted from drafting bills for members of the House of Representatives. This service, previously given only when the usual facilities available to Members were overtaxed, had never exceeded the drafting of more than 40 bills a year. Meanwhile, however, the Senate has given no directive and individual Senators continue to insist upon the service.

There was a substantial increase in the amount of reimbursement of the Legislative Reference Service for the more extensive projects undertaken for Committees and for Joint Congressional-Presidential or Mixed Commissions. Policy in the matter was laid down by the Committee on House Administration in a letter from its Chairman to the Director of the Service under date of July 14, 1953; it called for reimbursement in the event that exclusive or earmarked service exceeded 2 man-months on a given inquiry or assignment.

During the year reimbursements totaled $57,883 as compared with slightly more than $30,000 in fiscal 1953. This sum was for the following projects:

- Senate Foreign Relations Committee for studies relating to revision of the U. N. Charter
- House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for studies on American Indian Affairs
- House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on International Operations, for studies relating to personnel systems of the Department of State
- House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Military Operations, for work on a classified project
- Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for research assistance
- Commission on Foreign Economic Policy for research assistance
- Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for studies.

Loan and Other Services

As usual, every Congressman's office made use of the loan service during the year. Nearly 33,000 items drawn from all parts of the collections were supplied

through the Library's Loan Division. Almost 85 percent of the items requested were sent immediately; an additional 14 percent were supplied as soon as possible thereafter, and only about 1 percent of the requests could not be filled. The Serials Division lent 900 bound volumes and 16,500 unbound newspapers directly to Members; this represented 75 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of the total number of loans of these types of material. In addition the division furnished 1,000 bound volumes and 3,600 unbound periodicals and newspapers to the Legislative Reference Service for its use in serving Congress. The Law Library lent 6,100 pieces. The priority of Congress is absolute in the matter of loans, and recall procedures are instituted immediately if an item desired is out on loan to a non-Congressional borrower.

Approximately 15,000 requests from constituents were referred to the Library by Members' offices. Most of them were handled by Legislative Reference Service, with valuable assistance from other divisions in special instances.

Special reading rooms and study facilities are available to Members and their staffs over and above those available to the general public. Two reading rooms, the Congressional Reading Room in the Main Library Building and the Law Library in the Capitol, are exclusively for their use. During the year readers in the former totaled 3,643 as compared to 3,325 in fiscal 1953, and some 2,000 used the Law Library. Books issued for use on the premises totaled 19,855 in the Congressional Reading Room and 5,700 in the Law Library in the Capitol, and items charged were 3,520 and 6,100, respectively. Eighty-seven out of 99 Senators and 143 out of 438 Representatives used the Law Library facilities during the past session. Special study room facilities were provided for 32 Members and Committees by the Stack and Reader Division.

LRS Publications

The outstanding publication of the year was the *Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation.* Under the general editorship of Edward S. Corwin, the text of the volume was completed during fiscal 1953. The task of seeing it through to publication was ably performed by Norman Small, assistant editor and a member of the American Law Division. The work came off the press in the autumn of 1953 and the reviews have been uniformly favorable. Sales have already approached 10,000 and are mounting steadily. Proposed originally by Senator Alexander Wiley and sponsored by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses, it appeared as Senate Document No. 170, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Dr. Corwin was cited for his work on this volume by the contributors to the 1953 *Annual Survey of American Law* who dedicated this book to him as "the citizen who in their judgment has made the most significant contribution during the year to the law."

The Digest of Public General Bills, which is issued monthly during each session of Congress, improved its production schedule during the year. Bills handled for digesting came to 5,176, as compared with 4,639 during the corresponding period of the 82d Congress. At the suggestion of Representative Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, the House Appropriations Subcommittee has asked that in the future important House and Senate resolutions be included in the *Digest* in addition to the bills and joint resolutions presently digested.

As in other years a considerable number of Legislative Reference Service reports appeared as Congressional documents or were inserted into the *Congressional Record.* The number of them that appeared during the year was 83 compared with 36 last year. A list of those so published constitutes part B of Appendix II.

Administrative Developments in LRS

The only major administrative change of the year was the reorganization of the Library Services Division, where two units dealing with the classification of source materials and with bibliography were combined into one. Each of the four mem-

bers of this unit specializes in a given broad area, ascertaining the needs of the research staff in that area, selecting and classifying materials for the files, and preparing and circulating to members of the research staff bibliographical cards of the latest significant publications. The responsibilities of the Assistant Chief of the division were combined with those of the Service Librarian, he in turn was given an assistant, and the staff of the division was reduced from 16 to 13. Once again there was little turnover in the staff. Of the 130 permanent employees on July 1, 1953, 120 were still on the rolls on June 30, 1954.

January to June are the months normally marking the peak of legislative activity. The increase in workload during these months has been continuous over the years. The virtually year-round sessions that marked the war and immediate postwar periods, however, have in recent years been replaced by sessions that end in early August, and the recesses of about 5 months must be taken into account in staff and program planning. Whenever practicable LRS defers answering inquiries that will require lengthy replies until the recess, when it concentrates on preparing thorough reports in preparation for the work of the next session. Moreover, certain Committees have made it a practice to confer with the Director or members of his staff at the close of a session and to plan a program of work preparatory to the next session. As a result, the number of inquiries requiring more than one man-week of work that are handled in an average month during the recess has been 55.7 percent greater than the number handled in an average month during the session itself.

CHAPTER IV

The Reference Services

THE REFERENCE SERVICES consist of those methods, processes, and personal interventions by which the Library brings the records in its custody to bear upon contemporary needs. To serve effectively the agencies of a complex Government, the scholarly world, the librarians of the Nation, the hundreds of thousands of inquirers who come to it each year, and the multitude of correspondents who look to it for the answers to their questions, it employs many means. In human terms, these include the talents of those who perform tasks on the vast assembly-lines behind the scenes as well as the expert knowledge of many specialists who interpret the collections; in terms of processes, they consist of guiding inquirers to the materials that will satisfy their inquiries, lending material outside the Library, preparing bibliographies and other tools of librarianship, and many other activities. How these services have operated during the year is the subject of this chapter.

Service of Materials

Within the Library itself more than 1,300,000 volumes and 700,000 other units, including unbound serials and parts, maps, manuscripts, prints, and photographs, were used during the year. Two-thirds of the volumes were served by the staff of the Stack and Reader Division, which handled nearly a million call slips submitted by approximately 500,000 readers in the Library's 2 general reading rooms. To provide this book service most expeditiously it is necessary to reshelve all books as soon as readers finish with them. All told, more than a million volumes were replaced on the shelves; this figure includes volumes used by the staff of the Library in its reference work for Congress and others as well as by readers enjoying special study and stack privileges.

In happy contrast to last year's count of only 19,956 shelves read to insure that books were placed in the right order, a total of 81,818 were read in fiscal 1954. This was made possible by a provision in the appropriation for two additional deck attendants. Hand-in-hand with this housekeeping operation goes the control of volumes taken from the shelves for considerable periods. The staff of the Central Charge File, where books withdrawn for more than 24 hours are recorded, filed 419,569 charges and checked 395,759 releases; it answered nearly 20,000 inquiries for unlocated volumes, of which more than half were successfully located; and it checked 118,850 readers' call slips that had been marked "Not on Shelf." It located 47,863 of these titles.

Another aspect of this service stems from the uneven development of the general collections. Research in the sciences and the humanities takes unpredictable courses. The opening-up of new fields of study, or the increase in the emphasis on particular areas or subjects, are always reflected in a growth of literature written about them; in terms of library economy, this in turn accelerates the acquisition of books in various classes or subclasses of the collection. Thus parts of the stacks that had once been neatly kept precincts gradually become overpopulated communities. In the interest of good service, something has to be done to avoid lengthy day-by-day searches for volumes called for by the public. During the year no fewer than 50,402 shelves

of books had to be shifted and rearranged. Despite this, 2,659 special searches had to be made for unlocated books; 94 percent of them were brought to light.

Two rapidly growing sections of the Stack and Reader Division presented urgent service problems. The Custodian of the Motion Picture Collection, with one assistant, kept surveillance over 57,000,000 feet of film, to which nearly 3,000,000 more were added during the year, representing approximately 862 titles. He successfully disposed of 6,000,000 feet of surplus duplicate nitrate film, cutting down storage expenses on this highly inflammable material; and he performed such reference service as was possible in the absence of any provision therefor, answering 211 letters and many telephone inquiries. The Microfilm Reading Room, which has charge of 27,249 reels of microfilm, 8,388 microcards, and the Delta Collection, served 1,487 readers.

The Serials Division received, sorted, and shelved more than 3,100,000 issues of periodicals and newspapers; served 72,000 bound newspaper volumes and 553,000 unbound pieces in the Newspaper Reading Room, the Periodicals Reading Room, and the Government Publications Reading Room; prepared 607,275 items for binding in 28,447 volumes; and recorded 3,150 new periodical titles, approximately 1,000 new titles of government publications, and 2,875 titles of periodicals of which only sample copies were to be retained for the Library's collection. For the past 5 years there has been slow but constant growth in the arrearage of material scheduled for binding. A concerted attack on the problem has now achieved currency for nonofficial periodicals—the first step in a long-range program to remedy circumstances that hamper the use of these important contemporary sources of information.

The Map Division renders service on maps, atlases, charts, globes, relief models, geographic and cartographic reference books, pamphlets, periodicals, and associated bibliographies and card catalogs. A somewhat curtailed staff, the members of which frequently have to do double duty in processing new receipts and in serving the public, provided readers with 1,541 volumes and 23,323 other pieces from a rapidly growing collection, which now comprises more than 2,000,000 maps and views, nearly 21,000 atlases, 138 globes, and 8,600 reference volumes and catalogs.

The Manuscripts Division's readers used about 60,000 pieces (10,000 more than last year) from the division's holdings of more than 14,000,000 items. Members of university and college history departments and their graduate students—more than 200 of each—were the main users, but several hundred others consulted these rich sources for American history and civilization.

The Library's picture collection—fine prints, historical prints, original drawings, photographs, negatives, posters, and other graphic material in custody of the Prints and Photographs Division—is perhaps the largest in the United States. It is outstanding in drawings and other records of early American architecture, historical prints of the 19th century, prints by 20th-century American artists, and documentary photographs of the 19th and early 20th centuries, to name a few categories. There were slight increases both in the use of materials in the Prints and Photographs Division and in their reproduction by the Photoduplication Service for outside users. More than 10,000 items were furnished to readers and more than 15,000 to the Photoduplication Service.

The use of the music collections increased extraordinarily. More than 45,000 volumes were consulted by readers as contrasted with 30,000 the year before, and more than 2,000 items were copied by the Photoduplication Service.

The collections in the custody of the Orientalia Division are of the highest importance for the study of the Near, Middle, and Far East and of South and Southeast Asia. It has become an accepted fact that to understand these areas and their people one must go to writings in the languages of the areas themselves. Use of the vernacular collections, the organization and growth of which are noted elsewhere in

this report, rose to 36,000 volumes and 22,000 other units, including newspapers and serials.

The Rare Books Division, which has charge of the Library's most valuable printed volumes, had 5,537 readers, to whom it served 19,886 books. This was a slight rise over last year's figures of 5,080 and 19,070, respectively.

Slavic monographic materials that have never been integrated into the Library's general collections, unbound Slavic serials, and the reference collection on Slavic subjects are in the custody of the Slavic Room of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. More than 33,000 bound and unbound serials and newspapers emanating from the Soviet Union and its European periphery were used by its readers.

About 202,000 pieces were lent through the Loan Division for use outside the Library. More than half of these items went to Government agencies, 20 percent to Members of Congress, 8 percent to libraries outside the Washington area, and the remainder to officials of the Government and others. The largest single group of loans is represented by 134,000 volumes supplied by the Stack and Reader Division from the general collections. Serials, numbering 31,000 pieces, were second in demand among borrowers. Materials in the social sciences were the subject of 17,440 requests and in science and technology of 22,894 requests, the large demand in these categories being attributable to borrowing by Government research institutions.

The volume of international interlibrary loans, still at a relatively low figure of fewer than 1,000 per year, is nevertheless increasing at the rate of 5 to 10 percent annually; the 360 items lent thus in 1947 more than doubled last fiscal year. The perennial problem of paying for shipping charges has largely been met through the use of international postage coupons and UNESCO book coupons.

The Law Library's statistics of service continued to show a small but steady rise. The low rate of increase during the past 4 years was due to no small extent to the falling-off in the number of students taking law courses locally under the G. I. Bill of Rights and to the decrease in the use of the Law Library in the Capitol after it was moved to quarters in the Senate Library. Last year approximately 255,000 books were issued in the Law Library in the Main Library Building and the Law Library in the Capitol. Of the 250,000 served in the Main Library Building, 81 percent were from the Anglo-American law collections. Of the remainder, 11 percent were in the field of foreign law and 8 percent from the Latin American law collections. Of the books circulated for outside use, 81 percent represented Anglo-American law, 14 percent foreign, and 5 percent Latin American.

Reference Service to the Public

Reference assistance was given to more than 150,000 persons by the staff of the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Advice is given to readers on using the dictionary catalog, specialized bibliographies, and the open shelf reference collections, as well as about the Library's specialized resources. This is followed, when needed, by more immediate assistance, rendered by an experienced staff with an expert knowledge of such fields as literature, history, economics and social science, government documents, fine arts, genealogy, statistics, bibliography, and library science.

Many of the readers, be they students, scholars, Government analysts pursuing official assignments, writers, fact-seekers, or people pursuing inquiries for their personal pleasure, come from far-off places. Special study facilities, insofar as they are available, consisting of study rooms or study desks or a reserved book shelf, are available for the assistance of serious investigators. Many inquirers write in advance to find out what the Library has that bears on their studies and whether there is any condition that will prevent its being ready for them to use when they arrive. Queries of this kind are addressed to every reference and custodial division in the Library.

In the case of maps, manuscripts, music, and prints and photographs, careful searches and surveys must frequently be made by experts on the staff to determine whether enough pertinent material is in the collections to justify an investigator's spending money and time on a trip to Washington to consult it. Often such surveys result in selecting pieces that can be copied by the Photoduplication Service at a cost much less than a journey to the Library would entail. During the year, more than 35,000 items were prepared for photoduplication, and many more were screened and evaluated by the staff.

Similarly, the simple tally of interlibrary loans given above does not reflect the amount of searching done by the Loan Division staff to meet requests when correspondents were hazy about just what they wanted, or when they supplied incomplete or inexact references, or when they asked the Library to indicate informative material for them from its special collections. Often such inquiries also involve work upon the part of the Map, Manuscripts, Music, and Prints and Photographs Divisions.

The pattern of reference correspondence that was described in this section of last year's report has remained virtually unchanged except in quantity. Both the number of actual reference letters written and the number of replies by form letter increased from 22,435 to 26,341 and from 31,584 to 52,518, respectively. Without analyzing individual totals, it is worth noting that even the divisions with small reference staffs contribute substantially to them. The Hispanic Foundation, with only one part-time reference assistant, prepared 413 reference replies; the Map Division sent out 528 and an almost identical number of form letters; and the Orientalia Division 2,070 and 514 form replies, notwithstanding the fact that the small professional staffs of its sections have to divide their time among reference, custodial, processing, and administrative duties.

Collectively, the Library's readers take all knowledge for their province. The range of their interests can be suggested by this sampling from the subjects on which students were working in a single division during a 2-week period last November: the 18th-century novel; Renaissance history; Polish military history; the Hawaiian revolution; liturgy and ceremony in Elizabethan England; self-determination of the United States, 1945–53; international relations; cartooning; the history of the lumber industry in Oregon; determinants of modern social change; papermaking; early Pennsylvania canals; American textbooks; women's rights; the Monroe Doctrine; German resistance to Hitler; the history of photography; honesty; Elizabethan prayer books; cookery; sociology and the law; the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; English prosody; and Aristotle's *Oeconomica.*

The results of these investigations become manifest in many works of scholarship. The manuscript collections alone furnished basic material for at least 26 books published during the year; among them were Bruce Catton's Pulitzer Prize study, *A Stillness at Appomattox*, Mrs. Jane D. Ickes' edition of *The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes,* and the two volumes of *Robert M. La Follette* by Belle Case La Follette and Fola La Follette.

The knowledge possessed by the Library's reference specialists has been employed in the interests of the acquisitions program. At one time in years past, it was one of their regular tasks to scan dealers' lists and recommend additions to the collections, but the great postwar growth of the Library made it necessary to center the primary responsibility for acquisitions in the Processing Department. Both the Reference Department and the Processing Department have become more and more aware of the need for combined effort to improve both the selectivity and the coverage of the Library's acquisitions. Consequently a routine was worked out by which the special information, language competence, and judgment of reference specialists in all the divisions of the Reference Department are drawn upon in checking bibliographies and lists and for recommending acquisitions from every book-producing

area of the globe. Similarly, through a weekly routine of examining what the Library receives from countries covered by blanket-order agreements, the reference specialists are able to suggest ways of adjusting such orders to eliminate having to take much that is not wanted. The savings effected by this and other means make it possible to spend more on older materials that are needed to increase the usefulness of the collections for research. To coordinate these and other activities concerned with developing and organizing the collections and to recommend policies relating to processing operations that are carried on in the Reference Department or that affect its services, the position of Assistant Director of the Reference Department was created.

The Law Library served more than 55,000 readers in its reading rooms in the main Library building and answered nearly 14,000 reference requests telephoned in by Government agencies and the general public. Its readers consisted of staff members of other Government agencies, members of the bars of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, research workers, professors of law and law students, local teachers of subjects other than law, and the general public. They addressed approximately 56,000 questions to the staff, 79 percent of these being answered in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room, 3 percent by the American-British Law Research Unit, 13 percent by the Latin American Law Section, and 5 percent by the Foreign Law Section. Research in foreign law calls for the application of differing techniques to unfamiliar materials in foreign languages, and consequently the number of conferences required to analyze the reader's problems and to assist him in selecting and interpreting his materials is greater than in other fields. The statistics show that 65 percent of all the Law Library's reference conferences were held by the Foreign Law Section, while 20 percent were held by the American-British Law Section and 15 percent by the Latin American Law Section.

Many of those who are engaged in legal research come to the Law Library for long periods of time. Members of the staff of the Department of Commerce used the Latin American collections to compile a series explaining to American businessmen what local conditions they must meet when they want to open outlets in countries below the Rio Grande. So also did readers from the Pan American Union in preparing statements about the laws of Latin American countries. Melquiades Gamboa, Philippine representative to the United Nations, spent much time in the Law Library bringing up to date his *Introduction to Philippine Law*. Another frequent visitor was the editor of a Latin American tax service, who found that he can obtain current legal information more conveniently in the Library of Congress than elsewhere.

Units of the Federal Government in Washington and elsewhere received written assistance from the Law Library in the form of replies to letters, bibliographies, translations, and special studies. Not including service to Congress, 554 letters, 40 bibliographies, 76 pages of translations, and 1,183 pages of special studies were prepared. The special studies covered such topics as the laws that governed Pakistan before the adoption of a new constitution and the enactment of an independent judicial system; the influence of British statutory law on the American legal system; the legislative system of the island of Guernsey; procedures in setting up foreign and domestic corporations in El Salvador; Latin American tax legislation, with reference to profits obtained by leasing film and motion pictures; recent legislation and periodical literature of Guatemala and other Central American Republics; the sources of criminal law and procedure in Norway and Denmark; awards for military inventions in France and Germany; family law in Palestine and Transjordan; and the establishment and operation of free ports.

Bibliographies, Indexes, and Catalogs

Another form of reference service performed by the Library was the preparation of bibliographies—published or unpub-

lished lists of references to books or periodicals, with or without commentary.

A union list of *Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers, 1917–1953,* compiled by Paul L. Horecky of the Slavic and East European Division, records 859 newspapers issued within the territory of the present Soviet Union and held by libraries in the United States as of May 1953. The rapid exhaustion of a preliminary working list that had been distributed to libraries and Government agencies had indicated clearly the need for such a comprehensive, definitive, and more widely available list.

A new publication, *Introduction to Asia,* will be added during fiscal 1955 to the Library's series of bibliographical guides to continental areas, forming a companion volume to *Introduction to Africa* (1952) and *Introduction to Europe* (1950). Compiled by Lau-King Quan, former Consultant on International Aspects of Far Eastern Problems, and by the Orientalia Division, it is designed as a general reading guide for the layman to writings on Asia and the Near and Middle East. In typescript form it was used during the year by the United States Information Agency to compile a list of books on Asia that have been published in the United States since 1945. *The United States and Europe, 1951–1952: A Bibliographical Survey of Thought Expressed in American and British Writings of 1951–1952,* prepared by the staff of the former European Affairs Division, appeared during the year; and *Research and Information on Africa: Continuing Sources,* compiled by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was scheduled to appear in October 1954.

In the Hispanic field, the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (vol. 16) for 1950 was issued, copy for the 1951 volume was sent to the printer, and work was begun on the 1952 issue. This is an annual review of publications in the humanities and social sciences to which eminent Hispanic scholars throughout the hemisphere contribute. A section on sociology was included for the first time in the 1951 issue, another innovation of which was the combined subject-author index. The Hispanic Foundation and the Manuscripts Division also edited for publication in fiscal 1955 a complete list of Spanish *residencias,* a valuable guide to administrative summaries of the activities of Spanish colonial governors in the New World and the Philippines. It was compiled by José de la Peña, Director of the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain.

The third volume of the *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson,* edited by Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, was published. It contains bibliographical descriptions of the books that Jefferson classified under the heading of "Politics," in addition to comments on and references to them selected from Jefferson's papers. Copy for the fourth volume was delivered to the printer at the end of the fiscal year. This scholarly monument to the memory of the third President, whose library was sold to the Government in 1815 and became the starting-point for the present vast collections of the Library, will be concluded with a fifth volume, containing an index to the entire work. A grant to complete the copy that remains to be prepared was received from the Eli Lilly Foundation at the close of the fiscal year.

Donald H. Mugridge, Fellow in American History, continued compiling an extensive bibliography of books valuable for the study and understanding of American history and civilization. He was assisted by Blanche P. McCrum, who prepared the entries for American literature, and by other staff members. The bibliography is expected to be ready for publication during fiscal 1955. Phyllis G. Carter, Chief of the Census Library Project, compiled annotated bibliographies, which appeared during the year, of statistical bulletins and statistical year books of the various Nations of the world. Other publications prepared by the General Reference and Bibliography Division were a list of *Library of Congress Publications in Print . . . June 30, 1953,* supplementing a larger list previously issued that had carried the record through the beginning of 1952; a checklist of *Writings and Addresses of Luther Harris Evans, Librarian of Congress, 1945–*

1953; and *Bibliographical Procedures & Style,* a manual for the guidance of bibliographers in the Library, prepared by Blanche P. McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones.

The division also completed work on a list of foreign-language-English dictionaries, to be issued in two parts (general, and special subject dictionaries) and a new edition, revised by Kenton Kilmer, of *Sixty American Poets, 1869–1944,* which had first appeared in 1945 under the editorship of Allen Tate, then the Library's Consultant on Poetry in English. Work was also nearing completion on a compilation of Congressional hearings; a supplement to the *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies,* by John T. Dorosh; *Current National Bibliographies* and a *Guide to Bibliographical Tools for Research in Foreign Affairs,* by Helen F. Conover; and a revision of *Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere,* by James B. Childs.

Publications Prepared in the Library of Congress of Interest to Scientists was revised by the Science Division staff and reissued in mimeographed form. Large numbers were requested during the professional meetings of engineers and physiologists. Other publications relating to scientific and technical materials were prepared on contract.

A Guide to Historical Cartography, by Walter W. Ristow and Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear, is a selective bibliography based on publications most frequently requested of the Map Division. The same division also issued a *Directory of Map Collections in the United States and Canada,* edited by Mrs. Marie C. Goodman. This was a joint project of the Library and the Special Libraries Association.

A major bibliographic event of the year was the appearance of the *Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868–1945, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949–1951,* which has already been mentioned. It is a topical guide to more than 2 million pages of archives relating to every aspect of Japanese foreign affairs, all of them available on microfilm through the Photoduplication Service. It is estimated that in printed form these documents, which are recorded on 2,116 reels of microfilm, would fill 4,000 volumes of 500 pages each. The task of filming this mass of material was directed by Glenn W. Shaw of the Department of State, assisted by Thomas Smith of Stanford University and John Oliver of Duke University. Ten technicians and assistants were provided by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to help on the project. The *Checklist* was compiled by Cecil Uyehara, a former staff member of the Orientalia Division, under the direction of Edwin G. Beal, Chief of the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division.

Two special bibliographic projects were carried out in the Orientalia Division's South Asia Section by Mrs. Brij Bhushan, former research analyst in the division: a card catalog covering more than 2,000 vernacular serials and newspapers published in Southern Asia, with an indication of the holdings of United States libraries, and a list of the Library's monographic holdings in Indian history for the period since 1857. These projects were supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Rare Books Division completed two major publications. *The Rosenwald Collection, a Catalogue of Illustrated Books and Manuscripts, of Books from Celebrated Presses, and of Bindings and Maps, 1150–1950, the Gift of Lessing J. Rosenwald to the Library of Congress* reproduced in handsome letterpress the catalog cards made by the Library for one of the most important gifts it has ever received. A catalog of the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Anderseniana is scheduled to appear in time for the sesquicentennial of the Danish story-teller's birth in 1955. Both catalogs were edited by Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Books Division.

Most of the descriptive work done in the Manuscripts Division was in connection with organizing its holdings for use and has already been mentioned. Stella R. Clemence is continuing in retirement the

work on a definitive calendar of Mexican documents in the Harkness Collection which she commenced as a member of the division's staff (until 1952), and it is nearing completion. A calendar of Baring brothers papers relating to Maine lands was prepared.

A new and enlarged edition of *Pictorial Americana* was nearing completion in the Prints and Photographs Division as the year ended. It is a sales catalog of selected copy negatives of historical prints and photographs of which reproductions may be inexpensively purchased through the Photoduplication Service.

Work proceeded on the first supplementary volume to be published since 1920 of the Library's *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.* It will constitute the fifth volume of this basic guide to the collections of the Map Division.

The Library frequently receives requests for specialized area or subject bibliographies that require an effort comparable to that expended on some of the published bibliographies. Among those prepared during the year were a suggested reference library on world affairs, for the Press Trust of India; a book list on naval strategy, for a proposed curriculum at the Naval War College; and a reading list on refugee problems in India and Pakistan, for the Foreign Operations Administration.

Other bibliographic projects not mentioned here are described in the sections on consultants and reference services by contract. Bibliographic services for the blind will be covered under the section on services to the blind.

Other Publications

While most of the year's publications inevitably related to the description of books or other reference material, the Library also published or participated in the publication of a number of other volumes by the use of transferred funds or in cooperation with commercial publishers.

The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright, Including the Chanute-Wright Letters and Other Papers of Octave Chanute was issued in December 1953 by the McGraw-Hill Company. This two-volume publication, which was widely and favorably reviewed, was prepared by the staff of the former Aeronautics Division under the editorship of Marvin W. McFarland in fulfillment of a contract between the Library and Oberlin College. Custody of the Wright brothers' manuscripts had previously been transferred from Oberlin College to the Library.

Gift funds made possible the subsidization or publication of several studies in the field of music. *Words and Music,* a lecture delivered in the Whittall Pavilion on December 10, 1953, by Archibald T. Davison, professor of music at Harvard University, was published under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund, which also sponsored the lecture. William Treat Upton, who revised Oscar Sonneck's *Bibliography of Early Secular American Music (18th Century),* published by the Library in 1945, was aided with a grant from the Oscar Sonneck Memorial Fund in the Library in his preparation of *William Henry Fry, American Journalist and Composer,* a biography of the little-known man who wrote the first American opera. The book was published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

The Library of Congress "Series in American Civilization," under the general editorship of Ralph Henry Gabriel of Yale University, continued to be a significant contribution in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences. *The American Family in the Twentieth Century,* by John Sirjamaki of Yale University, and *American Scholarship in the Twentieth Century,* a collection of essays edited by Merle Curti of the University of Wisconsin, were two new volumes in the series, which is published by the Harvard University Press. Other titles in press at the end of the year were *The American People in the Twentieth Century,* by Oscar Handlin of Harvard, and *American Farm Life,* by Lowry Nelson of the University of Minnesota. The first volume in the series, which is made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, appeared in 1951. Seven

more are steadily approaching publication.

Several outstanding books in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, so rare that few have had the pleasure of seeing them, are being presented to the public in partial or complete facsimile. *The Florentine Fior di Virtu of 1491,* with an English translation by Nicholas Fersen of the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University, and with reproductions of all the original woodcuts, was published for the Library by Mr. Rosenwald. This finely printed volume was named one of the "Fifty Books of the Year" by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The Library is also assisting Mr. Rosenwald and the Trianon Press of Paris, France, in publishing facsimile editions of several works by William Blake that are in the collection.

The Library's publications relating to recent acquisitions and its technical issuances are mentioned in earlier chapters. A complete list of publications issued during fiscal 1954 is contained in section A of Appendix II.

Poetry and Folksong Recording

The Recording Laboratory is operated without appropriated funds and is dependent for its continuance upon grants-in-aid and the limited sales of its recordings and services. Although it received its usual volume of orders for folksong and poetry recordings (receipts being $28,-132.62, as compared with $27,650.51 last year), its precarious position was emphasized by the virtual exhaustion of its revolving fund for a brief period during the year. It is interesting to note that a summary of the financial situation made on January 1, 1954, revealed that since the Recording Laboratory was established in 1940 the total income has been about $287,000 and the total expenses about $284,000.

In the series of recordings of "Twentieth Century Poetry in English," the Recording Laboratory reissued the T. S. Eliot and Robert Frost albums on long-playing records. It is anticipated that 10 more albums will be issued in long-playing form in the coming year. The Bollingen Foundation grant, under which the series was initiated in 1949, has been expended, and it was impossible to record any new poets.

Another problem stems from the fact that the Recording Laboratory's equipment has long been obsolescent and has been kept in operation largely by the heroic efforts of the Laboratory staff. Certain electronic devices (consoles, line amplifiers, and loud speakers) made available by the Voice of America have been welcome additions.

Three new long-playing records were issued in the "American Folk Music" series, bringing the total number of albums and long-playing records presented for sale in the series to 36, of which 14 were in long-playing form and 22 in 78 r. p. m. albums. The three new records are devoted to music and songs of American Indian tribes. They were edited by Frances Densmore, and their issuance was made possible by a grant from Mrs. E. P. Reese. An additional 10 long-playing records presenting the music of Indians of the Northwest, edited by Willard Rhodes of Columbia University, were scheduled for issue in the fall of 1954. Funds for them were provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

A List of American Folksongs Currently Available on Records, prepared by the Folklore Section in answer to many inquiries, proved extraordinarily useful. Twenty-four phonograph record manufacturers and producers cooperated by supplying listings for this catalog, which contains 1,704 entries.

Reference Services by Contract

The regular reference services financed by funds appropriated directly to the Library frequently cannot meet special demands made by certain Government agencies and other institutions. Insofar as such requests are necessarily dependent upon materials peculiar to the Library's collections or not so well represented elsewhere, the Library has continued to accept contracts to pay the expenses of carrying them out. The most extensive of these con-

tractual services are the continuing programs of the Air Research Division and Air Information Division, operated with funds transferred by the Department of the Air Force, and of the Technical Information Division, which is fully treated in a special chapter of this report on bibliographic services related to Government-sponsored research.

Other special projects undertaken on contract are exemplified by the Science Periodical Unit, which prepared *Scientific and Technical Serial Publications, Soviet Union, 1945-1953* and *Scientific and Technical Serial Publications, United States, 1950–1953* by arrangement with the National Science Foundation. Recording projects have been mentioned previously in this chapter, and exhibits prepared under contract with the United States Information Agency are noted in the chapter on concerts, exhibits, and special events. Similarly, the Census Library Project of the General Reference and Bibliography Division prepared the annual bibliography of recent demographic statistics for the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook* under a contract arrangement with the United Nations Library. This was also published separately in the series of United Nations *Statistical Papers*. For the Inter-American Statistical Institute another contract was made late in the year for a comprehensive and critical bibliography on international statistical standards, to be issued as a working paper for the Third Inter-American Statistical Congress, which will be held in Chile early in 1955. In the Orientalia Division personnel was detailed for several weeks to a Chinese translation project contracted for by the Treasury Department.

A new monthly publication, the *Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature*, was inaugurated with transferred funds. It is prepared by the Library's Scientific Translations Center and lists translations that have been deposited with or lent to the Center by Government agencies, scientific societies, industrial laboratories, universities, and similar organizations. Notices of translations offered for sale by commercial or other translation services are included. The Center was established with funds provided by the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Service by Consultants

Although in many instances the specialization required for reference services can be acquired through experience grounded on appropriate academic preparation, there are some subject fields or areas of interest in which specialization based on concentrated application over the years is a prime requisite. The Library has met its needs in such cases through the appointment of special consultants for varying periods of service. Budgetary reductions toward the close of the fiscal year made it imperative to review all of the Library's functions with respect to their relative indispensability, and forced the regretful decision that consultant appointments could be afforded for the most limited purposes only and for very brief periods of time.

The immediate consequence of this decision was the termination, effective during the fiscal year or soon thereafter, of three consultantships that have furnished reference service at the specialist level and have made valuable contributions to the development of the Library's collections. Thus the Library has had to forego the services of its Consultant in Philosophy, its Hungarian specialist, and its Consultant in Iconography.

David Baumgardt, who had an intimate acquaintance with the Library's collections in philosophy and religion, provided scholarly assistance both to the users of these collections and to the staff. During the years of his consultantship, which he assumed in April 1941, he had made numerous contributions to professional literature.

Bela T. Kardos, Consultant in Hungarian Literature from October 1951, and Hungarian Specialist in the Slavic and East European Division since November 1952, was perhaps the one person on the

staff who combined bibliothecal abilities with a knowledge of the Hungarian language and literature. Because of his rich background in the political and social sciences, his knowledge and skills were immediately recognized and widely exploited. The recent growth of the Library's Hungarian collections is due in great measure to him.

Paul Vanderbilt's association with the Library began in December 1946, when he became Acting Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division. In January 1951 his great interest in the development of the Library's pictorial resources was given wider scope through his appointment as Consultant in Iconography. Through his efforts the Library acquired many significant collections of prints and photographs, and surveys were made of these resources, scattered as many of them are throughout the Library, that emphasized their importance to a wide field of scholarly research. A lasting monument to Mr. Vanderbilt's contributions is contained in his comprehensive *Guide to the Special Collections of Prints and Photographs in the Library of Congress,* which was sent to the printer at the end of the year.

The discontinuance of the European Affairs Division as an organizational unit made it necessary to curtail the Foreign Consultant Program, begun in 1950 under a grant from the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia. Karl-Gustav Landgren, professor at the University of Uppsala, was appointed Consultant in Swedish Economics. Appointments within the German program and the selection of one Foreign Consultant for Austria remain to be announced. Plans for programs in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy had to be dropped, however, although gift funds had already been offered for them. One study made under the program, *Physics and Chemical Sciences in Western Germany,* was published during the year; it was a symposium on current research prepared under the direction of Dietrich Schmidt-Ott.

Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth, the Library's distinguished Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books, retired in February 1954 after more than a decade of service. Dr. Wroth, one of the Nation's outstanding bookmen, continues as Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I.

The services of Elizabeth Franklin, librarian of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, who served at no expense to the Government as Motion Picture Consultant during the year, were described in the chapter on organization of the collections.

The Hispanic Foundation continued its practice of inviting contributing editors of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* to come to the Library for 3-day consultantships to perform this work.

Services to the Blind

The Division for the Blind circulates talking books—books recorded on long-playing phonograph discs—and the equipment upon which blind readers may play back the recordings, and embossed books, that is, books in raised type such as Braille or Moon type.

The lending of books for blind readers has increased steadily year by year. During the calendar year 1953 distribution amounted to 1,221,079 volumes, and containers, which went to 47,774 blind readers in the United States, its Territories, and Insular Possessions.

A total of 350 new titles were published during the calendar year 1953 for distribution by the 28 regional libraries, bringing the entire stock made available for blind readers through the Library's program during the past 22 years to 4,187 titles in Braille, 385 in Moon type, and 2,604 talking books. The total number of volumes or containers of reading material available for the blind of this country was 884,482 at the end of 1953.

To increase the value and availability of this material for the blind, the Library published and distributed through the regional libraries during the year *A Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, Cumulative Supplement, 1948–53.* This combined the supplements of 1948–49 and 1951 with new material released since

then. A reprint was also issued of the *Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1934–1948,* which, with the supplement just mentioned, records all talking-book material thus far published.

The *Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books in Braille,* compiled by the Division for the Blind, was prepared and sent to the printer during the year. This lists 14,000 titles and culminates the efforts of volunteer Braillists over a period of 30 years. Forty-two cooperating agencies and libraries reported their holdings for inclusion in it. A new *Catalog of Press Braille Books Provided by the Library of Congress, Supplement, 1948–51,* combining the 1948–51 supplement with new titles released since 1951, was sent to the printer.

As a result of a resolution proposed at the Conference on Volunteer Activities in Recording and Transcribing Books for the Blind in 1952, centralized cataloging of all titles selected for talking books and press Braille was begun. Cards are to be printed and distributed to the 28 regional libraries. Copies of the *Conference on Volunteer Activities in Recording and Transcribing Books for the Blind: Proceedings, December 1–2, 1952* were distributed to libraries, volunteer agencies, and workers for the blind. The pamphlet, *Volunteer Braille Transcribing,* was published in a revised edition.

A program was begun for distributing surplus Braille material from the collections of the Library of Congress and the 27 other regional libraries through the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc. In addition to furnishing the libraries a means of disposing of unneeded books, this gives the Foundation a source of supply from which to fill requests from organizations abroad.

Selecting books to be reproduced in the expensive reading media used by the blind requires considerable discrimination and effort. It is gratifying, therefore, to observe that a majority of the titles selected for the books for the blind program for the last several years have appeared on such lists as the "Critics' Guide," published in the *Saturday Review,* in a list of "Notable Books of 1953" issued by the American Library Association's Public Libraries Division, and in other book-reviewing media that note outstanding books of the year.

The inclusion of a considerable number of titles for children was primarily the result of advisory assistance given by an American Library Association committee formed last year, composed of members of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, who are specialists in children's literature. Forty-eight of the 216 titles recorded during the year and 27 of the 132 in Braille were selected from the quarterly lists submitted by that committee.

During the year the policies that have governed the selection of titles during the development of the program of books for the blind were reviewed and a document entitled *Book Selection for the Blind,* which explains present policies, was published. It is the policy of the Library to satisfy the needs and interests of blind readers served by the program as fully as the limitations upon the number of titles that can be selected will allow. Since the number of titles that can be selected is limited, it is necessary that books of high quality from the point of view of readability, interest, competence of treatment, and quality of writing should be chosen. A primary aim is to build up a balanced collection that will satisfy a wide diversity of reader interest. Informative works on a broad range of subjects wil be selected, with due allowance being made for the preferences of the preponderance of the readers for fiction and other popularly presented works. In addition to recent publications, older books of enduring quality and continuing interest will be chosen in order to insure balance.

The Division for the Blind evaluates and acts upon the recommendations of the various selection committees, reflecting the informed and considered opinions of individuals in close contact with the blind and experienced in general book-selection, and upon those made by a group of blind readers appointed by the Librarian of Congress. These members constitute an Ad-

visory Group on Selection of Books for the Blind and work in conjunction with the librarians of the 28 regional libraries for the blind. Selections in the field of children's literature are recommended by the ALA committee previously mentioned. A recently formed Library of Congress Committee on Books for the Blind, appointed by the Librarian from members of the staff, will advise the Chief of the Division for the Blind on specific titles in specialized fields.

During fiscal 1954 two parallel research projects were begun to improve the technical aspects of the books-for-the-blind program. The first, which is being conducted by the Division of Technical Services of the American Foundation for the Blind, embraces the entire field of sound reproduction—both the recording and processing of records and devices for reproducing records. Its object is to improve in every way possible the usefulness of talking books and the equipment used for them. This includes testing methods of sound reproduction to determine if more suitable forms of recording exist or have been suggested in foreign developments and patents, as well as methods that have been proposed in this country for the recording of book-length material. As a result of this investigation, a greatly improved talking-book machine is now available and is being distributed to the blind readers of this country, bringing to them many of the recent advances made by the electronics industry.

The second project was begun by the Library primarily because it was felt that the time was ripe for a review of techniques of Braille printing that have been in use for two decades, rather than because of any dissatisfaction with existing methods of printing. It is being carried on by contract with the American Printing House for the Blind, and its aims are to improve the quality of Braille publications and make them more acceptable to the blind; to standardize methods of Braille production and of Braille printing itself throughout the industry; and to reduce costs through applying principles, methods, and materials that have been generally employed in printing and allied fields. Thus the experience gained by the Braille presses of the English-speaking world is being combined with the latest technological advances in the printing industry for the benefit of Braille readers, after a lag of a number of years in the technical development of embossed printing.

CHAPTER V

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

Concerts

THROUGH the benefactions of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, 37 concerts were presented in the Coolidge Auditorium; and an additional concert was given by the Nicholas Longworth Foundation in memory of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

With the death of Mrs. Coolidge on November 4, 1953, the art of music lost one of its greatest patrons and the Library of Congress one of its most generous friends. For nearly four decades, beginning with the establishment of the Berkshire String Quartet in 1916 and the Berkshire Chamber Music Festivals in 1918, Mrs. Coolidge exerted an incalculable influence on the world of music through her unsurpassed generosity and devotion to the art. The creation of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library in 1925, and the gift in the same year of an auditorium for the performance of concerts, transformed the Library of Congress into a true world center of chamber music and made possible the composition and performance of some of the finest works of the 20th century. During the 28 years following the establishment of the Foundation, Mrs. Coolidge took an active part in all its operations and saw it achieve international fame and influence; and through the support she lent to composers and ensembles, through her gifts to the Library of thousands of musical manuscripts and memorabilia, and in many other ways she erected for herself a memorial that time will not efface.

Through Mrs. Coolidge's foresight, the permanent continuation of the Foundation's work has been assured. Ten concerts were presented during fiscal 1954 in the Coolidge Auditorium. One that was given in her memory on December 6 was performed by a group of artists who volunteered their services. At the Founder's Day concert, on October 30, the soloists were the eminent soprano, Leontyne Price, and Samuel Barber, pianist, and the program included the world première of a new song cycle by Mr. Barber, "Hermit Songs," Op. 29, which was commissioned by the Foundation. Another noteworthy presentation, on March 5, was the first public performance by E. Power Biggs on a new portable organ especially constructed for him.

Twenty-four extension concerts were presented by the Coolidge Foundation. In honor of the 35th anniversary of the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music, the Foundation arranged five memorable concerts, which were presented on September 23–25, 1953. Two others were given in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Berkshire Museum at Pittsfield, Mass. Other special performances were presented for the annual convention of the American Musicological Society at Chapel Hill, N. C., and the celebration of the centennial of the Boston Public Library. The influence of the extension concerts in stimulating local support of chamber music was attested by many appreciative letters. Among them was one from M. R. Schneck, president of the University of Arizona Friends of Music. "We are quite satisfied," he wrote, "that with your help we are well on the way towards building up an institution devoted to chamber music in

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Tucson. We all hope that we shall be able indefinitely to continue with this activity."

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation sponsored 27 concerts, of which 21 were performed by the Budapest String Quartet with the Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall. Noteworthy was one extended on October 13, 1953, to delegates attending the Forty-Second Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the first held in the United States since 1926; on April 29 and 30, 1954, Beethoven's Septet and Schubert's Octet were performed by the Quartet, assisted by David Oppenheim (clarinet), Bernard Garfield (bassoon), John Barrows (horn), and Philip Sklar (double bass). On February 26 the distinguished violinist Zino Francescatti played an unusual program of Paganiniana, accompanied by Artur Balsam at the piano. The famous violist, William Primrose, reappeared in the Library after many years in a sonata recital with David Stimer on January 22, and the violin recital on January 15 by William Kroll, accompanied by Artur Balsam, was also notable. The Whittall Foundation Collection of musical manuscripts continued to grow through the transfer of manuscript letters and telegrams supplied by the widow of the late Arnold Schoenberg and several of his former associates.

All the concert programs given in the Coolidge Auditorium were broadcast locally over station WGMS and in major East Coast cities. With the death of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of frequency modulation broadcasting and operator of the world's pioneer FM radio station at Alpine, N. J., however, the FM line between Washington and Boston was no longer available. A new system combining radio relay and tape-recording processes was quickly devised, and the concerts and accompanying intermission discussions of books were thereafter heard in more localities than under the previous arrangement. For the first time several of the concerts were broadcast as far away as Chicago and San Francisco through tape recordings supplied by Station WGMS, and it is expected that they will be played in other parts of the country.

On February 12 the New Music String Quartet performed under the auspices of the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, an endowment established in 1931 by friends of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives for the purpose of giving occasional concerts in his memory. The "Suite from *Lucrèce*" for string quartet by Deems Taylor was played, and manuscripts that Mr. Taylor had previously presented to the Library were on exhibit. A complete list of all the year's concerts is given in section A of Appendix III.

Eleven commissions were issued during the year by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library. They went to Douglas Moore, Ernest Bloch, Harold Saeverud, Colin McPhee, Norman Dello Joio, Ernst Toch, and Lukas Foss for new orchestral compositions; to Elliott Carter for a major work for two pianos; to Douglas Moore for an opera; and to Ulysses Kay and Andrew Imbrie for works of their choosing. The Philadelphia, Seattle, Vancouver, and National Symphony Orchestras have been selected to present first performances of commissioned works. A string trio by Bernard Rogers and a concerto for piano and woodwinds by Wallingford Riegger were first performed in the Coolidge Auditorium on November 19 and February 19, respectively, as part of the Coolidge series of concerts. The manuscripts of these works were added to the Koussevitzky Collection, together with an autograph score by Béla Bartók, presented by Mrs. Koussevitzky.

Discussions of famous books were provided as intermission features during the Friday evening concert broadcasts. Among the guests participating were the Honorable William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who discussed Mark Twain's *Roughing It;* Bruce Catton, 1954 Pulitzer Prize winner in American history, who talked about the Lincoln-Douglas debates and Lincoln's original scrapbook of the debates, which is now in the Alfred Whital Stern Collection; and Felix Morley, for-

mer president of Haverford College, who spoke on the *Federalist* and the dispute over the authorship of its constituent essays. Paul Hume, Washington music critic, gave a talk on the musical activities of Mrs. Coolidge during the intermission of the concert in her memory; and a special intermission discussion involving Dan Lacy, managing director of the American Book Publishers Council, was prepared as a contribution to the annual book festival presented by radio station WNYC in New York, which has broadcast many of the concerts.

Exhibits

A total of 70 exhibits were presented during the year in the main halls and divisions of the Library. It is safe to say that most of the 809,828 people who visited the buildings during the year saw these exhibits, which are primarily designed to acquaint the public with the Library's resources and services.

Kansas - Nebraska Centennial. — The 17th exhibition in the commemorative series on American States marked a departure from previous practice by celebrating two anniversaries jointly. The occasion was the centennial of the passage of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The historical section of the exhibit consisted of manuscript, printed, and photographic material relating to Spanish, French, and Anglo-American exploration; Indian and pioneer life; and Territorial and State history. The Honorable Andrew F. Schoeppel, Senator from Kansas, delivered the principal address at the opening of the exhibit on February 3, and the Honorable Robert L. Cochran, former Governer of Nebraska, presided. An illustrated catalog of the exhibit was published by the Library in cooperation with the Kansas Territorial Centennial Committee and the Nebraska Territorial Centennial Commission.

Louisiana Purchase.—The 150th anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana from France was marked by an extensive exhibit. Its five sections related to early exploration and description; Louisiana as a French colony; Louisiana as a Spanish province; Louisiana as an object of international rivalry; and the events leading to the treaty of purchase with France. A catalog was published.

News Photographs.—The annual exhibition of photographs by members of the White House News Photographers Association was opened by the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, on March 13, 1954, and was on view throughout the spring and summer. The Library was honored by a visit of the President of the United States on March 31, when he was shown the display by officials of the Association and the Acting Librarian and made a tour of other exhibits.

The First Lady made a similar visit two weeks earlier. At that time Mrs. Eisenhower was presented with a facsimile of Queen Victoria's letter of April 29, 1865, to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln expressing her sympathy on the death of President Lincoln. It was bound with a printed copy of David C. Mearns' historical notes on the Queen's letter, and it was given to Mrs. Eisenhower as a companion piece to Mrs. Lincoln's reply to the Queen, which had been presented to her by Mrs. Barney Balaban on February 7, 1954.

Music Exhibits.—An exhibit in tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge was placed on display on December 5 in the northwest corridor near the Coolidge Auditorium. It included photographs and testimonial gifts to her and autograph manuscripts by Samuel Barber, Béla Bartók, Ernest Bloch, Benjamin Britten, Alfredo Casella, Aaron Copland, Roy Harris, Paul Hindemith, Arthur Honegger, Darius Milhaud, Sergei Prokofieff, Maurice Ravel, Ottorino Respighi, Arnold Schoenberg, Igor Stravinsky, Randall Thompson, Heitor Villa-Lobos, and other contemporary composers. The original manuscript of Mrs. Coolidge's own Sonata for Oboe and Piano was also on view.

An extensive display of the manuscript and published scores of John Philip Sousa and Sousa memorabilia was opened on November 16 with a ceremony in the Great

Hall. The 80-piece Marine Corps Band under the direction of Lt. Col. William F. Santelmann played selections from Sousa's stirring music. The composer's daughters, Mrs. Helen Sousa Abert and Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa, participated in the ceremony, together with Mr. Stanley Adams, president of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the Honorable William A. Purtell, Senator from Connecticut and at that time Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and Gen. Samuel Bird, Marine Corps Paymaster.

As usual, several small music exhibits were arranged in connection with the concerts held in the Coolidge Auditorium. They included manuscripts of many of the composers represented on the programs, and, in the case of the all-Paganini violin recital by Zino Francescatti, a large selection from the Whittall Foundation's collection of Paganiniana.

"The Wild and Woolly West."—The cowboy as an American folk hero was the subject of a display of early travel accounts, brand books, dime novels, classic Western stories, and the work of pioneer illustrators and photographers. Among the guests at the preview of the exhibit on March 18 were the Honorable Frank A. Barrett, Senator from Wyoming and Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; Mrs. Walter Stokes, daughter of Owen Wister, whose manuscripts formed a prominent part of the exhibit; and Mrs. L. M. Pettis, sister of Erwin Evans Smith, whose cowboy photographs were shown.

Twelfth National Exhibition of Prints.—Important graphic work produced during the year was placed on view on May 1 in the National Exhibition of Prints, the annual show in memory of Joseph Pennell, whose bequest to the Library makes it possible. The 183 prints displayed, representing work from the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, were chosen from 1,196 examples submitted by 526 artists. The selections were made by Werner Drewes, wood engraver, Francis Chapin, painter and lithographer, and Misch Kohn, painter and wood engraver. Examples of woodcuts, wood engravings, linoleum cuts, and intaglio, lithographic, and silk-screen printing were among those chosen.

Thirty-two of the prints in the show were purchased for the Library by the committee established for that purpose by the Pennell Fund. Its members are Alice Lee Parker, Acting Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, Arthur William Heintzelman, etcher, and Stow Wengenroth, lithographer. Mr. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints at the Boston Public Library, was appointed to succeed the late John Taylor Arms, a member since 1937. The prints added to the Library's collections will be described in the November 1954 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.*

The Early Motion Picture.—A display of pioneer motion pictures, which opened in February, proved to be one of the year's most popular exhibits. It included books, photographs, and early films and equipment from the Library's collections, the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation and Museum in West Orange, N. J., and the Smithsonian Institution. Edison's recently discovered kinetographic camera of 1889 was seen by the public for the first time. A feature of the exhibit was the use of several automatically operated mechanical devices for portraying figures in motion and projecting pictures. "Fred Ott's Sneeze," the first motion picture to be deposited for copyright (1894)—in the form of a still photograph consisting of 45 frames—was reproduced on film and became the featured movie in the exhibit.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Powered Flight.—Commemorating the historic first powered flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright on December 17, 1903, the Library presented an exhibit on the history of aviation. It dealt with the invention of the airplane, early flights, the beginnings of Army and Navy aviation, American aviation in World War I, the period between the wars, World War II, and postwar aeronautical developments. Photographs and selections from the papers of the Wright brothers, Octave Chanute, "Hap"

Arnold, "Billy" Mitchell, Carl Spaatz, Ira Eaker, and others comprised the exhibit.

Thomas Moore.—An exhibition commemorating the visit to Washington in 1804 of Thomas Moore (1779–1852), national poet of Ireland, went on view for 3 months beginning May 21. His Excellency John Joseph Hearne, Ambassador of Ireland, spoke at the opening ceremony and introduced the President-General of the American Irish Historical Society, James McGurrin, who discussed Moore's contributions to the literature of the world. Manuscripts, photographs, and early editions of Moore's works were lent by the Thomas Moore Society in Ireland, and these were supplemented from the Library's collections. Photographs of various aspects of Irish life were supplied by the Cultural Relations Committee of Ireland as background material.

Exhibits of the Month.—The centennial of the Republican Party, the sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the 200th anniversaries of the Albany Congress and the founding of Columbia University were among the topics chosen for month-long displays. An exhibit commemorating the centennial of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's visit to Japan were among the others that attracted considerable attention.

Other Library Exhibits.—Among many other exhibits presented was "Fine Printing in America," which opened on November 3, 1953, and presented 100 books chosen to illustrate the high technical standards of printing in this country; it was organized by the Traveling Exhibition Service of the Smithsonian Institution for circulation abroad by the United States Information Agency. The annual display of the "Fifty Books of the Year" selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for excellence of typography and design ran from February 9 through May 16, 1954. A memorial exhibition of prints by John Taylor Arms, who died on October 13, 1953, was on view from February 9 to May 16, 1954; and the 150th anniversary of the promulgation of the French *Code Civil* of 1804 was marked by an exhibit, which was opened on May 5.

Exhibits Outside the Library.—There were 40 loans made for exhibition purposes, an increase of 11 over the previous year, ranging from a single book to the 227-item Ohio Sesquicentennial of Statehood exhibit. A first edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Twice-Told Tales* was lent for display in London and Paris, and the Library provided several rare volumes for the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Amerigo Vespucci at Florence. The photographic portion of the exhibit on the 50th anniversary of powered flight was lent to the United States Air Force and was shown at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Two exhibits were prepared for the United States Information Agency with funds transferred from that agency. One, entitled "Haiti in History," was produced to mark the sesquicentennial of Haitian Independence; it consisted of nearly 100 reproductions of maps, books, and manuscripts, which were captioned and mounted on panels. The other commemorated 50 years of friendly relations between the United States and Panama. Both were shown in the Library before USIA displayed them abroad. The 16-panel photographic display on United States-Latin American relations that was prepared for USIA by the Library in fiscal 1953 for Milton S. Eisenhower's use on his good will tour of South America in June 1953 was later shown in Portugal.

Other Special Events

Visitors from Abroad.—Among the many distinguished men to whom the Library played host during the year were His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, who paid a visit on September 9, 1953, accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador, Eikichi Araki, and Grand Chamberlain Takenobu Mitani; and His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, who was a guest on May 28, 1954. Special displays were arranged for the two royal visitors, the one honoring the Emperor being keynoted by the words he spoke before the League of Nations in

1937: "Apart from the Kingdom of the Lord, there is not on this earth any nation superior to any other."

The visit on January 29, 1954, of His Excellency Celal Bayar, President of Turkey, and Madame Bayar was commemorated by a display of documents illustrating relations between the United States and his country and by a selection of Turkish publications from the collections. President Bayar presented the Library with a handsomely bound volume containing the famous 6-day speech delivered by Kemal Atatürk to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, October 15–20, 1927.

Two other First Ladies from abroad visited the Library during the fiscal year. On November 18, 1953, Señora Marta Fernandez Miranda de Batista, wife of the President of Cuba, and on February 26, 1954, Madame Paul Magloire, wife of the President of Haiti, and their parties were guests of the Library.

Islamic Colloquium.—Taking advantage of an unsually large number of distinguished Moslem scholars present in the United States during the year, the Library of Congress and Princeton University sponsored a Colloquium on Islamic Culture in its Relation to the Contemporary World. The sessions were held at Princeton, N. J., September 8–16, and at Washington, September 17–19, most of the latter taking place in the Library. Other Washington sessions were at the new Islamic Center on Massachusetts Avenue and at the Freer Gallery. Following the Colloquium a reception was held at the Library, and many of the guests were later received by President Eisenhower in his White House office.

Representing the Library on the arrangements committee were Verner W. Clapp and Roy P. Basler, who were present at both the Princeton and Washington sessions. Other participants included Arthur W. Hummel, Robert F. Ogden, and Horace I. Poleman of the Orientalia Division, who acted as moderators for several of the sessions; and Myron B. Smith, Fellow in Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History, who delivered an illustrated lecture following the sessions on Islamic architecture. The Colloquium was addressed on September 18 by Luther H. Evans, former Librarian of Congress, who is now Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The conference considered contemporary trends in Islamic literature, historical writing, education, social reform, law, religion, and philosophy. Extensive English summaries of the addresses and abstracts of the discussions are contained in an illustrated report entitled *Colloquium on Islamic Culture in its Relation to the Contemporary World, September, 1953,* published by the Princeton University Press. English versions of several of the papers have also been published in full in the *Middle East Journal* and the *Muslim World.*

Readings and Lectures.—It was an exceptionally active year for the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. The literary reading series was opened by Claude Rains on October 12, assisted by Jack Maxin, pianist, in a program entitled "Words and Music." Mr. Maxin began the program with Johannes Brahms' "Edward" Ballade in D minor and accompanied several of the readings. Mr. Rains presented selections from Tennyson, Chekhov, Robert Hillyer, Shakespeare, Chaucer, T. S. Eliot, and Joaquin Miller. On November 2 Clarence Derwent, actor, director, and producer, presented a program entitled "Dramatic Moments" before a large audience in the Coolidge Auditorium. Charles Laughton gave an evening of readings on November 23, and Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle) read selections from Emily Dickinson and other poets on December 14.

An unusual presentation in the Whittall series was the first performance of a modern reading version in English of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's 18th-century dramatic poem, *Nathan the Wise.* The new translation was the work of Melchior Lengyel. It was presented by Clarence Derwent and a company of 10 on January 24. Thomas Vernor Smith, professor of philosophy, former Member of Congress,

and poet, gave a reading of American poetry on March 15, and Arnold Moss presented a group of readings illustrative of the theme, "The Seven Ages of Man," on April 5.

A separate series of lectures, devoted to developments in American literature during the decade from 1943 to 1953 was offered by the Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund on five successive Mondays in January and February. Gerald W. Johnson, author, journalist, and television commentator, discussed historical writing; Peter Viereck, poet and historian, poetry; Douglas Bush, literary historian and critic, literary criticism; Carlos Baker, critic, the novel; and Eric Bentley, critic and dramatic director, the drama.

A list of the lectures and readings given during the year under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund constitutes section B of Appendix III. All of them were broadcast locally over radio station WCFM.

Archibald T. Davison of the Harvard University faculty delivered the Louis Charles Elson memorial lecture on music on December 10. His subject was "Words and Music," a discussion of the relationship of vocal texts to the music composed to them. It was made available in printed form in the summer of 1954.

CHAPTER VI

Bibliographic Services Related to Government Sponsored Research

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the Library of Congress has performed certain large-scale bibliographic and reference services on contract for the Department of Defense. This work is an interesting development in library service that contributes to defense-related research.

The present chapter deals with the operations of the Technical Information Division, a unit of the Library whose entire financial support comes from funds transferred by various branches of the Department of Defense to obtain bibliographic services connected with its contractual research and development program. It describes the services provided and explains why the Department turns to the Library of Congress for them, why the Library accepts these responsibilities, and the advantages to both as well as to the defense effort.

Before World War II, most scientific research was privately supported and its total magnitude was such that conventional scientific journals, abstracting and indexing services, and libraries were able adequately to disseminate the output of significant information. Thus, for example, Dr. A, engaged in research at the University of X, could keep quite well informed of over-all progress in his field by reading his scientific journals, following the standard secondary publication services like *Chemical Abstracts* and *Engineering Index,* and chatting with fellow scientists at professional meetings. In effect, there existed between the Nation's capacity to publish scientific results and its output of such information a relationship that a physicist would describe as a reasonably stable state of equilibrium.

The advent during World War II of large-scale military, support of research, however, began to upset this condition of stability. Following the war the trend continued as the military services, in the interests of defense, expanded still further their support of scientific research—primarily through the medium of direct contracts with universities and other private laboratories. By 1947, when the Library of Congress activity under discussion here was initiated, a large part of the Nation's scientific research and development was being paid for by the Government, and the prewar balance between research capacity and ability to publish results had practically been destroyed. (It is estimated that today 60–70 percent of all scientific research in the United States is supported either directly or indirectly by the Government.)

Of the factors directly responsible for this postwar instability, three are particularly pertinent here. First, the Nation's total research activity increased considerably beyond publication capabilities of existing scientific journals. Second, half or more of the results were classified for reasons of national security and were therefore unavailable to conventional publication media. Finally, the urgency of getting research data quickly into the hands of the sponsoring military agencies and of their contractors was very great. These factors combined to bring rather suddenly

to considerable prominence a hitherto relatively unimportant medium of publication—the so-called scientific or technical report.

Fundamentally, technical reports are, as their name implies, reports on research and development made by the laboratories that do the work to the agencies that pay for it. Currently, they comprise the medium in which much of the newest and most significant scientific information first sees the light of day. Although some of this material eventually finds its way into journals and books, an appreciable portion will remain unpublished. Technical reports are issued by hundreds of laboratories in quantities currently estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 separate reports a year. Very few of them are indexed or abstracted by the standard services, and, in general, each issuing laboratory establishes its own rules for their preparation. They are subject to little standardization of style, format, or stature of contents and have as almost their only common attributes that they are technical, they usually are written in English, and in general they are reproduced on pages of letter size.

Consequently, the postwar Dr. A, if he were involved in Government-supported research—and he almost certainly was—no longer could depend entirely upon his journals and abstracting services to keep him abreast of his field, with the resultant risk of pursuing his research in ignorance of the latest findings or even on the basis of obsolete data. Neither could the defense agencies look to prewar dissemination media to keep them up to date regarding the progress of the research programs they were supporting, with the consequent risk of duplicating, perhaps at enormous cost, research already done. Machinery therefore had to be developed that would perform for this new and suddenly very important scientific report literature the same functions that technical journals, secondary publications, and reference libraries perform for conventionally published material. It is this kind of activity that is carried on in the Library of Congress by the Technical Information Division.

Beginning of the Program

Historically, the scientific information work that the Department of Defense supports in the Library of Congress may be said to have had its real beginnings in the 1946 Act of Congress that established the Office of Naval Research (Public Law 588, 79th Cong., 2d sess.). This law gave ONR responsibility for "obtaining, coordinating and making available world-wide scientific information to all bureaus and activities of the Department of the Navy." Thus, from ONR's inception, one of its missions was to solve for the Navy the problem of providing the significant information in the thousands of technical reports being issued by the Department of Defense and its contractors.

The problem as viewed by ONR had two principal aspects. First, it involved the bibliographic control and servicing of printed material—clearly a library-type of activity. Second, the information to be controlled and disseminated was scientific in nature. In view of these facts, it was natural for ONR to turn for counsel and assistance to the Library of Congress, which not only possesses a vast background of bibliographic experience but also holds and services one of the world's largest collections of scientific literature. On December 4, 1946, the Chief of Naval Research wrote to the Librarian of Congress and requested that the Library conduct research to establish procedures for maintaining a continuing survey of scientific information and make a study of the organization of technical report records and methods of abstracting.

After careful study, the Librarian indicated his willingness to undertake such a project and on January 10, 1947, Contract NAonr 13–47 between ONR and the Library of Congress was formally issued. Within the Library, the Science and Technology Project (STP) was set up as a part of the Reference Department (General Order No. 1323 of June 3, 1947) to con-

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duct the ONR-sponsored program in the technical report field. The initial task assignments of STP included taking over and cataloging the ONR file of technical reports; cataloging and abstracting technical reports currently received from the Department of Defense and its contractors; providing loan and reference service on the report collections; providing a special bibliography service covering both the reports and the Library's general collections; developing and maintaining a subject-based project status file of Navy research and development contracts; and carrying on such documentation research as might prove desirable. Work in STP actually got under way on March 1, 1947, with the transfer to the Library of four people from the Technical Information Section of ONR. At the end of fiscal 1954, three of the four were still associated with the activity.

This perhaps is an appropriate point at which to digress briefly from the ONR contract chronology to emphasize that the sequence of steps just described is typical of the manner in which bibliographic contract operations in the Library of Congress have come into being. First, an agency—in this case ONR—finds itself with an obligation or task assignment that seems to it to be peculiarly fitted to the special talents of the Library but that would require service of a magnitude or degree of specialization beyond that which the Library of Congress normally provides. In this situation, the agency with the problem may ask the Library whether it can furnish the desired service on a transfer-of-funds basis and, if so, what the cost will be.

Before answering such a request favorably, the Library assures itself on several points. First, it must believe with the requesting agency that the proposed service would be a contribution to the over-all program of the Government. Second, it must also agree that the Library really is peculiarly fitted to provide the service—because its collections would be used extensively, because the service would involve some specialized "know-how" possessed by the Library, because the Library would be more likely than another agency to be able to obtain competent personnel, or for some other reason. Third, it must assure itself that accepting the new responsibility would in no way jeopardize its regular functions. And, fourth, it looks for ways in which the contemplated project actually might have by-product value for the regular Library of Congress operation, in terms, for example, of adding to its collections, testing new techniques, developing new procedures, providing worth-while advisory service, and the like.

If, after studying such factors, the Library is favorably inclined toward the proposal, it submits a cost estimate that includes, in addition to the direct expense of the proposed activity, a reasonable amount to cover increases in the Library's general operating costs that will result from the new project's presence. If the Library's estimate is acceptable to the agency wishing the service, a transfer-of-funds agreement or "contract" is negotiated and the work gets under way.

Growth Under ONR Sponsorship

Two major organizational changes occurred in the Library's ONR contract operation between the establishment of the STP in 1947 and the termination of the ONR relationship at the end of the fiscal year 1953. (A detailed account of all phases of the Library's ONR contract program is contained in the *Final Report—Contract NAonr 13–47,* issued by the Technical Information Division, Library of Congress, in March 1954.) In early 1949, a Science Division was established in the Reference Department with planning and policy responsibility for the Library's science program. Since STP's work seemed to fall within the scope of this mission, it was incorporated into the new Division in June 1949 as the Navy Research Section (NRS). During the next several years the breadth and magnitude of the NRS work increased greatly. Also, a second program of somewhat similar nature—the SIPRE (Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment) project—was initiated. As a result, in April 1952 the Library found it desirable to set up (General Order No. 1502 of

April 22, 1952) a separate Division devoted entirely to the administration of bibliographic programs conducted for and supported by branches of the Department of Defense. Thus, the Technical Information Division came into being, with the ONR-sponsored NRS becoming the principal activity administered therein. This organizational pattern continued without change until July 1, 1953, when NRS as such officially went out of existence and cognizance of the Library's contract was transferred from ONR to the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA).

In considering the operational development of NRS—hereafter the term NRS will be used to include the entire ONR-supported program extending from January 1947 until the end of fiscal 1953, when the ONR contract was converted into a contract with ASTIA—one can think of it as somewhat comparable to an odd sort of factory whose management controls neither the quantity of raw material (technical reports, in this case) that the factory must process, nor the number of customers (military and contractor laboratories) it must serve. In addition, for the most part, its product is distributed free to all users approved to receive its services. In NRS (and now in ASTIA) the magnitude both of "raw material" and of potential "customers" depended almost entirely upon the size of the research effort supported by the Department of Defense. Brief reference already has been made to the marked post-war expansion of such research. This made for a constantly increasing output of technical reports and therefore a corresponding increase in the size and scope of NRS' work. In addition, the research and development programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force were so interrelated that as time went on each necessarily became more and more concerned with the progress of the research sponsored by the others. As a result, NRS, although entirely supported by ONR, evolved from an agency that served primarily the Navy into one whose services were equally available to the bureaus, offices, and contractors of all three military departments — a development clearly in the interest both of better overall control of defense technical information and of maximum return to the Nation per dollar expended on the program.

The specific services rendered by NRS in carrying out the provisions of the ONR contract during the six and one-half years of its operation fall into four principal, although not entirely mutually exclusive, categories. They were: making technical reports currently available; preparing comprehensive bibliographies; classifying research projects; and cataloging the Library's OSRD collection.

Making Technical Reports Currently Available.—Most fundamental to the NRS mission, and requiring three-fourths or more of the NRS effort, was the responsibility of currently providing the Department of Defense and its contractors with access to the information contained in the thousands of technical reports that these same agencies issued. This was done through acquiring, cataloging, abstracting, and announcing reports and making them available. NRS' most powerful single report-acquisition tool unquestionably was a Navy directive that stated that two copies of every technical report that originated under Navy auspices should be sent to NRS. This brought in a substantial part of Navy reports but not nearly all. Because even official directives sometimes are filed and forgotten, it was necessary for NRS to maintain its own acquisitions program to seek out and obtain other Navy documents. This activity was even more necessary, of course, in obtaining Army and Air Force technical reports, because NRS' interest naturally were not covered by official directives of these Departments. Acquisition by all methods brought in an average of some 1,850 separate reports (titles) per month during the approximately 76 months of the NRS operation, for a total of some 141,000. Of these reports, approximately 100,000 received some degree of processing as described below; the others were discarded during screening for such reasons as excess age, insufficient technical importance, lack of pertinence to

current research programs, or replacement by more recent reports.

Cataloging involved the usual descriptive and subject phrases, although in each certain modifications in details were found desirable to meet the needs of a specialized clientele and the type of literature. All reports introduced into the system (that is, the 100,000) were descriptively cataloged, which means that as a minimum they were placed under sufficient bibliographic control to permit locating them in the card catalogs by corporate author (the issuing agency), personal author, title, contract number, and sequential accession number. One difference from the usual descriptive cataloging operation was the relatively great emphasis placed on the corporate author, or agency issuing the document. In conventional scientific literature, publications are known primarily by their personal authors, with the publishers being more or less incidental. Technical reports, however, tend to be identified in scientists' minds principally with the laboratories that issue them. Consequently, in the NRS program one of the most important catalogs was the one that listed corporate authors. Differences like these tended to affect the points of emphasis in NRS cataloging but did not materially modify the basic pattern of the standard library operation.

Of the reports descriptively cataloged, about half were fully processed including subject cataloging, abstracting, and announcing their availability. Subject cataloging, of course, made possible the subject approach to the desired reports in addition to the approaches through author, title, and so forth, mentioned previously. This phase of the operation was conventional, involving the assignment of subject headings from an authority list. Three special characteristics of the NRS-developed list, however, deserve special mention. First, it grew out of the literature for which it was used instead of being imposed upon it (that is, every heading was represented by one or more reports in the collection); second, continual emphasis was placed on keeping it current with respect to defense-research terminology and nomenclature; and, third, the subject headings were of the direct rather than the inverted type (e. g., "Electric motors" *vs* "Motors, electric").

Scientific abstracts may vary in the amount of information they contain all the way from a slight amplification of the title, through a several-line annotation, to a highly informative summary. At one end of this gamut the reader is given little more than a broad hint as to what the parent item is about; at the other he is given a selective but extensive summary of its significant contents, which he may be able to use in lieu of the complete paper or article. For scientist readers of this chapter, the location of NRS abstracts (and more recently those of ASTIA) in this "spectrum" perhaps can be approximately fixed by saying the objective has been to make them as nearly like the *Chemical Abstracts* product as limitations of time, space, and personnel permit. Specifically, the goal has been a relatively informative type of abstract, which as an absolute minimum tells the reader the nature of the work covered by the parent report, whether it was theoretical or experimental, what boundary conditions applied, the scope of the data reported, and, finally, as many of the significant results as physical limitations allow. As already noted, approximately 50,000 such abstracts were prepared during the lifetime of the NRS operation.

Announcement of the reports received by NRS was accomplished through two publication media, although one was more of a research tool than strictly an announcing mechanism. The first was the *Technical Information Pilot* (TIP), an abstracting bulletin that listed all reports fully processed and gave for each the complete citation and informative abstract. TIP was published in separate, color-coded, series in accordance with the security classification of each—Unclassified, Restricted, Confidential, and Secret. During the period of the NRS operation, more than 650 separate issues of TIP were distributed listing almost 50,000 titles. At the peak, "subscriber" rosters ran approximately as follows: recipients of Unclassified TIP,

1,600; of Restricted TIP, 475; of Confidential TIP, 250; and of Secret TIP, 100. Annual compilations of entries (without abstracts) were published in which the arrangement was by subject heading, making them substantially cumulative indexes.

The other medium by which user agencies were informed of reports in the NRS collections was the TIP catalog card. These cards were issued for all reports listed in TIP and provided subject headings in addition to the bulletin information. The usual advantages that card catalogs have over bound-book cumulations as bibliographic research tools are well known. TIP cards, as well as other catalog cards in the defense information field, have an additional one because so much of the report literature is classified for security reasons. Because catalog cards are mailed out individually, subject selection can be made as narrowly as desired, whereas any issue of a bulletin necessarily covers a range of subject matter. A total of some 2,500,000 TIP cards, covering the approximately 50,000 titles listed in TIP, were distributed by NRS to about 500 user agencies.

Two areas in which NRS performed work of a pioneering nature in the field of documentation concerned the form and method of preparation of these two publications. On the conventional catalog card, the so-called "tracings" (that is, author, subject headings, etc.) under which the card may be filed are printed across the bottom. Since, however, neither the person who files the cards nor the users of the catalog would find it feasible to work from "headings" in this location, the particular tracing under which each card is to be filed ordinarily has to be typed at the top. NRS pioneered in the use of a "side-margin" type of card, on which the tracings appear in a neat, well-separated column down the right-hand side. With such a format, filing and finding both prove quite practicable if the particular tracing for a given card is simply underlined or checked, thus eliminating the need to retype tracings. This format has now been adopted by more than a dozen other card-issuing agencies concerned with defense literature.

Another NRS contribution to documentation in connection with these technical reports was the adaptation of the side-margin card and photo-offset printing techniques to the production of several publications from a single composing and proofreading operation. The process can be explained most easily by outlining briefly the manner in which the TIP bulletins, catalog cards, and annual indexes were prepared.

Final cataloging and abstracting copy was typed on side-margin master cards, approximately 5 by 8 inches in size. They were first laid out "six up" and photographed at a reduction that gave each card the conventional dimensions of 3 by 5 inches. Six-card sheets then were reproduced by photo-offset and cut to form TIP catalog cards. Next, the 5- by 8-inch master cards were remounted into two-column pages, with the right-hand margins covered so that only citations and abstracts were visible. These pages were photographically reduced to conventional page size, and photo-offset reproduction was employed to produce pages for the TIP bulletin.

When an annual cumulative index was desired, a set of the 3- by 5-inch cards was mounted in the form of three-column pages. In this case, the cards were overlapped so that only the citations showed and subject headings were inserted in the columns at appropriate points. From these sheets, again by photoreduction and photoreproduction, pages of the cumulative index were obtained. Bibliographies containing references from any number of agencies that used side-margin cards also could be prepared by exactly the same kind of process. Thus, several separate and distinct kinds of publication were possible with but one original typing and proofreading.

The preceding paragraphs have described, with some digressions, the four basic-routine steps of acquiring, cataloging, abstracting, and announcing. There remains the step without which the others

would be relatively pointless—that of making the documents available to users. During most of the NRS operation, the only way users were provided with access to reports was by loan from NRS with, in rare cases, copies being given for retention. In all, some 182,000 reports were lent.

Beginning in January 1951 the loan system was supplemented on an experimental basis by a Microcard program. Working under a contract with ONR, the Microcard Corporation prepared Microcards of all unclassified and restricted reports received by NRS. These cards, each consisting of a conventional Microcard laminated to the back of a TIP catalog card, at first were distributed by NRS on a semiautomatic basis in order to put a large quantity into use so that an idea could be obtained quickly of how scientists and engineers engaged in defense research would receive this microform. A user-reaction survey made in July 1951 gave favorable results, in general, and the program was continued but with distribution limited largely to specific requests. By the end of June 1953, after a little more than 2 years of availability, some 47,000 Microcards, exclusive of those distributed during the experimental period, had been sent in lieu of lending the reports themselves.

The above five-step routine in the process of making report information available to defense agencies was supplemented throughout the NRS program by a highly important reference service. Except that coverage was limited to technical report literature, this resembled closely the conventional activity in which reference librarians supply answers to questions posed by readers. The outstanding feature of the NRS reference service consisted in the preparation to order of so-called report bibliographies. They could be on any subject, broad or narrow, for which the requester wished to see abstracts of all pertinent report literature. Searches always covered both the TIP and Office of Scientific Research and Development report catalogs and, when the subject matter warranted, the Library of Congress general catalogs as well. (NRS' work with the wartime OSRD reports is discussed later.) The report bibliography service was first offered in April 1951 and the demand for these compiliations doubled each of the two following years. During this two and a quarter year period, 831 such bibliographies, carrying a total of over 85,000 entries, were issued.

In establishing standards for the selection of personnel for the NRS program, both ONR and the Library recognized the prime importance of subject competence in the professional phases of the work. Of the activities discussed thus far, subject cataloging and abstracting were the two for which a science degree was required for all professional positions, with the higher grades requiring either a graduate degree or extensive experience. The same was true of most of the reference-librarian positions, except that in this case particular account was taken of the very great value to the operation of substantial past experience with this new and specialized form of scientific literature—the Department of Defense technical report. For descriptive cataloging personnel, less emphasis was placed on science and more on library training, although a college degree was nevertheless required.

Frequent references have been made to users of NRS' services. In view of the classified nature of much of the information with which NRS dealt, the reader may have wondered just what the criteria were for belonging to this group. The basic requirement was that the agency requesting service be either a branch of the Department of Defense or a contractor of one. This condition applied for unclassified as well as classified information and was necessary because no charge was made for any of the NRS services mentioned thus far. To obtain classified information, a contractor also had to have security and "need-to-know" clearance. This meant that his cognizant military project officer had to certify both to the highest security category in which he could receive material and to the subject fields within which this clearance applied. This dual requirement stems from one of the basic principles of

the entire military security program, which is that no one is entitled to receive classified information beyond that which he actually needs in the performance of his work for the Department of Defense. In the NRS case, the need-to-know clearance was expressed in terms of an ONR-approved, 21-category subject breakdown.

By 1950, when the number of organizations using NRS' services numbered in the neighborhood of 1,200, it was believed desirable to establish some kind of user-relation program as a means both of informing eligible military offices, bureaus, and contractors of the availability of these services and of transmitting to NRS the criticisms and suggestions of agencies already on the roster. Consequently, the position of Field Representative was established with duties that included making extensive field trips to the user laboratories and providing in the NRS office a customer-consulting service. By the time the ONR contract was terminated, the field representative had made over 50 field trips, which brought him into personal contact with individuals representing more than 400 Department of Defense contracts as well as a large number of actual military laboratories, bases, test stations, and other establishments.

Preparing Comprehensive Bibliographies.—This, the second general category of the NRS services mentioned earlier, is the only one that continues under ASTIA on exactly the same basis as under ONR. These bibliographies differ from the report variety described above principally in that they are custom built to the requester's specifications and may include published as well as report literature. The term "specifications," in this case, covers considerably more than just the subject field. For example, depending upon the desires of the agency requesting it, any given bibliography may list titles only or may include highly informative abstracts of all entries; may cover any specified time span; may include any combination of published articles, books, and classified and unclassified report literature; may be indexed in any of a variety of ways; may be issued as a single "one-shot" compilation or in the form of periodic bulletins of some kind; may involve material of various security classifications; and may include almost any combination of languages. Because each comprehensive bibliography is thus designed to meet the specialized needs of one or a small group of agencies, they are prepared only on a specific transfer-of-funds basis, making this the only NRS (and now ASTIA) service where the customer pays directly for the product.

Subject-wise, the comprehensive bibliography service is available in any of the scientific fields in which the Department of Defense supports research. The following representative list of unclassified compilations indicates something of the subject scope of literature surveys that have been completed or are in progress: scientific personnel; visibility; cold weather operation of diesel engines; physiology of the circulation of the brain; underwater sound; cold, immersion, and frostbite; infrared; effects of noise on man; marine borers; and aviation medicine. When unclassified compilations appear to have general interest and the supporting military agency approves, copies of such bibliographies have been offered for sale as Library publications through the Card Division; the first three subjects listed above were in this category. The fourth, on cerebral circulation, is one that a professional society found sufficiently valuable for distribution to all of its members; in July 1952 this bibliography was published by the American Physiological Society as a supplement to *Physiological Reviews.*

All bibliographers working on comprehensive literature surveys are technically trained, with, on the average, two-thirds to three-fourths having graduate degrees in science.

Classifying Research Projects.—The project classification program was the only one of ONR's original task assignments to the Library that did not fundamentally concern literature of some kind. It had to do instead with providing a subject control of all Navy research and development projects as such without regard to whether

or not they produced technical reports. In other words, the objective of the NRS Project Classification activity was to establish a file of all such projects so organized that one could obtain from it reliable answers to questions of a "Who is working on what?" kind. The first job necessarily was the development of a classification scheme that would give the desired subject control. With NRS' publication in 1949 of the *Interim Subject Classification for Navy Research and Development Projects,* this phase reached such a point that the task of actually classifying projects could get under way. The word "interim" in the above title, however, indicates that both ONR and the Library recognized the necessity of maintaining the classification system in a state of constant review and development in order to meet the evolving needs of a dynamic and expanding military-sponsored research program.

Almost 23,000 Navy research and development contracts were subject classified by NRS before the termination of the project at the end of fiscal 1953. This work involved the assignment of over 44,000 subject headings and produced a file that constituted substantially the only existing means of rapid access to accurate information on the subject nature of the research projects being supported by an entire military department. As such it was of particular value to Navy bureaus when they were considering initiating new research programs or extending old ones. During the last several years of the program over 10,000 Air Force projects also were submitted for subject classification; shortage of personnel, however, prevented their complete processing. Although an activity of this kind could have been immensely more valuable—and undoubtedly a source of appreciable savings in research planning costs—had it been expanded to include the entire Department of Defense, lack of funds necessitated the termination on June 30, 1953, even of this one-service program of placing research projects under subject control.

Cataloging the Library's OSRD Collection.—This fourth and last general type of service offered by NRS involved cataloging a collection of some 30,000 technical reports (titles) deposited in the Library by the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). This Office was established during the war to be the Government's contracting agency for the research it supported in university, industrial, and other privately owned laboratories.

When OSRD went out of existence at the close of the war and the administration of contract research was assumed directly by the military departments, the Library of Congress was named the official repository and collection center for all OSRD reports not actually needed by contractors who were continuing with Government-supported defense research. No complete catalog, or even list, of these documents existed at that time and it was feared that unless an appropriate, established Government agency were given specific responsibility for their care and servicing, existing collections would be dissipated and control of this extremely important body of scientific information would be lost. From the Library's standpoint, the OSRD material constituted a valuable addition to its scientific collections and it was hoped its disposal in this manner might set a precedent for the future handling of similar compilations of unpublished technical documents whose important contents otherwise might be buried.

Responsibility for the OSRD reports had been assumed by the Library before it undertook the ONR contract. The value of the material was recognized to be so great, however, that ONR made one of its original assignments to the Library the cataloging of these reports and the issuance of the information in the form of book catalogs. The catalogs were to be organized by the 21 major subject divisions under which the OSRD-supported research had been conducted, with separate publications being issued for the various security categories within each division. By the end of the calendar year 1952, the very small staff working on this project had com-

pleted some 24 separate catalogs covering the first 9 subject divisions; these carried some 9,000 entries and constituted about half the total OSRD cataloging job. At this point lack of funds made termination of the project necessary even though, for the material covered, the NRS catalogs constitute the only substantial complete and readily accessible record of the scientific reports that came out of the enormously important, OSRD-sponsored, World War II research program.

The principal advantages of these catalogs over other sources of information about OSRD reports are that for the divisions covered they are by far the most nearly complete existing record; they are subject-indexed; and, because different security categories are published separately, they provide the only chance of access to the unclassified material by organizations and scientists who no longer happen to be engaged in security-classified research. The unclassified catalogs that were completed are available to the general public through the Office of Technical Services (OTS) of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Miscellaneous Documentation Activities.—To conduct research in the field of documentation was another of ONR's original task assignments to the Library. This was welcomed by the Library because from its standpoint the ONR contract operation possessed several built-in features that made it particularly well suited for library research purposes. Important among them were the facts that it was largely a self-contained activity and that it involved both an unusual body of literature and a new user situation. Some of the studies and experiments have been strictly intra-NRS while others have been joint efforts with other agencies; a number in both groups have been distinctly of a pioneering nature.

Space permits only passing reference here to the considerable number of NRS activities that have had documentation research implications. Several already have been mentioned. One—NRS' development of a side-margin catalog card—was an important feature in the documentation standardization program carried on jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Air Documents Office, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and NRS. Adoption of this type of card by these four agencies was the major step that in 1951 made it possible for NRS to accept the catalog cards of the other three and to terminate its own processing of their reports. Development of the technique for obtaining several kinds of publication with single composition and proofreading has been described, as has the ONR-NRS Microcard experiment. The corporate author cataloging development also noted earlier was one of several evolutionary moves in this field that stemmed from studies of how best to meet the particular processing and servicing requirements of report literature and military and contract users. Other areas of NRS documentation study and research included surveys of comparative methods of producing report bibliographies, of user specifications for microfacsimile readers, of NRS reference requests, of the use of NRS catalog cards, and the like; development of cost-study techniques and the preparation of such studies; and the maintenance of an extensive information file on many aspects of documentation.

SIPRE Bibliographic Project

Another contract program of the Technical Information Division is conducted for the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment (SIPRE) of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army. It is called the SIPRE Bibliographic Project and it is concerned chiefly with the preparation of a continuing bibliography in the fields of snow, ice, frozen ground, and arctic engineering, with the results being issued both as catalog cards and as semiannual book cumulations.

Like the NRS program, the SIPRE project stemmed from a bibliographic problem faced by a branch of the military services. SIPRE itself had been given extensive responsibility for conducting research in the subject fields noted above and needed

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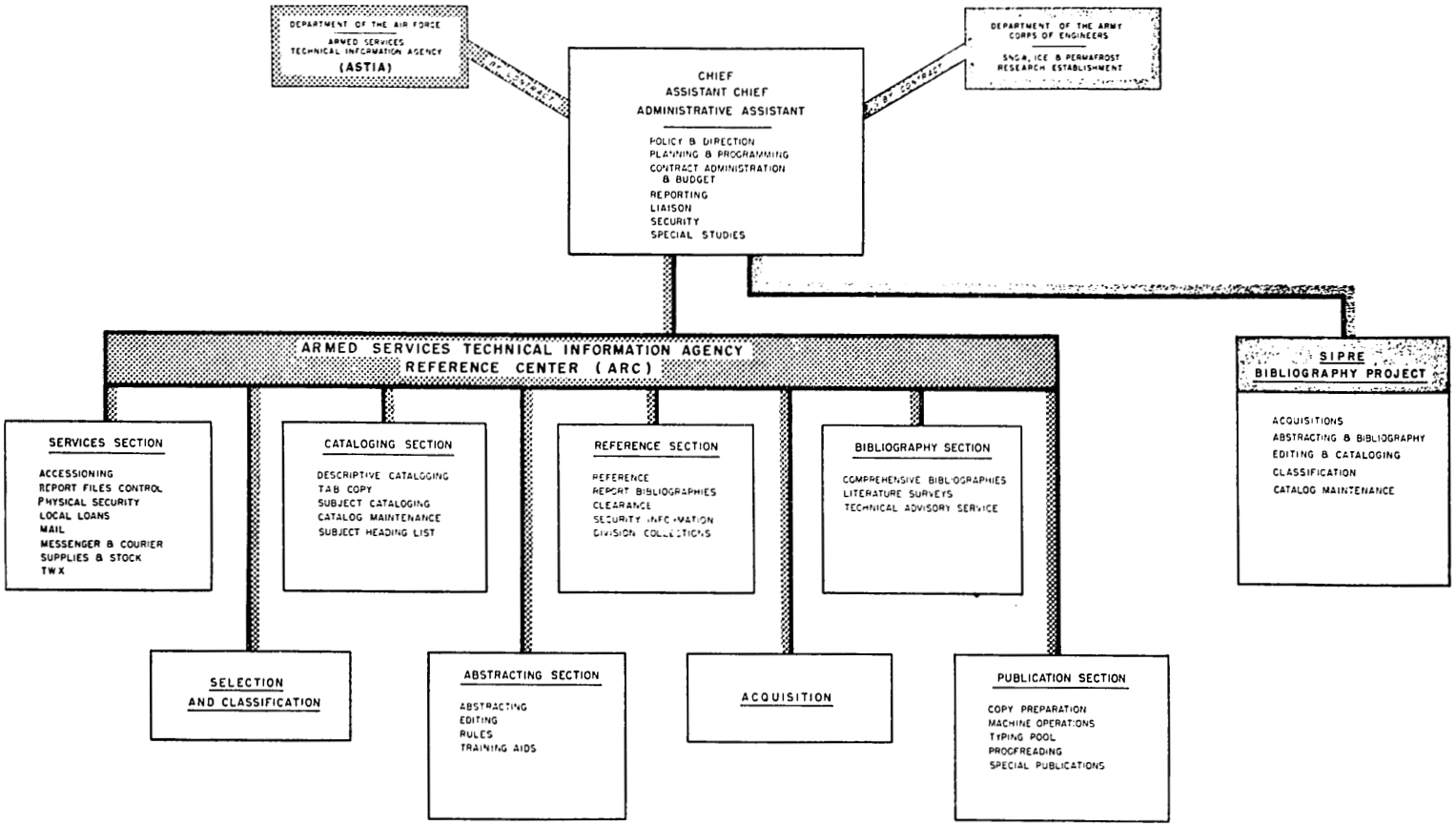


a reliable method both of learning what was in the existing literature on the subject and of keeping track of current and future results. Although the subject area of interest was somewhat narrower than in the NRS case, in several other respects the problem was considerably larger. Both report and published literature had to be considered and, for the latter, publications of a number of countries because foreign arctic research has been extensive. SIPRE's reasons for turning to the Library of Congress for assistance were much the same as those that motivated ONR. First, the Library unquestionably possesses the world's largest single collection of books and periodicals in this field, with the foreign material being particularly valuable to the SIPRE activity. In addition it has the know-how for handling biblographic control problems of the kind that faced SIPRE.

Active work on the SIPRE Bibliographic Project began in September 1950. Development of a subject heading list for cataloging use was started early in the program. Regular issuance of catalog cards began early in 1951, and the first edition of the subject heading list was published in May of that year. To begin with, the Project operated within the Library's Science Division but later on, because of its operational similarity to NRS, was placed with that program for administration. These then became the two contract operations in the Technical Information Division when it was established in April 1952. As already noted, both technical reports and published literature (U. S. and foreign) are covered under the SIPRE agreement. Processing includes complete cataloging, preparation of informative abstracts, and publication of this information in the two forms mentioned—catalog cards, which are similar in format to NRS and ASTIA cards, and semiannual fully indexed book cumulations. The sixth of these volumes, to be issued in July 1954, will bring the total SIPRE bibliographic entries to date to 8,500.

As authorized at present, the Project's full staff numbers 11 persons. Over-all language competence varies from time to time but the pattern in fiscal 1954 may be taken as typical; this included ability to write English abstracts of technical material in Czech, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian languages, Serbian, and Spanish. Emphasis also is placed on scientific background in the selection of abstractor-bibliographers, with the result that most of the present professional staff has appreciable technical training in some branch of the physical sciences. Services provided by SIPRE in addition to the basic bibliography already described include a limited number of translations and occasional special reports and bibliographies. The organizational relationship of SIPRE to the Technical Information Division as a whole is shown in the TID organization chart for June 30, 1954, on the opposite page.

ASTIA Reference Center (ARC)

Development in the Library of Congress of the ONR-sponsored Navy Research Section was somewhat paralleled in the Air Force by the growth of another information agency concerned principally with Department of Defense technical reports. This was the Central Air Documents Office (CADO) located in Dayton, Ohio. Although CADO and NRS had been established for quite different reasons, as time went on the nature of their activities became increasingly similar, as did the body of reports they processed and the group of user agencies they served. As a result, in 1949 the Research and Development Board (RDB) initiated a move to integrate the two, an effort that culminated in 1951 in the establishment by the Secretary of Defense of the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA). The Secretary's directive set ASTIA up to be the single centralized information agency in the Department of Defense. Management responsibility for ASTIA was placed with the Air Force, where it was delegated to the Air Research and Development Command; RDB was designated to provide policy guidance. An ASTIA headquarters staff, headed by a civilian director, was established in Washington and, during

1952, plans got under way to integrate the NRS and CADO operations into ASTIA on a nonoverlapping, division-of-labor basis, each remaining, for the time being, in its old location.

The routine by which the Library's ASTIA contract came into being was the same as that followed previously in the ONR case. After a period of informal discussion, the Director of ASTIA wrote the Librarian of Congress requesting the Library to carry out certain tasks and asking for a cost estimate. Following a favorable answer from the Librarian and approval by ASTIA of the estimate, funds were transferred to the Library. Actual integration began in March 1953, although formal termination of the Library's ONR contract and initiation of the one with ASTIA did not occur until June 30, 1953. With integration, NRS became the ASTIA Reference Center (ARC) and CADO the Document Service Center (DSC) of ASTIA. The Research and Development Board (RDB) went out of existence at the close of fiscal 1953.

The activities of the Library's ASTIA-sponsored operation from the conversion of NRS into ARC to the end of the period covered by this report, that is, from March 1953 through June 1954, probably can be explained most easily by comparing ARC's tasks under ASTIA with the preintegration NRS program that has been described in some detail. (This discussion will, of course, not be a comprehensive presentation of the work of the Armed Services Technical Information Agency; general information about ASTIA should be obtained from its headquarters at 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.)

Actually, ARC's relationship to the last three of the four fundamental phases of the NRS program has already been covered; comprehensive bibliographies continue to be prepared exactly as before, while two other activities—project classification and OSRD cataloging—had been dropped before the termination of the ONR contract. Thus, a comparison needs to be made only of the processing of reports currently received and the making of the information in them available to Department of Defense agencies and contractors. Under ARC, only one step has been added to the NRS routine of acquire, catalog, abstract, and announce reports; make reports available; and provide reference service on their contents. The one change has been the introduction of a selection and classification step following acquisition.

Just as in the NRS operation, there are directives for ASTIA that, if followed completely, would bring into the joint agency substantially all the reports it should receive. But, also as in NRS, many documents that should come to ASTIA do not arrive automatically and a vigorous acquisition program has to be carried on. All automatic distribution of reports to ASTIA is made to the DSC branch, which has responsibility for preliminary screening and the assignment to new titles of sequential accession numbers—called AD (for ASTIA document) numbers. The acquisition responsibility of the Library—that is, of ARC—is concerned entirely with the "go out and look for" phase of acquiring reports, and it is handled by an acquisition officer.

One of the two categories of this kind of acquisition involves obtaining reports that users have requested but that are not in the collections. Requests of this kind are ARC's responsibility when they are for reports originated by the Army, Navy, or foreign sources; DSC handles them when they are for Air Force documents. The reason for this division of labor between ARC and DSC is that each is rather ideally located to handle by telephone much of this "request" acquisition for its particular source groups. The other category is wholly ARC's responsibility and may be called self-initiated acquisition. It consists in obtaining reports known to be missing from the ASTIA collections even though no one has yet asked for them. Clues to the existence of these documents come from references in reports received, obvious gaps in report series, indications in contract files, searches bibliographers make in other collections, and the like. The total number of new titles acquired by all methods and intro-

duced into the ASTIA system during the 15 to 16 months from the beginning of integration to the end of fiscal 1954 was approximately 30,000.

One or two copies of each report logged in and assigned an AD number at DSC are sent to ARC for its processing and reference use. ARC's first processing steps are selection and subject classification; both are carried out by a selection officer assisted by a panel of ARC abstractors serving on a rotating basis. Selection involves making the final determination of whether the document should be completely processed and announced, or only cataloged for control in ASTIA's own collections. Since DSC's preliminary screening eliminates substantially all ASTIA receipts that should be discarded, ARC selection is based almost entirely upon scientific worth plus any arbitrary distribution limitations the originating agency may have placed on the document. The classification assignment is made in terms of a subject breakdown of 60 divisions and some 200 sections, which is issued as the ASTIA *Distribution Guide*. Since the need-to-know clearance of each user agency (as described in the NRS discussion) is expressed in terms of this same pattern, assignment of a given division-section combination to a report establishes its ASTIA distribution limitations.

ARC's cataloging responsibility under ASTIA is almost exactly the same as NRS' was under the ONR contract. It involves both the descriptive and subject phases and includes development and maintenance of the authority subject heading list. Rules for subject headings are substantially the same as in NRS; about the only integration-induced change has been the incorporation of headings to cover report categories not previously processed by NRS. The ASTIA authority list currently includes approximately 42,000 subject headings. ARC descriptive cataloging, together with the distribution division and section assignment mentioned above, provides copy for ASTIA's principal announcement medium—the *Title Announcement Bulletin* (TAB), which superseded the *Title Information Pilot* (TIP). This information, plus subject cataloging data and abstracts, provide copy for ASTIA catalog cards.

Abstracting also is wholly an ARC responsibility and is carried out under ASTIA along substantially the same lines as it was in NRS. The first step is to decide for each report whether it warrants abstracting—a decision that is based on such criteria as scientific significance of contents and the degree of adequacy with which the title describes the report. Magnitude of work load, combined with difficulties in obtaining personnel to do abstracting, has necessitated some increase in the semiautomatic use of summaries and contents notes just as they appear in the reports; basically, however, abstracting objectives have been maintained about as outlined earlier.

As noted above, ARC prepares copy for ASTIA's two information dissemination media—a bulletin and catalog cards; the actual printing and distribution of both, however, are DSC functions. It was decided to distinguish rather sharply between the functions of these two types of publication, emphasizing the announcement in the bulletin and retroactive research value in the catalog cards. Because promptness of issuance is of first importance for an announcement journal, abstracts are not carried in the *Title Announcement Bulletin* (TAB); this is its chief difference from the TIP bulletin issued by NRS. The ASTIA catalog cards, on the other hand, do carry abstracts, and in matters of style, format, and the like are substantially the same as NRS cards. During the first full fiscal year of integrated operation, DSC printed and distributed more than 175,000 copies of some 95 issues of TAB; they were in three categories—Unclassified, Confidential, and Military Only. DSC's total AD catalog card dissemination for the same period amounted to almost 13,000,000 cards.

Under ASTIA, making the actual reports available to user agencies is primarily a DSC responsibility, with ARC handling it only for the District of Columbia and vi-

cinity. As in NRS, both full-sized and Microcard forms are used, with the former predominating. DSC, for the most part, provides copies for retention or on long-term loan, making photoreproductions for this purpose when its supply of original copies is inadequate. ARC's Washington-area service on full-sized copies is strictly a loan operation. DSC prepares Microcards for all reports that are abstracted and they are available to agencies that can use them in lieu of reports. Although ASTIA Microcard reproduction did not get fully under way until well after the beginning of fiscal 1954, some 229,000 had been distributed by the end of the year. Total reports (full-sized) provided to user agencies by both DSC and ARC during ASTIA's first full fiscal year numbered over 270,000. Some 3,000 agencies, of which about two-thirds were contractor laboratories, took advantage of ASTIA's services in one form or another.

The nature of the reference services offered by ASTIA is substantially the same as under NRS. (CADO also provided similar services.) In other words, reference questions are answered, provision is made for readers, and, most important, report bibliographies are prepared. Because NRS and DSC each possessed its own sizeable and still-active pre-ASTIA collection and these collections only partially overlapped, it was not feasible at the time of integration to place the ASTIA report bibliography function solely with either Center. Instead, the division of labor was based on collections available for searching so that thus far any user who requests a report bibliography receives two. ARC prepares one based on the new AD reports and its preintegration OSRD and NRS collections; DSC covers only its former CADO reports in its report bibliographies. The two lists show some duplicates, but this disadvantage is diminishing because, as time goes on, the pre-ASTIA collections decrease both in importance and in the percentage they constitute of the total reports available from ASTIA.

It was noted earlier that the number of report bibliographies prepared by NRS doubled each of the 2 years they were available. With integration the demand for this service soared to still greater heights. During fiscal 1954 more than 1,100 were prepared—approximately two and a half times the NRS total for the preceding year. Entries in ARC's 1,100 reached almost 175,000, or more than three times the number in fiscal 1953.

The effects of the ASTIA integration on two activities that support the basic report processing and service routines remain to be mentioned. The activities of the Field Representative have continued, and he is now able to give a much more highly personalized service because of the geographic restriction of ARC's direct customer relationships to the vicinity of the District of Columbia. Work in the area of special studies and documentation research also has continued, being centralized for the most part in the position of a research assistant attached to the office of the Chief of the Technical Information Division.

Eligibility requirements for obtaining ASTIA services are very similar to those that prevailed in NRS, that is, the agency desiring service must first be either military or a contractor of the military. Such a contractor is cleared to receive information through a certain security classification in particular subject fields for which his cognizant military project officer has certified that he has "need to know." Administration of this function is wholly a DSC responsibility, with ARC simply maintaining a duplicate roster of approved using agencies for use in serving the Washington area.

Personnel requirements in ARC are substantially the same as under ONR. Emphasis continues to be placed on scientific training and experience in abstracting, cataloging, bibliographic, and reference work. The sectional breakdown of ARC as of June 30, 1954, is shown in the foregoing TID organization chart. At the end of the ONR contract NRS had a staff of 139 persons, including perhaps a dozen who had been added in anticipation of increased work loads that integration would bring. By the end of fiscal 1954, ARC employed 144.

On the whole it probably is fair to say that in the integration with ASTIA, that is, in the conversion of NRS into ARC, the Library retained substantially all the NRS functions that best meet the criteria cited earlier for the acceptance of contract work by the Library. In bibliographic work, particularly in the preparation of the comprehensive literature surveys, extensive use is made of the Library's collections. Cataloging, abstracting, and reference work undoubtedly require the kind of know-how most likely to occur in a high degree in a major library with decades of experience in conducting large-scale library operations. The sizable staff of technically trained ARC bibliographers frequently provides valuable advice and assistance to the Library regarding the acquisition and processing of its current scientific collections; and there remains the posssibility that the Library's technical collections eventually will gain substantial amounts of important unclassified scientific material. The value that the contract operation has for the Library as a kind of documentation experimental laboratory also continues. On the other hand, the NRS functions that were eliminated or drastically reduced by the integration, such as printing, distribution, and maintenance of user clearances, were almost entirely those that fit the Library's contract criteria least well.

Conclusion

Prerequisite to understanding why an activity was undertaken and whether its effects are likely to be for good or ill, is knowing what it is. Thus, much of this chapter has been devoted to describing the services provided by the Library of Congress to the Department of Defense through the Technical Information Division. Fundamentally, they have consisted in establishing and maintaining bibliographic control over a sizable portion of defense-related literature, particularly technical reports.

The gains of the Department of Defense—specifically ONR, SIPRE, and ASTIA—from the program of the Technical Information Division include the benefits the management of any very large, decentralized operation realizes from keeping informed regarding the progress of the numerous separate activities it administers. Up-to-date information of this kind permits the agency to apply knowledge gained in one "plant" to improving operations in others, to avoid both repetition of mistakes and undue duplication of effort, and in general to conduct present activities and plan future ones intelligently and efficiently.

The Library's motives in accepting contract work have certainly not been primarily self-interested. Such bibliographic and reference work has been undertaken because it needs to be done and the Library has the collections and the know-how necessary for doing it more economically and efficiently, perhaps, than other agencies, but the Library has nevertheless benefited from its contract operations. The cataloging of the OSRD collection, for example, incomplete though it was, was a substantial contribution, and other segments of the Library's collections have benefited as a result of TID's advice on acquisition and organization. The program has permitted the Library to develop and test on a large scale new techniques in the control of technical information, and eventually, perhaps, it will be the means through which the Library will acquire quantities of technical reports.

The Library's gains, however, are unimportant compared to those of the country as a whole. The rapid dissemination of technical information undoubtedly improves the efficiency of defense-related research. Today we live in a society in which the demands for scientists, engineers, raw materials, and funds for defense grow ever greater while available supplies of these resources become increasingly limited. In such a situation any activity that contributes to defense research also gives the Nation more and better defense per scientist-year, per ton of raw material, and per tax-dollar expended in the effort.

CHAPTER VII

Administration, Personnel, Finance

THE EXECUTIVE DUTIES connected with the direction of the services described in the foregoing chapters are seldom spectacular, yet a record of them serves useful purposes. Administrative activities are not centralized in one location, of course, but the Administrative Department has primary responsibility for many of those discussed in this chapter.

Administrative Regulations

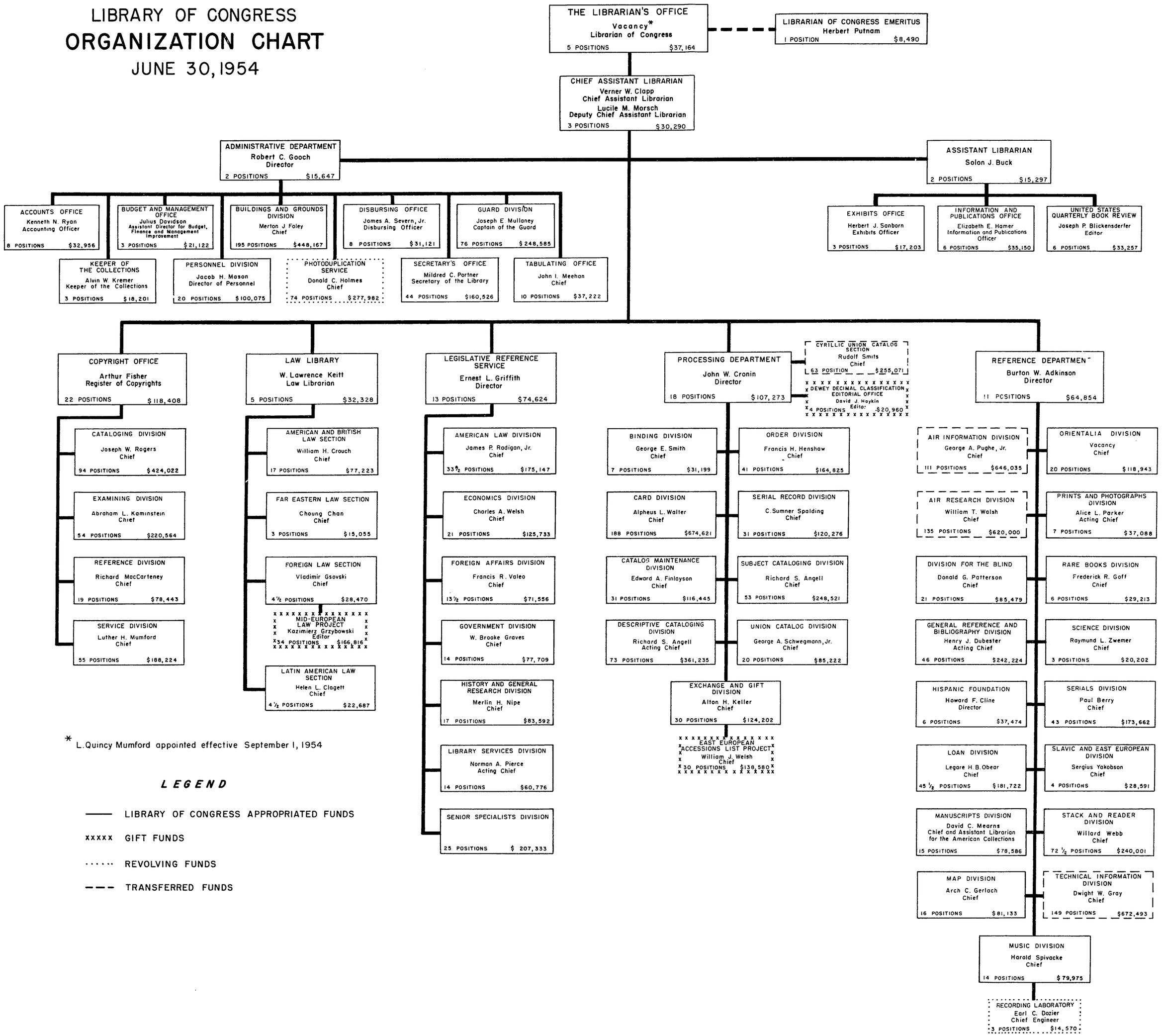
The machinery of administration must be periodically reviewed and tuned up if it is to keep pace with changing situations. In the Library, the instrument that for some years has served to determine the proper pitch of policy proposals has been the Librarian's Conference. This board met in 34 sessions in fiscal 1954 to bring the ideas of department directors and other administrative personnel to bear upon common problems meriting discussion. Its debate and decisions often found expression in additions to the Library's published rules and regulations. A total of 23 General Orders and 45 Special Orders were issued during the year, usually after review by the Conference. These orders are listed at the end of each month in the Library's *Information Bulletin*. The need for codification of the General Orders became more apparent than ever and, as the year closed, plans were underway for undertaking such a codification. By the end of the year plans were also going forward for the use of a new series of issuances, Administrative Memoranda, which will channel information from the Administrative Department to the other departments of the Library.

Changes in Organization

Although a number of proposals for reorganization were presented during the year, all of them demonstrated the complexities of the problems involved and the desirability of exploring them thoroughly and of moving cautiously before yielding to the temptation of reorganization as a possible means for increasing the quantity or improving the quality of the work. The plan for reorganizing the cataloging operations in the Processing Department and its hoped-for advantages have already been discussed, but no major changes were made in the Library's organizational structure during the year. As a result, the chart opposite represents approximately the same organization as that in effect last year.

There were, of course, some shifts in the placement of individual units and the assignment of functions. The sorting, arranging, and routing of serials, for example, were removed from the Order Division and assigned to the Exchange and Gift Division and the Serial Record Division (General Order No. 1554 of June 4, 1954). On February 23, 1954, the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office, referred to earlier in this *Report*, was established in the Office of the Director of the Processing Department (General Order No. 1544). The Aeronautics Division was abolished on November 15, 1953, and an Aeronautics Section was established in the Science Division (General Order No. 1541). The European Affairs Division was also abolished and the former chief of the division became Special Assistant on Europe and

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
ORGANIZATION CHART
JUNE 30, 1954



* L. Quincy Mumford appointed effective September 1, 1954

LEGEND

——— LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATED FUNDS

xxxxx GIFT FUNDS

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— — — TRANSFERRED FUNDS

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Africa in the Reference Department Office. A new position, Assistant Director of the Reference Department, was created to provide staff coordination for that department's acquisition and processing activities. In August 1953 responsibility for the supervision of the Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project was transferred from the Reference Department Office to the Information and Publications Office.

Responsibility for the custody and service of the motion-picture collection was transferred from the Reference Department Office to the Stack and Reader Division (General Order No. 1534 of August 6, 1953). This division also assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the Microfilm Reading Room and the custody and service of the microfilm collection and the Delta Collection, both formerly under the administrative direction of the Rare Books Division (General Order No. 1533 of July 29, 1953).

There were extensive organizational shifts in the Library Services Division of the Legislative Reference Service as a result of a special study directed at improving the Service's working collection and distribution of data for the use of its staff.

In the Copyright Office, one of the results of the classification survey made of the Service Division was the establishment there of a new Materials Control Section, which completed the reorganization of this division along functional lines. An Information and Publications Section was created in the Reference Division to centralize and coordinate these activities; it disseminates copyright information through interviews, correspondence, and the distribution of circulars.

A significant step was taken toward increasing the custodial responsibilities of the Photoduplication Service when arrangements were completed for it to assume custody of all negative microfilms, exclusive of those used as service copies (General Order No. 1549 of April 6, 1954). As the year came to a close units holding such film were in the midst of completing arrangements for its transfer.

A Property Control Section was set up in the Buildings and Grounds Division to consolidate activities concerned with the control of Library property. And, as a further step in the effort to pare expenses, the Library's office in New York City, quarters for which had been made available by the New York Public Library, was closed on August 31, 1953. It had successfully achieved its principal objective of improving the Library's catalog card service by effecting arrangements for publishing houses to send advance copies of their books to the Library for prompt cataloging and for consideration for review in the *United States Quarterly Book Review*.

Security Measures

The Keeper of the Collections, who is also the Security Officer of the Library, has over-all staff responsibility for the safety of the collections. During the year he gave special attention to the protection of the collections and the buildings that house them and to the handling of information that is classified for reasons of national security. In conjunction with the latter, Mrs. Marlene D. Morrisey made a comprehensive study of the management of security-classified materials in the Library, including the sources of such materials, their quantity and character, and the facilities available for their storage and use. As a result, revised regulations imposing more rigid control over classified material and defense information were issued in General Order No. 1545 of March 18, 1954. Department and division security officers were named to receive instruction on the enforcement of this order. Access to the Library buildings and to stack areas within the buildings was policed more closely than before; improved storage arrangements and more uniform procedures were established for the housing and service of restricted materials; and an inventory of safes and other containers was completed and a master record of them prepared for the use of the Keeper and his staff.

To avoid confusion with the terms that are used throughout the Government in security classification, it was decided that

materials originating in the Library whose distribution and use must be limited for administrative reasons should be marked "Library of Congress Confidential." New procedures were developed and put into effect, also, for the treatment of security materials in the Government Printing Office's branch bindery in the Library.

Little progress can be reported on planning for the protection of the Library's collections in the event of a national emergency or on further implementation of plans formulated in previous years. Aggravating the problem is the fact that security, though obtainable, is costly, and the Library has progressed about as far as it can without additional monies specifically earmarked for this purpose. There was one forward step—the microfilming of the individual retirement records of members of the staff and their deposit in a place of safekeeping outside Washington.

There was also interest in the protection of irreplaceable materials at the national and international level. Lucile M. Morsch, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, represented the Library on an interdepartmental committee that considered the position the United States Government should take in an international conference that was held at The Hague in May under the auspices of UNESCO. It prepared a final draft of and adopted an International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. On the home front, Burton W. Adkinson, Director of the Reference Department, served as chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources of the Council of National Library Associations.

A crisis in the protection of the collections occurred midway in the fiscal year, when a bold and calculating reader presented stolen identification papers to the Manuscripts Division and succeeded in leaving the Library with a dozen manuscripts from a collection of the papers of Andrew Ellicott. The Library conducted rigorous inquiries, and, thanks to the effective cooperation of dealers and of the principal investigative offices of the Government, the stolen property was recovered in less than a week after its loss became known. The thief, perhaps alerted by publicity that broke in Philadelphia, had not been arrested, however, by the end of the fiscal year.

From this instructive experience came a series of measures to tighten security. A guard was stationed full time in the reading room of the Manuscripts Division to exercise strict and constant surveillance over all who use the collections. New rules governing the careful screening and registering of readers and the issuance of manuscripts were put into force. The decision was made, with reluctance, to place distinctive Library of Congress markings on the 14,000,000 manuscripts in the collections, but a suitable ink had not been found and the mechanics of marking such a vast number of pieces of paper of varying sizes and states of fragility had not been worked out by the end of the year. Meanwhile, however, security regulations in all the divisions having custody of rare materials were strengthened.

Care of Collections and Buildings

The preservation of the collections and the upkeep of the Library plant are two responsibilities of vital, long-term importance and as such receive high priority in administrative planning. This was reflected, during fiscal 1954, in the special efforts that were put forth to improve the Library's fire-prevention program. An inventory of essential apparatus was taken, plans were made for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system in the cellar of the Main Building, regular inspections of fire hose were begun, and quantities of hazardous deteriorated film from the collection of nitrate film (now all located in vaults at Suitland, Maryland) were destroyed. Fire-fighting equipment in both Library buildings was relocated; 312 portable extinguishers, including 76 new units, were hung on brackets at locations determined by the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, and those locations were noted on detailed floor plans, which were then duplicated and issued to

staff members responsible for protection of the collections.

A second achievement in this area concerned the care of materials on the shelves. For the first time in some years substantial quantities of books were cleaned and moved to reduce congestion on the book shelves. Two bookcleaners vacuumed 1,517 sections of bookshelves (holding over 350,000 volumes) and shifted more than 1,000,000 books in 11,452 sections. Two other bookcleaners devoted almost the full year to moving, cleaning, and boxing court records in the Law Library. To improve the physical condition of the map collection, globes were cleaned and protected with plastic coverings, 250 boxes were purchased to protect rare atlases from dirt and damage, and 386 five-drawer steel map cases were placed in the stacks to hold incoming materials and maps removed from crowded files.

As a safety measure, bronze handrails were installed on the stairways leading from the visitors' gallery to the second floor of the Main Building. The continuing problem of inadequate electric power was attacked when the Architect of the Capitol began negotiations late in the year for the change in the current of the Annex from direct to 60-cycle alternating current. Funds available to the Architect also permitted the installation of new refrigeration equipment to service air-conditioned areas in the Main Building.

There was a 30 percent turnover in the labor force and a 20 percent turnover in the char force. As a consequence, only the minimal cleaning of the Library buildings could be undertaken. There was one exception: the 2,500 windows in the Main Building were washed twice during the year. The 3 weeks beginning on April 26, 1954, were designated as a period in which all members of the staff should undertake a general housecleaning of work areas for the purpose of releasing useless or unneeded equipment and supplies.

The Library buildings were open on 364 days of the year. There were five daily inspections of each building, and the alertness of the inspectors is attested to by the fact that there was no water or fire damage to the collections during fiscal 1954. The Guard Division also took special pride in its duties in connection with the visit of the President of the United States to the Library on March 31 as well on the occasions of visits by other notables.

Space Arrangements

Despite all its efforts, the Library remains hard pressed to find adequate work and stack space. Most of the larger space adjustments undertaken in fiscal 1954 were implementations of plans previously adopted. The space assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Library was rearranged, and adjoining offices were constructed for the Keeper of the Collections. The Technical Information Division and the Air Research Division expanded into the area that had been occupied by the Air Information Division before its shift from the Annex to the Main Building near the close of fiscal 1953. An additional classroom was provided for the Page School by moving lockers into the corridor and renovating the space vacated.

Extensive space changes occurred within the Legislative Reference Service in an effort to relieve some of the congestion. The Library Services Division was given additional room for its reserve book collection and the furnishings were relocated to expedite service. Cubicles were constructed for the various units of the Economics Division. A corridor was constructed down the center of the south curtain on the first floor, which is occupied by the History and General Research Division and the Foreign Affairs Division, to separate the offices and to give greater privacy. The Office of the Director will be adequately housed as soon as the planned construction of partitions has been completed.

The reading room of the Prints and Photographs Division was moved from the southeast pavilion and located in the south curtain on the second floor of the Main Building, where the illumination was improved. The Reference Information and Telephone Unit of the General Ref-

erence and Bibliography Division was located at the entrance to the Main Reading Room, where it proved of increased value in serving the public.

Many problems remain unresolved. An adequate location, for example, is yet to be found for the Slavic and East European Division, which is housed in study rooms in the Annex. It is imperative that new space be provided soon for the expanding map collection; and the Library's Main Catalog must be moved into the area now holding the National Union Catalog as soon as a new location for the latter can be found.

Improved Techniques and Equipment

In order to cope with a rising workload without an increase in staff, the Library took every possible measure to achieve short-cuts and economies. Many have been mentioned in earlier chapters, for example, changes in the preparation of copy for the Library's published catalogs; the work of the Copyright Cataloging Division in helping other divisions introduce techniques to achieve a more even flow of work and to facilitate the processing of books selected for addition to the Library's collections; and the sound-reproduction and Braille-printing investigations of the Division for the Blind.

The Tabulating Office continued its search for new applications of electrical accounting equipment to Library work. One of its chief accomplishments was the reduction in the amount of time required for the listing of titles in preparing copy for *New Serial Titles*. The transfer of this operation from the Cardatype machine to the new automatic printing machine permitted the printing of 3,100 titles in 22 minutes, an operation formerly requiring approximately 2 days. New tests were made in the now perennial search for a satisfactory method using similar equipment for the recording of books withdrawn from the collections, but a suitable procedure has not yet been devised.

Negotiations were completed by the close of the year for the installation in the National Institutes of Health of the receiver of the Facsimile Transmitter, which is in the Library's Loan Division. The advantage of this apparatus is that it can make available to the Institutes and eventually, perhaps, to many research groups in the Washington area copies of materials that the Library ordinarily cannot lend or can lend for such a brief period that research is seriously handicapped.

For the first time, coin-operated typewriters were installed in the Library for the convenience of readers, being placed in or near the Government Publications Reading Room, the Periodicals Reading Room, and the Newspaper Reference Room.

Catalog equipment was extensively improved during the year. A total of 960 worn-out trays in the catalogs of the Music Division were replaced with newer equipment, and some 12,000 trays in the Annex Catalog were reinforced. The Catalog Maintenance Division experimented with the use of addressing machines for the overprinting of call numbers and subject headings, but the results have not yet warranted a change from the present method of printing.

The Administrative Department has practiced substantial economies in the procurement of furniture and supplies. Savings were realized by the purchase of surplus equipment from the Federal Supply Service, through which many pieces were obtained at bargain prices, and some without cost, when other agencies disposed of equipment. Plans were developed for an item-by-item inventory of furniture and equipment in the Administrative Department as a pilot project to determine the advisability of conducting a Library-wide survey.

Shifting and reduction of card stock in the Card Division conserved equipment, making unnecessary the expenditure of an estimated $248,000 for additional facilities for new cards and also releasing some 25,000 square feet of floor space.

In compliance with Public Law 286 of the 83d Congress, 2d session, requiring agencies to reimburse the Post Office Department for mail sent under the franking

privilege, two postage meter machines were purchased—one for the Office of the Secretary, which receives and dispatches the bulk of the Library's mail, and the other for the Technical Information Division, which has separate facilities because of the volume of its outgoing mail.

The utilization of photography instead of typing in the preparation of book orders and want-lists in the Order Division has already been referred to. This was made possible by the conversion, in the Photoduplication Service, of a Model E Recordak into a machine that would fit the particular needs of the Order Division, which christened the creation the "Bibliofax." This instrument is designed to produce one or more copies of excerpts from a page of printed material without duplicating the full page, and the mechanization is sufficiently simple that it can be operated by any attendant.

Foreign Interns and Similar Visitors

As an investment in good neighborliness and in self-education, the Library participates in training programs for foreign visitors sponsored by the Department of State and in some instances by private foundations. More than 75 special schedules were arranged during the year for librarians and other cultural leaders from other countries who came to study the Library's administrative and technical procedures and operations. Many others had brief tours of the Library buildings, either individually or in groups. Among the distinguished guests were Adnan Ötüken, Director of the National Library of Turkey; L. Brummel, Director of the Royal Library in The Hague; and Frank C. Francis, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum.

Personnel Administration

There was little turnover in the staff of the Library during the year. On June 30, 1954, the staff numbered 2,402; 1,660 of these employees occupied positions that were supported by funds appropriated by the Congress for the Library, 581 were financed by funds transferred from other agencies, and 161 were paid from gift and trust funds. A total of 4,373 personnel actions were taken, a decrease of 830 from fiscal 1953. This included 521 appointments to the staff and 503 separations; the other actions covered promotions, transfers, security clearances, and within-grade salary changes required by law.

In recruitment, the principal difficulties were in obtaining linguists, personnel with scientific training, and competent typists and stenographers. The special recruitment program, aimed at bringing to the Library outstanding young graduates from library schools, added five promising librarians to the staff early in fiscal 1954. Unfortunately, cuts in appropriations made it necessary to withdraw the offers of appointment for fiscal 1955 that had been made under this program.

Some progress was realized in other training activities. For example, a 12-hour course in the principles and responsibilities of supervision was given to 24 supervisors selected from the staff of the Card Division. The Copyright Office continued the in-service training seminars it initiated in 1953; the 1954 series was concerned with legal aspects of copyright.

In the series of departmental and divisional manuals, which not only help to instruct employees in their work but which are widely studied outside the Library as procedural guides, number 1 on the *Stack and Reader Division* was issued in a revised edition and one new one, number 22, on the *Union Catalog Division*, was published. The latter describes the latest methods used in the maintenance and service of this great research tool.

A significant forward step was taken in further simplification of the performance rating system, which became effective soon after the close of fiscal 1954. The new plan reduces the rating elements to three: quality of work, quantity of work, and personal characteristics. The description of the duties of each position serves as the basis for the periodical review of the employee's performance.

A comprehensive order on salary administration, embodying rulings of the

Comptroller General, regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and policies of the Library of Congress, was issued on November 19, 1953, as General Order No. 1540. And numerous changes in the regulations governing sick and annual leave led to extensive discussion of the Library's policies and procedures for the administration of leave and the issuance of General Order No. 1543 on February 23, 1954.

In conformance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 10450, new procedures were developed for obtaining security clearances for personnel. They were embodied in General Order No. 1531. Under this program 71 cases were adjudicated during the year. This included readjudication of 66 cases that required reexamination as a result of changed security requirements.

The program of describing and classifying, as to grade and salary level, the duties of positions in the Library was more varied than usual. A significant undertaking was the Library's participation in a study initiated by the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of revising the Commission's standards for library work in the Federal service.

For the second consecutive year no appeals required the attention of a review board, again indicating a desirable state of staff morale.

The Library participates in the Governmentwide program to encourage outstanding work and to reward suggestions leading to better and more economical service. Superior Accomplishment Rewards, some in the form of within-grade raises, were given to 21 employees for notable performance of official duties and for the initiation of significant improvements in methods, procedures, or equipment. The recipients, representing all departments of the Library, were: Marjorie A. Arnold, Curtis J. Blakely, Edward J. Blume, Mrs. Grace H. Fuller, Charles A. Goodrum, Vladimir Gsovski, Mrs. Marjorie E. Heflin, Frank B. Horne, Edmund C. Jann, Simon Kassel, Alvin W. Kremer, John D. McGee, John I. Meehan, Mrs. Eva M. Miller, Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, James D. Nuse, John Philippoff, William W. Rossiter, Mary D. Slavikoski, Mrs. Alice F. Toomey, and Jimmie A. Walker.

There were two Library-wide fund-raising drives held during the year—the Community Chest and the American National Red Cross campaigns. Employees were given an opportunity to contribute to other charitable organizations but as a matter of policy no other formal drives were held. The Red Cross Bloodmobile visited the Library four times during the year. Two Library-wide civil defense exercises were held in fiscal 1954, and, in preparation for a serious emergency, 100 staff members were given instruction in the administration of first aid.

Major Personnel Changes

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Robert C. Gooch, Assistant Director of the Reference Department since July 3, 1950, was temporarily transferred on July 27, 1953, to the position of Director of Administration.

Roy P. Basler, who joined the Library staff as Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division on September 2, 1952, served as Associate Director of the Reference Department from December 7, 1953.

Henry J. Dubester, Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, became Acting Chief of that Division on December 7, 1953.

David J. Haykin, Consultant on Classification and Subject Cataloging, was appointed Editor in charge of the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office on January 4, 1954.

Arthur K. Willey, a member of the Information Office of the Rural Electrification Administration, served as Press Officer from January 4 to April 25, 1954.

Choung Chan, formerly a member of the Chinese bar, was appointed Chief of the Far Eastern Law Section, Law Library, on February 1, 1954.

Robert D. Stevens was promoted on March 15, 1954, to the position of Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division. Mr.

Stevens, who joined the Library staff in 1947, had been Assistant Chief of the Division.

John L. Nolan returned to the Library of Congress on May 14, 1954, as Assistant Director of the Reference Department after having served for 2 years as Director of Library Services at the American Library in London. Previously, Mr. Nolan was Assistant Director of the Processing Department.

RESIGNATIONS

Luther H. Evans resigned as Librarian of Congress on July 3, 1953, to become Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Frederick H. Wagman resigned from the position of Director of Administration on July 24, 1953, to accept the position of Director of the Library of the University of Michigan.

Mary B. McMahon, Press Officer since September 1951, went on leave the first of January 1954 and resigned at the close of the fiscal year.

RETIREMENTS

Mary Alexander Abernethy retired on May 28, 1954, after 48 years of service with the Library. For the past 38 years she was assigned to the charging desk in what is now the Loan Division.

Katherine E. Bowman, who joined the staff in 1928, retired on March 31, 1954, from her position as assistant at the discharging desk of the Loan Division.

Janie C. Cornwell, an employee of the Library since 1923, retired from the staff of the Order Division on June 23, 1954.

Charles F. Grange, who retired on February 26, 1954, had served as a guard in the Rare Books Division for 18 years.

Helen H. Haslup, a member of the staff since 1910, retired on April 30, 1954, from the staff of the Loan Division. She had served in the lending service since 1911.

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Orientalia Division, retired on March 31, 1954, after 27 years of service with the Library.

Harold S. Lincoln, custodian of the Library's station at the Capitol for nearly 30 years and a member of the Library staff since 1909, retired on May 31, 1954.

Julia S. Stevens, a member of the staff of the Copyright Office for 15 years, retired on July 31, 1954.

Lawrence C. Wroth, Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books, who had served the Library for more than a decade, retired on February 28, 1954.

DEATHS

In addition to John Taylor Arms, whose death has already been mentioned, and Edward Mead Earle, Honorary Consultant in Military Science, who died on June 23, 1954, the following members and former members of the staff died during the year: Mrs. Margaret G. B. Blachly, Milos Borecky, Agnes M. Brown, Mrs. Birdie Lee Cooley, Paul V. Dronin, Bernhard Goldberg, Catherine L. Grady, Mahlon Hoff, Harold L. Lockwood, John Lockwood, Michael A. Parrella, Henry A. Sunderland, William H. Thomas, Jr., Ernest Willie, and Harriet Woodring.

Budget, Finance, and Accounting

The fiscal operations of the Library, as with any other Federal agency, fall for the most part, into two general categories: the distribution of and accounting for the funds made available for expenditure in the current fiscal year and the planning, preparation, and submission to Congress of the budget request for the next fiscal year. The first function involves the assignment of allotments to the several departments of the Library, the preparation of monthly statements on the status of funds, and the issuance of payments for goods received and services performed. The second involves the estimating of the financial needs of the agency a year hence, the translation of those needs into budget language, the submission of the requirements to the Bureau of the Budget for incorporation into the President's total budget request, and the presentation of the Library's proposals to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Fiscal year 1954 was the Library's first experience with the consolidation of appropriations provided for in the Legisla-

tive-Judiciary Appropriation Act for this year. As anticipated, the merger of appropriations, resulting in 8 individual funds in place of 16, afforded a degree of flexibility long needed. At the same time, the reduction in the number of separate accounts to be maintained achieved a considerable economy in bookkeeping.

The year was marked by some changes in accounting procedures and operations as a result of the Library's continued participation in programs initiated by the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office under the requirements of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. These alterations streamlined a number of operations and eliminated the unnecessary duplication of records. It is encouraging to report that a review of the Library's accounting operations by a representative of the General Accounting Office brought the finding that "the present budget, accounting, and disbursing operations of the Library are conducted efficiently and economically."

Further simplification of records and procedures being undertaken should effect additional economies and provide needed information more fully and more quickly to operating personnel. By the close of the fiscal year improvements in the procedures for handling payments to foreign vendors were well under way. Installation of an electric check-signing machine in the Disbursing Office speeded the issuance of checks. The control of funds supporting special projects was strengthened by the adoption of specific procedures for reporting on such programs, as announced in General Order No. 1552, which was issued on April 26, 1954. And a beginning was made in effecting tighter control of forms used throughout the Library.

There was a slight rise in most activities of the Disbursing Office: 24,863 checks were issued in fiscal 1954 in comparison with 24,514 the year before; 48,560 cash salary payments were made in contrast with 47,226 in fiscal 1953; and 295 UNESCO book coupons were issued as compared with 235 the previous year. There was a decline in the number of vouchers processed—9,810 in fiscal 1954 as compared with 10,494 in fiscal 1953; and 4,505 United States Savings Bonds were issued, whereas the number in fiscal 1953 was 4,741.

A detailed accounting of the Library's finances in fiscal 1954 is given in Appendix XI. Of the $13,947,430 available for obligation, $9,459,293 was appropriated directly to the Library, $13,984 was available from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1953, $2,815,798 was transferred from other Federal agencies, $32,936 was available from previous transfers, and $1,625,419 came from gifts, grants, and the sale of photoduplicates and recordings. Obligations totaled $13,131,815, leaving an unobligated balance of $815,615, of which $802,213 is available for obligation during fiscal 1955. Legislation on appropriations during fiscal 1954 is summarized in Appendix IX.

Although appropriations to the Library for fiscal 1954 totaled some $43,000 more than in the previous fiscal year and certain new positions were authorized, the Library actually lost ground in some of its basic operations and specialized services. Two small divisions—the European Affairs and the Aeronautics Divisions—were abolished. A number of positions in other units were also eliminated because funds were not appropriated for the within-grade increases required by law. The net result was that, although the appropriation for Library of Congress Salaries and Expenses (that is, for basic library services) included provision for 14 new positions, the average employment for the year was 14 positions under that of fiscal 1953.

The endowments held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of the year totaled $2,625,232; income from holdings amounted to $116,694. An addition to invested funds was received by the Trust Fund Board through the gift of $19,060 from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, the Library's generous benefactor. Other substantial gifts received or pledged in fiscal 1954 included $91,460 from the Ford Foundation to assist in the procurement and cataloging of publications in the

Cyrillic alphabet and to enable the Library to keep a representative in Berlin to provide advice and assistance to the American Memorial Library; and $80,000, to be expended over a 4-year period, from the Forest Press, Inc., for the cost of preparing the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification.*

Funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the year totaled $1,963,435: $1,087,327 from the sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications, $868,815 from copyright fees, and $7,293 from other sources.

The Photoduplication Service

Production. — The Photoduplication Service, which is a self-sustaining activity operating on a revolving-fund basis, received $375,560 in fiscal 1954 as compared with $593,214 in fiscal 1953. There was a decrease in 7 of the 12 categories of photoduplicates produced but a marked increase in the production of negative and positive microfilm. This increase resulted from an order from the Japanese Government for a large quantity of copies of scientific and technical reports deposited in the Service's Publication Board Reports Unit by the Office of Technical Services in the Department of Commerce. Comparative statistics on orders received and photoduplicates produced are given in Appendix IV.

Improvements and New Equipment.—Improvements in furniture design added to the efficiency as well as the appearance of the Service's office and laboratory. Specially designed tables, providing space for sorting and assembling photostats as well as for their storage, were installed in the business office. Desks, designed for the special needs of microfilm operators, were placed in the microfilm laboratory. In the paper-processing room, two new all-purpose utility tables provided not only support for the microfilm enlarging machines but also space for the accessory equipment they require.

In keeping with the policy of replacing obsolete or deteriorated equipment, an Ozalid Printmaster, Model 42, was installed in the laboratory. This machine is designed to furnish black-on-white copies of any material printed or written on paper sufficiently translucent to permit the ready passage of light. The addition of the Bruning Whiteprinter, Model 50, has equipped the laboratory with a machine for copying any material drawn, written, typed, or printed when the original item is on a single sheet that is sufficiently translucent to permit light to pass from the mercury arc with which the apparatus is equipped. The resulting prints are flat, dry, and ready for use. A third addition during the year was an automatic trimmer for photographic roll paper. This device is designed to facilitate the preparation of enlargement prints for shipment. A new 70 mm. microfilm camera, built to the specifications of the Photoduplication Service, will make it possible to reproduce charts, drawings, and blueprints, the size and detail of which make satisfactory reproduction impossible by a 35 mm. camera.

Microfilm Testing Facilities.—When processed microfilm from outside sources is received for permanent deposit in the Library of Congress, it is important to determine whether or not its quality measures up to accepted standards for permanent record microfilm. In past years the Library has had to rely upon the National Bureau of Standards to do the necessary testing, but, with the continuing increase in the amount of film received, it has been practicable to establish facilities in the Photoduplication Service for the examination of film.

Special Projects.—At the conclusion of the sixth year of work with reports deposited in the Publication Board Reports Unit of the Photoduplication Service, the Service finds itself the custodian of 110,091 declassified scientific and technical reports. In the early years the collection consisted principally of material collected in occupied countries at the end of World War II. Current additions, however, are primarily the results of Government-supported research. The filming of the large order

from the Japanese Government for copies of many of these publications has been mentioned earlier. The copying began in March 1953 and the processing of the film was completed in March 1954. A total of 7,642 hundred-foot rolls of film resulted. Approximately 2,300 rolls were negatives filmed from original printed reports. The remaining 5,300 were positives made from reports already on negative film.

The Publication Board Reports Unit also became the custodian of more than 10,000 drawings developed as a result of a project undertaken by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of the Navy during the hostilities in Korea in an effort to eliminate the delay in airplane production caused by the extensive handwork then necessary for the completion of the complicated assemblies for modern aircraft. A new technique makes available to industry the drawings for the fixtures used in models of electronic equipment through orders placed with the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, which forwards the requests to the Photoduplication Service, where they are filled.

As the year closed arrangements were going forward for the transfer of all negative microfilm in the Library to the custody of the Photoduplication Service, as mentioned earlier. Bibliographic entries, prepared by the division relinquishing custody, accompany each group of negatives and will form the basis for the eventual listing, in catalog form, of all negative microfilm available to the public.

Other Administrative Services

The Office of the Secretary gave first attention to improvement of controls over current records and to the adoption of uniform procedures in records management throughout the Library. There was a slight rise in the volume of current records classified during the year—53,998 in fiscal 1954 as compared with 52,488 the previous year. A total of 355 cubic feet of records was disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Records Act of 1950, but loss of trained personnel made heavy inroads in this program.

Other administrative services during fiscal 1954 included the receipt and distribution of 1,463,748 pieces of mail, the dispatch of 1,235,256 pieces, a modest increase and decrease, respectively, over the volume in fiscal 1953; and the conduct by the Travel Officer of special training sessions in the procedures to be followed in the preparation of travel authorizations, vouchers, and reports.

CHAPTER VIII

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is summarized as follows:

Volume of Business

Earned revenue during the fiscal year 1954 was the largest in the history of the Copyright Office. Gross fees amounted to $913,663.78, of which $840 was returned as uncollectible and $38,893.32 was refunded to claimants. Net fees covered into the Treasury of the United States were $871,463.50, or $6,161 more than in fiscal 1953. A breakdown of fees applied by sources is shown in the chart that follows.

There was an increase in business in nearly all phases of work. Registrations rose from 218,506 in fiscal 1953 to 222,665 in fiscal 1954, an increase of 1.9 percent. Gains were noted mostly in the book registrations, which rose from 49,059 in 1953 to 51,763 in 1954. There was a slight decline in the registration of music, due primarily to a decrease in the number of registrations for unpublished musical compositions, which were 42,138 in 1953 and 40,935 in 1954.

The Copyright Office turned over to the Library of Congress for addition to its collections 213,597 items from the copyright deposits of the year, an increase of more than 7 percent over fiscal 1953.

During the year 8,742 reference searches, involving 28,536 titles, were conducted. The fees received for these searches amounted to $11,007.

The activities of the Reference Division in seeking compliance with the copyright law continued to result in a marked increase in the number of registrations and in the value of materials obtained. These efforts were responsible for 11,807 registrations, for which $50,808 in fees and deposits valued at $61,100 were received.

Universal Copyright Convention

The Universal Copyright Convention, which was signed at Geneva on September 6, 1952, was submitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for its advice and consent for ratification on June 10, 1953, a few weeks before the close of the previous fiscal year. This treaty required certain amendments to the domestic copyright law—principally in the manufacturing clause—before the United States could deposit its instrument of ratification. During July and August 1953, bills were introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 6616 and H. R. 6670) and in the Senate (S. 2559) that would make the necessary changes in the domestic law to comply with the intent of the treaty. The original draft of these identical bills was prepared in the Copyright Office and, with minor modifications and improvements, appears in the form as introduced.

A National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention was established on or about March 1, 1954, by representatives of the industries and interests who recognized that the Universal Copyright Convention was an important step forward in international copyright relations and were in agreement as to the necessity for United States participation. This Committee un-

BREAKDOWN OF FEES APPLIED BY SOURCES

Copyright Office—Fiscal Year 1954

	Amount	*Percent*
ORIGINAL REGISTRATIONS*	$789, 920. 00	90. 6
RENEWAL REGISTRATIONS	37, 016. 00	4. 2
ASSIGNMENT RECORDATIONS	26, 862. 00	3. 1
REFERENCE SEARCHES	11, 007. 00	1. 3
NOTICE OF USE RECORDATIONS	4, 335. 50	. 5
CERTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS	2, 323. 00	. 3
	$871, 463. 50	100. 0

*Includes $50, 808. 00 (5. 8 percent of total fees applied) for original registrations resulting from compliance requests made by Copyright Office.

dertook to assemble and present testimony as to the need for the treaty and the implementing legislation. The work of this Committee no doubt played a significant part in the calling of public hearings by a Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on March 15, 1954. A great many witnesses appeared at these hearings, which lasted for 2 days. The overwhelming majority of those who testified were in favor of the convention and the legislation. Actually, the typographical unions, adhering to their traditional objections, were the principal opponents of these measures. During the hearings a dramatic moment occurred, just after the testimony of one of the representatives of the typographical unions, when a telegram was received by the Chairman of the Subcommittee from the Book Manufacturers Institute, announcing a reversal of their past objection to any modification of the manufacturing clause and stating their belief that the enactment of the legislation would be of benefit to the book-manufacturing industry.

On April 7, 1954, hearings were held before a special joint committee of the Senate, which was composed of members of both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The witnesses before this Committee presented testimony similar to that brought before the House Committee.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported the treaty to the Senate on June 11, 1954, and on June 25, 1954, the treaty was ratified by a vote of 65–3. Shortly after the beginning of fiscal 1955, the Senate Judiciary Committee, on July 19, 1954, favorably reported the implementing legislation, S. 2559, to the Senate. On August 3, 1954, the House passed the companion bill, H. R. 6616. On August 18, 1954, the Senate passed H. R. 6616, and the measure was signed by the President on August 31, 1954. These amendments to the Copyright Act will become effective with the coming into operation of the Universal Copyright Convention, which requires ratifications or adherence by 12 countries of which 4 are nonmembers of the Berne Union.

Other International Developments

Bilateral Proclamations.—As a result of World War II and of the treaty of peace with Japan, copyright relations with that country were permitted to lapse in 1952. After that date, the Office engaged in negotiations through the State Department with the Japanese Government in an attempt to obtain a new copyright arrangement for the protection of American works in Japan. Because of the substantial amount of recorded music of American origin as well as American motion pictures and literary works that are distributed in that country, it is highly desirable to obtain protection in Japan for works of American authorship.

After several years of diligent effort on the part of the staff of the Copyright Office, the Department of State, and the Embassy in Tokyo, a new copyright relationship was established on November 10, 1953. It is based on the principle of national treatment and obtains protection for American authors in Japan under the terms of the peace treaty for a period of 4 years from April 28, 1952.

Rome Draft Convention.—This convention, drawn under the auspices of the Berne Union, is concerned with means of protection for performing artists in their works, recordings, and broadcasts. The Copyright Office has given consideration to numerous questions raised by the draft convention and to participation in further studies. The Office was represented as an observer by Arpad L. Bogsch at a meeting held in Lugano, Switzerland, during the latter part of June and the first of July, under the auspices of the Berne Bureau. The Berne Permanent Commmittee recommended further consideration of the important problems presented by the Rome draft.

Administrative Developments

Several new practices and procedures were instituted in the past year with a view to improving the efficiency of the serv-

ice rendered by the Copyright Office to the public.

At the beginning of August 1953, the Office began an experimental project of recording assignments and related documents on microfilm. Previously, the recording of these documents had been by the photostatic process, and the resulting sheets were bound in large permanent volumes. It was found that the use of microfilms not only involved substantial savings in photoduplication and binding costs but that microfilm also proved a more efficient and logical method of performing this function. The general reaction to the new process has been favorable, and the use of microfilm for this purpose will be continued.

A major development with respect to the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was the combination into one catalog of Parts 1–A (Books) and 1–B (Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals). The first combined volume, covering registrations during July–December 1953, is scheduled to be published in the summer of 1954. The combination of all Class A registrations removes a distinction not found in either the statute or the inherent character of the material and should prove advantageous in conducting copyright searches.

The reorganization of the Service Division was completed during the past year with the establishment of a new section, the Materials Controls Section, and the redefining of the operations of the Custodial Section. Responsibility for the records and files that are so essential to the Office and to the public has been centralized with encouraging results. The processing and forwarding of applications to the Examining Division has been speeded up, with the result that the latter Division can act more expeditiously upon pending applications.

As mentioned in last year's report, there has been a steadily growing movement among the bar and trade groups concerned with copyright for a comprehensive revision of the domestic copyright law. Some thought was given during the year to the scope of such a task, including consideration of the desirability of establishing a unit in the Office to make historical, factual, and legal studies relevant to alternative solutions of the many problems involved in a revision of the law.

Reappraisal of the objectives of the cataloging operations and an exploration of the possibility of simplifying and expediting this important phase of the Office's work continued. Simplifications in certain forms of catalog entry were made and further study is being given to the desirability of eliminating cataloging operations not pertinent to copyright purposes or needs and entailing a duality of supervision with no economies from the over-all library viewpoint.

In its studies requiring access to the copyright laws of foreign countries, the Office has found it difficult to obtain authoritative and comprehensive translations of many such laws. It was therefore pleased to learn that the Copyright Division of UNESCO has undertaken the task of compiling and publishing an English-language edition of the copyright laws of the world, including certain administrative orders, decrees, and the like. The Office responded to UNESCO's request for assistance in the preparation of this basic work and, under a cooperative agreement, has contributed translations of some laws and editorial work and other assistance so necessary in such a publication. When completed—as now anticipated during 1955—the resulting *Compilation of the Copyright Laws of the World* will be an outstanding contribution to copyright literature because it will make available in the English language the current copyright law of all Nations in one loose-leaf volume. The compilation will be kept current through the publication of periodic loose-leaf supplements.

The Reference Division has for some time followed the practice of preparing bibliographies of all registered works of selected prominent authors. This is done as time permits and has been found to serve a very useful purpose in connection with requests for searches. During the past year, one of these extended searches concerned the works of the Rt. Hon. Sir

Winston Churchill, K. G. Even though Sir Winston is known as a prolific writer, it was surprising that 556 registrations, representing 139 principal titles, were disclosed as a result of this search.

In the belief that the list might be of practical use as well as of interest to the author himself, a copy of the report with an index was prepared and bound. On June 25, 1954, during the Prime Minister's visit to the White House, the Acting Librarian, Verner W. Clapp, the Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher, and Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief of the Reference Division of the Copyright Office, under whose supervision the bibliography was prepared, were received at the White House by Sir Winston and President Eisenhower, and the specially inscribed volume was presented to the author in person. In accepting the volume, Sir Winston remarked that he planned to add to this bibliography a "modest" work—a history of the English-speaking peoples, to run to approximately 800,000 words.

Publications

Two new copyright catalogs, *Motion Pictures, 1894–1912,* and *Motion Pictures, 1940–1949,* were published in the fall of 1953. These two volumes, together with *Motion Pictures, 1912–1939,* which was published in December 1951, comprise the most comprehensive list available of motion pictures from the birth of the industry in 1894 to 1949. They contain information about more than 76,000 motion pictures registered during this period.

Bulletin No. 14, which contains the text of the copyright law of the United States, together with an index and certain related material, was reprinted during the past year, together with an insert sheet containing P. L. 331, which took effect on April 13, 1954. This publication is reported by the Superintendent of Documents to be one of the Government Printing Office's "best sellers."

The latest volume in the series containing copyright court decisions, *Bulletin* No. 28, came off the press during the fiscal year. It covers copyright and related decisions in both the State and Federal courts during the years 1951 and 1952.

Legal Developments

Amendment of the Law.—During the first session of the 83d Congress, Congressman Chauncey E. Reed, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, introduced a bill (H. R. 2747) which provided that when the last day for depositing any material in the Copyright Office falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, such deposit may be made on the next business day. This bill was introduced by Mr. Reed at the request of the Copyright Office to clarify a technical difficulty. It passed the House in 1953, received the approval of the Senate on April 5, 1954, and became Public Law 331 of the 83d Congress, second session, after signature by the President on April 13, 1954.

Proposed Legislation.—A bill to establish a statute of limitations in connection with civil actions (H. R. 6225) was introduced by Congressman Kenneth B. Keating on July 10, 1953. No hearings were held and by the end of the fiscal year no other action had been taken in connection with the bill. On July 29, 1953, Congressman Keating introduced H. R. 6608, which has for its purpose a relaxation of the strict formalities in connection with the form and location of copyright notices. No hearings were held, nor was any other action taken on the bill.

A bill (S. 1106), which had been introduced by Senator Pat McCarran in the middle of the previous fiscal year, was revived during fiscal 1954 when hearings were held on July 15 and October 26, 1953. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to modify the so-called "juke box" exemptions of Section 1(e) of the copyright law to permit composers to receive royalties whenever their compositions are played on phonograph records for profit. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the bill had not been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Significant Court Decisions.—This annual report for last year discussed the progress of the series of *Stein* cases, all of which

involved the question of whether a copyrighted work of art embodied in a utilitarian work, such as a reading lamp, thereby lost its copyright status. At that time there were indications that the Supreme Court ultimately might review the matter. A petition for a writ of certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court for review of the decisions of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of *Stein* v. *Mazer,* one of those discussed in last year's report. In granting the writ on October 12, 1953, the Supreme Court specifically invited the Solicitor General to file a brief "setting forth, along with other matters he deems pertinent, the views of the Copyright Office, and a statement of its relevant practice."

The Principal Legal Advisor of the Copyright Office, George D. Cary, prepared, in collaboration with the Solicitor's Office, an *amicus* brief which served as the basis of the Government's oral argument before the court. In affirming the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court on March 8, 1954 (347 U. S. 201), denied the assertion of petitioners that Congressional enactment of the design patent law should be interpreted as denying protection to articles embodied or reproduced in useful manufactured articles. The Court did not pass upon the question of patentability of the statuettes involved in the case, but stated that: "We do hold that the patentability of the statuettes, fitted as lamps or unfitted, does not bar copyright as works of art." In discussing a definition of the difficult phrase "works of art," the Supreme Court upheld the regulations of the Copyright Office in the following words: "Individual perception of the beautiful is too varied a power to permit a narrow or rigid concept of art. As a standard we can hardly do better than the words of the present Regulation. . . ."

A number of statements that appeared in the trade press following this decision indicated that the textile fabric world believed that the Supreme Court had opened the door for copyright in certain textile designs. The Copyright Office, after a study of the import of the decision, concluded that, while not necessarily authorizing the registration of every textile design, it would permit the registration of a work of art embodied in a textile fabric. In short, copyright claims in works of art could be registered regardless of the intended use of the material on which any given work of art may have been reproduced or embodied. Thus, a Daumier etching reproduced on a tea tray or a Dali painting embodied in drapery material would not be rejected because of the utilitarian or commercial aspect of these works.

McCulloch et al. v. *Zapun Ceramics et al.,* 97 U. S. P. Q. 12 (S. D. N. Y. 1953), was an action against several sellers of infringing copies of figurines. The defendants contended that they were innocent infringers and that since plaintiffs had already recovered damages from the manufacturer they were not entitled to any further recovery. The court held that neither the earlier recovery against the manufacturer nor the fact that the vendors were innocent infringers would prevent the plaintiffs' recovery of damages from the vendors.

Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. Inc. v. *Jerry Vogel Music Co. Inc.,* 115 F. Supp. 754 (S. D. N. Y. 1953), dealt with the problem of renewal rights in the lyrics added to the musical composition "Twelfth Street Rag" some time after that composition had been published as an instrumental selection. The court held that, in the absence of a showing that the original composer intended his music to be combined with lyrics, the later version with the lyrics added was not a "joint work"; hence, the lyric writer or his successor, and not the owner of copyright in the original music, was entitled to obtain renewal copyright in the lyrics.

In *Zigelheim* v. *Flohr,* 119 F. Supp. 324 (E. D. N. Y. 1954), the defendant published a book of traditional Hebrew prayers consisting mainly of offset reproductions of the prayer book previously published by the plaintiff with a copyright notice. The court, holding the defendant liable for infringement of the plaintiff's copyright,

ruled on the several points at issue as follows:

(1) The plaintiff's addition, deletion, and rearrangement of numerous letters, words, and lines in editing the text of prayer books in the public domain were sufficient to constitute a copyrightable new version, even though the revisions were determined by consulting other texts in the public domain.

(2) The words "Zigelheim, New York" in the copyright notice were sufficient as the name of the copyright owner because there was only one publisher by that name in New York; and that name in close proximity to "Copyright 1943," though other words intervened, constituted an adequate notice.

(3) The plaintiff's sale of some copies before the date stated in the application for registration as the date of publication did not invalidate the copyright.

(4) The plaintiff's delay of 9 years after publication before registering his claim to copyright did not invalidate the copyright in the absence of any evidence of an intention on his part to abandon his copyright claim.

A case that has erroneously been referred to as creating a "copyright" in ideas is that of *Hamilton National Bank* v. *Belt,* 210 F (2d) 706, (D. C. Cir. 1953). The plaintiff, Belt, presented to the Hamilton National Bank an idea for a series of radio programs, and the bank contracted with him to produce the programs, for which he was to make the necessary arrangements. The contract was later canceled by the bank, but the same idea was used in broadcasts subsequently sponsored by the Bank. The Court of Appeals sustained the lower court's award of damages to plaintiff for the misappropriation of his idea. The court, in reaching its decision, held that a person presenting an idea to a potential user is entitled to compensation for its use if the idea is "original, concrete, useful, and is disclosed in circumstances which, reasonably construed, clearly indicate that compensation is contemplated if it is accepted and used."

A case of first impression is *E. B. Marks Music Corp.* v. *Continental Record Co.,* 120 F. Supp. 275 (S. D. N. Y. 1954), in which the court held that a musical composition copyrighted in 1902 did not, by virtue of renewal in 1929 and 1930, obtain the mechanical reproduction rights provided for in the law of 1909, inasmuch as the mechanical reproduction rights were in the public domain at the time of the first publication of the composition.

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, Etc., for 5 Fiscal Years

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1950	$879, 169. 17	$849, 661. 22	210, 564	9, 374	.....
1951	847, 399. 13	797, 960. 50	200, 354	.....	10, 210
1952	847, 106. 20	803, 168. 50	203, 705	3, 351	.....
1953	894, 811. 56	865, 302. 50	218, 506	14, 801	.....
1954	913, 663. 78	871, 463. 50	222, 665	4, 159	.....
Total	4, 382, 149. 84	4, 187, 556. 22	1, 055, 794	.....	.....

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Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1950–54

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A	Books:					
	(*a*) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	22, 648	22, 544	23, 246	87, 262	93, 216
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	68, 770	62, 370	59, 782		
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 437	3, 408	3, 320	3, 288	3, 294
	Total	95, 855	88, 322	86, 348	90, 550	96, 510
	(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	5, 893	6, 502	6, 282	7, 156	6, 954
	(*c*) English books registered for ad interim copyright	1, 571	2, 235	2, 027	2, 744	2, 557
	Total	103, 319	97, 059	94, 657	100, 450	106, 021
B	Periodicals	110, 872	110, 258	113, 011	118, 734	121, 312
C	Lectures, sermons, etc	1, 008	693	837	862	769
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4, 969	4, 604	4, 243	4, 333	3, 990
E	Musical compositions	65, 791	60, 665	65, 125	75, 025	74, 387
F	Maps	3, 273	4, 037	4, 844	5, 082	4, 779
G	Works of art, models or designs	5, 904	5, 034	4, 820	4, 407	4, 574
H	Reproduction of works of art	620	872	1, 040	1, 109	1, 082
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 947	1, 484	1, 554	1, 448	1, 992
J	Photographs	1, 939	1, 302	1, 585	1, 977	1, 740
KK &K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations	35, 233	31, 095	29, 301	30, 291	29, 772
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1, 528	1, 663	1, 595	1, 809	2, 265
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 141	2, 461	2, 412	2, 443	2, 576
	Total	338, 544	321, 227	325, 024	347, 970	355, 259

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1950–54

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A	Books:					
	(*a*) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	11, 323	11, 272	11, 623	43, 631	46, 608
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	34, 383	31, 199	29, 891		
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 438	3, 408	3, 320	3, 288	3, 294
	Total	50, 144	45, 879	44, 834	46, 919	49, 902
	(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 710	3, 536	3, 382	3, 875	3, 697
	(*c*) English books registered for ad interim copyright	1, 040	1, 118	1, 187	1, 553	1, 458
	Total	54, 894	50, 533	49, 403	52, 347	55, 057
B	Periodicals (numbers)	55, 436	55, 129	56, 509	59, 371	60, 667
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1, 007	693	837	862	769
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4, 427	3, 992	3, 766	3, 884	3, 527
E	Musical compositions	52, 309	48, 319	51, 538	59, 302	58, 213
F	Maps	1, 638	1, 992	2, 422	2, 541	2, 390
G	Works of art, models or designs	4, 013	3, 428	3, 305	3, 029	3, 170
H	Reproductions of works of art	326	453	520	579	572
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 316	953	980	958	1, 300
J	Photographs	1, 143	770	995	1, 206	1, 049
KK	Commercial prints and labels	13, 320	11, 981	11, 770	12, 025	10, 784
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4, 309	3, 590	2, 891	3, 126	4, 103
L	Motion-picture photoplays	782	835	798	907	1, 170
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 113	1, 314	1, 281	1, 268	1, 386
R	Renewals of all classes	14, 531	16, 372	16, 690	17, 101	18, 508
	Total	210, 564	200, 354	203, 705	218, 506	222, 665

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1954

Balance on hand July 1, 1953			$175, 259. 17
Gross receipts July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954			913, 663. 78
Total to be accounted for			$1, 088, 922. 95
Refunded		$38, 893. 32	
Checks returned unpaid		840. 00	
Deposited as earned fees		868, 815. 00	
Transfer of unclaimed monies		36. 00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1954:			
Fees earned in June 1954 but not deposited until July 1954	$75, 823. 00		
Unfinished business balance	17, 617. 67		
Deposit accounts balance	86, 897. 96		
		180, 338. 63	
			$1, 088, 922. 95

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels	10, 784. 00	$64, 704. 00
Registrations for published works	133, 692. 00	534, 768. 00
Registrations for unpublished works	47, 612. 00	190, 448. 00
Registrations for renewals	18, 508. 00	37, 016. 00
Total number of registrations	[1] 210, 596. 00	
Fees for registrations		$826, 936. 00
Fees for recording assignments	$19, 514. 50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	7, 347. 50	
Fees for notices of user recorded	4, 335. 50	
Fees for certified documents	2, 323. 00	
Fees for searches made	11, 007. 00	
		44, 527. 50
Total fees earned		$871, 463. 50

[1] Excludes 12,069 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur Fisher
Register of Copyrights

Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES

Appendix I. Statistics of Rea

CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO

	Readers counted	Materials issued for use			Reference and loan requests received by telephone			
		Inside the buildings		Outside the buildings	Congress	Government	Other	Total
		Volumes	Other units					
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:								
General Reference and Bibliography Division	.....	52, 880	24, 810	.....	1, 231	11, 299	29, 085	41, 615
Hispanic Foundation	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	506	947	1, 553
Loan Division	.....	13, 073	.....	201, 763	16, 585	3, 221	3, 573	23, 379
Manuscripts Division	5, 632	.....	59, 863	[2] 248	56	380	764	1, 200
Map Division	3, 177	1, 541	23, 323	[2] 3, 666	161	567	521	1, 249
Music Division	18, 763	45, 678	526	[2] 1, 980	885	1, 959	18, 019	20, 863
Orientalia Division	9, 192	36, 208	22, 404	[2] 3, 039	266	3, 394	4, 114	7, 774
Prints and Photographs Division	1, 947	.....	10, 101	[2] 1, 701	146	315	721	1, 182
Rare Books Division	5, 537	19, 845	.....	[2] 41	.....	3	1, 006	1, 009
Microfilm Reading Room	1, 688	1, 889	1, 698	[2] 125	34	121	251	406
Science Division	.....	134	.....	[2] 3	5	347	186	538
Serials Division	94, 464	71, 630	553, 093	[2] 31, 113	6, 981	6, 556	10, 942	24, 479
Slavic and East European Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	617	1, 444	2, 184
Stack and Reader Division	[3] 456, 865	882, 552	.....	[2] 134, 352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—1954	597, 265	1, 125, 430	695, 818	201, 763	26, 573	29, 285	71, 573	127, 431
1953	626, 483	1, 155, 721	737, 450	196, 247	24, 439	29, 192	[5] 77, 091	[5] 130, 722
1952	646, 655	1, 197, 823	698, 807	211, 924	27, 231	32, 796	82, 311	142, 438
Division for the Blind	23, 355	.....	.....	62, 947	57	17	853	927
Reference Department total, 1954	620, 620	1, 125, 430	695, 818	264, 710	26, 630	29, 302	72, 426	127, 358
LAW LIBRARY	55, 186	249, 779	.....	6, 784	3, 052	7, 348	3, 535	13, 935
LAW LIBRARY AT CAPITOL	1, 959	5, 652	.....	3, 729	4, 642	.....	.....	4, 642
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE	3, 643	.....	19, 855	3, 520	51, 586	561	670	52, 817
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT	146	10	9	5	.....	2, 027	207	2, 234
Grand total, 1954	681, 554	1, 380, 871	715, 682	278, 748	85, 910	39, 238	76, 838	201, 986
		2, 096, 553						
Comparative totals:								
1953	709, 980	2, 148, 351		353, 277	81, 636	64, 236	73, 543	235, 225
1952	726, 851	2, 128, 912		332, 819	85, 063	80, 932	92, 830	258, 925
1951	740, 202	2, 045, 288		279, 069	73, 751	71, 850	94, 247	239, 848
1950	900, 095	2, 186, 467		265, 336	73, 121	44, 959	79, 531	219, 043

[1] *This table covers major reference and circulation services only, and it does not cover reference and bibliographic w*
[2] *Included in the Loan Division figure.*
[3] *Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Thomas Jefferson Room are estimated.*

Appendix I. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service[1]

:ULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954

'aterials issued for use			Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers' reference questions answered	Refer-ence confer-ences	Bibliographies prepared			Trans-lations[6]	Items serviced for Photo-duplica-tion Service	Reference corre-spondence		Articles prepared for publication		Special reference studies or reports	
the buildings		Outside the buildings	Congress	Govern-ment	Other	Total			Number	Number of typed pages	Number of entries			Indi-vidual replies	Form letter replies	Number	Number of typed pages	Number	Number of typed pages
ıes	Other units																		
380	24, 810	.....	1, 231	11, 299	29, 085	41, 615	158, 141	1, 855	21	613	8, 402	115	274	3, 426	5, 657	2	250	30	196
...	.....	.....	100	506	947	1, 553	803	554	6	4	4, 392	57	12	413	44	5	260	22	326
)73	.....	201, 763	16, 585	3, 221	3, 573	23, 379	2, 815	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	1, 447	27, 747	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	59, 863	[2] 248	56	380	764	1, 200	2, 446	1, 092	.....	.....	.....	4	3, 668	1, 191	508	12	98	83	956
;41	23, 323	[2] 3, 666	161	567	521	1, 249	4, 657	436	6	171	1, 266	.....	1, 383	528	529	22	461	11	28
;78	526	[2] 1, 980	885	1, 959	18, 019	20, 863	10, 483	6, 275	1	50	480	.....	2, 126	2, 482	11, 182	2	34	.....	.....
:08	22, 404	[2] 3, 039	266	3, 394	4, 114	7, 774	9, 953	1, 489	44	327	4, 426	353	883	2, 070	514	37	639	74	349
...	10, 101	[2] 1, 701	146	315	721	1, 182	3, 769	333	1	1	3, 639	.....	15, 491	1, 102	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
:45	.....	[2] 41	.....	3	1, 006	1, 009	843	248	4	77	2, 675	.....	928	747	21	2	53	.....	.....
:89	1, 698	[2] 125	34	121	251	406	1, 256	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 010	62	211	.....	.....	3	39
34	.....	[2] 3	5	347	186	538	142	303	2	79	551	2	21	219	5	2	78	10	257
30	553, 093	[2] 31, 113	6, 981	6, 556	10, 942	24, 479	69, 305	1, 471	2	20	185	2	6, 258	1, 168	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	123	617	1, 444	2, 184	2, 195	826	3	249	14, 064	7	20	108	.....	3	240	35	134
52	.....	[2] 134, 352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	695, 818	201, 763	26, 573	29, 285	71, 573	127, 431	266, 808	15, 581	84	1, 591	40, 080	540	32, 204	14, 963	46, 887	87	2, 113	268	2, 285
21	737, 450	196, 247	24, 439	29, 192	[5] 77, 091	[5] 130, 722	318, 082	19, 098	161	947	24, 961	1, 008	28, 537	11, 502	25, 223	204	3, 121	209	4, 358
23	698, 807	211, 924	27, 231	32, 796	82, 311	142, 438	323, 327	16, 518	211	2, 898	21, 727	1, 096	26, 646	12, 470	19, 017	123	1, 504	123	1, 076
...	.....	62, 947	57	17	853	927	68	.....	1	([4])	14, 656	.....	15	232	525	4	189	2	4
30	695, 818	264, 710	26, 630	29, 302	72, 426	127, 358	266, 876	15, 581	85	1, 591	54, 736	540	32, 219	15, 195	47, 412	91	2, 302	270	2, 289
'9	.....	6, 784	3, 052	7, 348	3, 535	13, 935	54, 578	4, 270	40	180	2, 136	759	186	715	.....	53	1, 418	287	2, 413
;2	.....	3, 729	4, 642	.....	.....	4, 642	1, 374	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	19, 855	3, 520	51, 586	561	670	52, 817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927	2, 706	7, 320	.....	.....	.....	3, 007	16, 552
0	9	5	.....	2, 027	207	2, 234	886	541	47	210	3, 421	13	42	3, 111	5, 106	.....	.....	.....	.....
'1	715, 682	278, 748	85, 910	39, 238	76, 838	201, 986	323, 714	20, 406	172	1, 981	60, 293	2, 239	35, 153	26, 341	52, 518	144	3, 720	3, 564	21, 254
)6, 553																			
48, 351		353, 277	81, 636	64, 236	73, 543	235, 225	374, 110	24, 195	691	27, 686	87, 650	3, 653	32, 105	22, 435	31, 584	226	4, 633	3, 446	27, 925
28, 912		332, 819	85, 063	80, 932	92, 830	258, 925	382, 560	22, 284	648	17, 359	56, 711	4, 190	29, 561	24, 611	24, 833	213	4, 557	3, 115	16, 140
45, 288		279, 069	73, 751	71, 850	94, 247	239, 848	428, 506	28, 098	428	3, 847	41, 069	3, 823	65, 066	21, 484	21, 840	266	5, 479	2, 820	16, 970
36, 467		265, 336	73, 121	44, 959	79, 531	219, 043	494, 583	19, 431	495	4, 517	28, 098	2, 720	34, 601	20, 070	21, 038	134	2, 786	3, 390	20, 335

:irculation services only, and it does not cover reference and bibliographic work performed on contract.

nd the Thomas Jefferson Room are estimated.

[4] *Statistics not available.*
[5] *Corrected figure.*
[6] *Formerly reported as number of pages.*

Appendix II. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1954

A. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS [1]

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1953. 1954. 193 p. Cloth. $2.50.

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1952. 1953. Reprinted, 1954. 12 p. Paper. Free.

——— *June 30, 1953.* 1954. 16 p. Paper. Free.

Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection. By Edward N. Waters. 1951. Revised, 1953. 19 p. Limited free distribution by the Music Division.

Bibliographical Procedures & Style: A Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress. By Blanche Prichard McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 1954. 127 p. Paper. 65 cents.

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section. Nos. 27–30. 1953–54. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal,* Vol. 7, Nos. 3–4, and Vol. 8, Nos. 1–2. Available to depository libraries.

Bibliography of Translations from Russian Scientific and Technical Literature. Prepared by the Scientific Translations Center under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission. 1953–54. List Nos. 1–8. October 1953–May 1954. $3.00 a year or 25 cents an issue.

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.[2]

Part 1A, No. 1. Books. January–June 1953. 428 p.

Part 1B, No. 1. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January–June 1953. 614 p.

Beginning with registrations of July–December 1953 these two parts are combined, as follows:

Part 1, No. 1. Books, Pamphlets, and Serials, including Contributions to Periodicals. July–December 1953. 914 p.

Part 2, Nos. 1–2. Periodicals. January–December 1953. 367 p.

Parts 3–4, Nos. 1–2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January–December 1953. 187 p.

Part 5A, Nos. 1–2. Published Music. January–December 1953. 976 p.

Part 5B, Nos. 1–2. Unpublished Music. January–December 1953. 1017 p.

Part 5C, Nos. 1–2. Renewal Registrations—Music. January–December 1953. 222 p.

Part 6, Nos. 1–2. Maps. January–December 1953. 202 p.

Parts 7–11A, Nos. 1–2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. January–December 1953. 334 p.

Part 11B, Nos. 1–2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January–December 1953. 333 p.

Parts 12–13, Nos. 1–2. Motion Pictures. January–December 1953. 161 p.

Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1934–1948. Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1949. Reprinted, 1953. 1954. 188 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

———, *Cumulative Supplement, 1948–53.* Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1954. 109 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Catalog of the Twelfth National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress, May 1 to August 1, 1954. 18 p. Paper. Free.

Cataloging Service. Bulletin Nos. 29–32, September 1953–February 1954. 1953–54. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

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[1] *All priced processed publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. All other priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, unless otherwise indicated.*

[2] *Annual subscription price for complete yearly Catalog of Copyright Entries is $20.00, payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.*

Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson. Volume III. Compiled with annotations by E. Millicent Sowerby. 1953. 481 p. Cloth. $4.75.

Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868–1945. Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949–1951. Compiled by Cecil H. Uyehara, under the direction of Edwin G. Beal. 1954. 262 p. Paper. $2.00. For sale by the Photoduplication Service.

Checklist of Philippine Government Documents, 1950. Compiled by the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines. 1953. 62 p. Processed. Paper. 40 cents.

Classification Schedules:

Class D. Universal and Old World History. European War. D 501–725. Second Edition as in force August 1933 (with supplementary pages). 1953. Reprinted, 1954. 36 p. Paper. 55 cents.

Class G. Geography, Anthropology, Folklore, Manners and Customs, Recreation. Third Edition. 1954. 502 p. Paper. 75 cents.

Class S. Agriculture, Plant and Animal Industry, Fish Culture and Fisheries, Hunting Sports. Third Edition (with supplementary pages). 1948. Reprinted, 1954. 111 p. Paper. $1.00.

Class V. Naval Science. Second Edition. 1953. 115 p. Paper. 65 cents.

Conference on Volunteer Activities in Recording and Transcribing Books for the Blind: Proceedings, December 1–2, 1952. 1954. 61 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Supplement to the Fifth Edition, January–December 1953. 1954. 112 p. Paper. 35 cents.

———. Supplement to the Sixth Edition, January–May 1954. 1954.

The *Cumulative Supplement* appears monthly and is cumulated each month from January through the June issue; the July to November issues cumulate again from July. The December 1953 issue covers a 1-year cumulation. The Sixth Edition of *Subject Headings* is now in preparation. Until its publication, this supplement is to be used with the Fifth Edition and its supplements of July 1947 to December 1953, all of which will be incorporated in the Sixth Edition.

Decimal Classification, 14th and 15th Editions: Annotations on Their Concurrent Use by the Decimal Classification Section. 1953. Reprinted, 1954. 36 p. Paper. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1951–1952. Copyright Office Bulletin No. 28. 587 p. 1954. For sale by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price $2.50.

Departmental and Divisional Manuals:

No. 1. *Stack and Reader Division.* Revised Edition. 1954. 35 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

No. 22. *Union Catalog Division.* 1954. 42 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. (83d Congress, 1st Session). No. 6 (January-June); No. 7, final issue. 1953. Paper.

———. (83d Congress, 2d Session). Nos. 1–5 (January–May 1954). 1954. Paper. $6.50 subscription for each session, domestic, $8.50 foreign.

East European Accessions List. Vol. 2, Nos. 5–14 (May–December 1953), Vol. 3, Nos. 1–4 (January–April 1954). 1953–54. Paper. 50 cents a copy; $4.25 a year domestic, $5.50 foreign.

The Florentine Fior di Virtu of 1491. Translated into English by Nicholas Fersen with facsimiles of all of the original woodcuts. Published for the Library of Congress. 1953. 119 p. Limited distribution.

A Guide to Historical Cartography: A Selected, Annotated List of References on the History of Maps and Map Making. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow and Clara E. LeGear. 1954. 22 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

Handbook of Card Distribution. Eighth Edition. 1954. 82 p. Paper. Free distribution by the Card Division.

Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1950. No. 16. 1953. 332 p. Cloth. $7.50. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla.

Highlights of Current Legislation and Activities in Mid-Europe. Library of Congress—Mid-European Law Project. Edited by Vladimir Gsovski. Vol. I, Nos. 2–7 (July–December, 1953), and Vol. II, Nos. 1–6 (January–June, 1954). 1953–54. Processed. Free. Distributed by the Mid-European Studies Center, 4 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

———. Subject-Index, Vol. I, Nos. 1–7. 1953. 4 p.

Information Bulletin, Vol. 12, Nos. 27–52 (June 30–December 28, 1953), and Vol. 13, Nos. 1–26 (January 4–June 28, 1954). 1953–54. 52 nos. Processed. Free to libraries; $2.00 a year to individuals.

Information for Readers in the Library of Congress. 1941. Reprinted, 1954. 14 p. Paper. Free.

Kansas and Nebraska—Centennial of the Territories, 1854–1954. An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., February 3, 1954, to April 26, 1954. Published by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Kansas Territorial Centennial Committee and the Nebraska Territorial Centennial Commission. 1954. 71 p. Paper. $1.25.

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July, August, October, November, and December 1953; January, February, April, and May 1954. 9 monthly issues. April–June, July–September 1953; and January–March 1954. 3 quarterly issues. 1953–54. $100.00 a year for 9 monthly and 3 quarterly issues, together with annual cumulation[3] and the separately issued *Maps and Atlases, Motion Pictures and Filmstrips,* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs appearing during the year. $50.00 for extra copies of the entire publication; $60.00 for the monthly and quarterly issues only; $65.00 for the annual cumulation only.

——— ———: *Subjects.* A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. July–September 1953, January–March, and April–June 1954. 1953–54. $100.00 a year for 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation; $50.00 for extra copies of the entire publication.

——— ———: ———. Annual issue 1952. 1953. 3 volumes. 2,472 p. Cloth.

———: *Maps and Atlases.* A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January–June 1953. 1953. $3.00 a year for 3 quarterly issues and paperbound annual cumulation.

———: ———. Annual volume 1953. 1954. 95 p.

———: *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.*[4] A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. April–June, July–September 1953, and January–March 1954. 1953–54. $7.50 a year for 3 quarterly issues and paperbound annual cumulation.

———: ———. Annual volume 1953. 1954. 244 p.

———: *Music and Phonorecords.* A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January–June 1953. 1953. $4.25 a year for 3 quarterly issues and paperbound annual cumulation.

———: ———. Annual volume 1953. 1954. 149 p.

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 90–93 (April–June 1953—January–March 1954). 1953–54. 40 cents a copy; $1.50 a year domestic, $2.00 foreign.

Library of Congress Publications in Print, Supplement June 30, 1953. 1953. p. 79–90. Processed. Free.

A List of American Folksongs Currently Available on Records. Compiled by the Archive of American Folksong of the Library of Congress. 1953. 176 p. Paper. 60 cents.

List of Titles of Motion Pictures and Filmstrips for Which Library of Congress Cards Are Available. Second Supplement. 1954. 71 p. Paper. Free.

Louisiana Purchase. Sesquicentennial, 1803–1953. An Exhibition Held in Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. September 11, 1953, to December 31, 1953. 1953. 47 p. Processed. Paper. 35 cents.

A Manual of Standard English Braille. For the Guidance of Transcribers and Other Embossers. By Alice Rohrback, Braillist, Division for the Blind, the Library of Congress and Marjorie S. Hooper, Braille Editor, American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky. 2d Edition. 1953. 129 p. Price $1.00.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union: A Bibliography. Compiled by Gisella R. Lachman. 1953. 234 p. Processed. Paper. $1.60.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications, Vol. 44, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1953), and Vol. 45, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1954). 1953–54. 15 cents a copy; $1.50 a year domestic, $2.25 foreign.

———. Index. Vol. 44, 1953. 1954. p. 381–450. Paper. 35 cents a copy.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, Nos. 3–12 (June–December 1953, January–March 1954); Vol. 7, Nos. 1–2 (April–May 1954). 1953–54. Single copy prices vary; $4.25 a year domestic, $5.50 foreign.

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[3] *No annual volume of the Author Catalog was published for 1952 because of the publication in 24 volumes of the 5-year cumulative Author Catalog for the years 1948–52 inclusive.*

[4] *Beginning with the January–March 1954 quarterly issue, the Library of Congress Catalog: Films changed its title to Library of Congress Catalog: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.*

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Cumulative Index, Volumes 1–3, April 1948–March 1951. 1953. 307 p. Paper. $1.50.

Motion Pictures, 1894–1912. 1953. 92 p. Cloth. $2.00. For sale by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

———, *1940–1949.* 1953. 599 p. Cloth. $10.00 For sale by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

New Serial Titles, Vol. 1, Nos. 5–12 (May–December 1953); Vol. 2, Nos. 1–4 (January–April 1954). 1953–54. Monthly issues and annual volume. Paper. $40.00 for monthly issues and annual volume; $25.00 for annual volume only.

Newspapers on Microfilm. Compiled under the direction of George A. Schwegmann, Jr. Second Edition. 1953. 126 p. Processed. Paper. $2.25.

Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Third Series, Nos. 7–10 (July, October 1953, January, April 1954). 1953–54. 10 cents a copy; 30 cents a year domestic, 40 cents foreign.

Physics and Chemical Sciences in Western Germany. A Symposium on Current Research under the Direction of Dietrich Schmidt-Ott, Foreign Consultant to the Library of Congress. 1954. 123 p. Processed. Paper. 50 cents.

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 10, No. 4, and Vol. 11, Nos. 1–3. 1953–54. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Single copy prices vary; $2.25 per year, including the *Annual Report,* domestic, $3.00 foreign.

———. Index. Volume 9 (November 1951–August 1952). 1953. 15 p. Paper. 15 cents a copy; free to *Quarterly Journal* subscribers.

Reglas para la Catalogación Descriptiva en The Library of Congress (Adoptadas por la American Library Association). Traducidas por el Dr. Fermín Peraza Sarausa, Director de la Biblioteca Municipal de la Habana; Consultor en Bibliografía Cubana, The Library of Congress, 1949. *Suplemento 1949–51.* Traducción por Anne V. Gard, 1953. 1953. 174 p. Cloth. $1.75.

———. *Peliculas Animadas y Fijas.* Segunda edición preliminar. 1953. 19 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Card Division.

Règles de Cataloguement Descriptif en Usage à The Library of Congress. Films Cinématographiques et Films Fixes. Traduction par Colette R. Coulter. Seconde édition préliminaire. 1953. 20 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Card Division.

The Rosenwald Collection. A Catalogue of Illustrated Books and Manuscripts, of Books from Celebrated Presses, and of Bindings and Maps, 1150–1950. The Gift of Lessing J. Rosenwald to the Library of Congress. 1954. 292 p. Cloth. $3.00.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Supplement 1942–52. 1952. Reprinted, 1954. 19 p. Paper. 25 cents.

Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian Newspapers, 1917–1953: A Union List. Compiled by Paul L. Horecky. 1953. 218 p. Processed. Paper. $1.45.

Science in the Library of Congress. 1954. 15 p. Reprint from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1953.* Paper. Free distribution by the Science Division.

Selected List of United States Newspapers Recommended for Preservation by the ALA Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects. Edited by the Union Catalog Division. 1953. 92 p. Processed. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Processing Department and the ALA Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects.

Select List of Unlocated Research Books, No. 17. 1953. 70 p. Processed. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Union Catalog Division.

Some Facts About the Library of Congress. Revised, 1954. 4 p. Free.

Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, A Quarterly Accessions List. Vol. 2, Nos. 2–4 (April, July, October 1953); Vol. 3, Nos. 1–2 (January, April 1954). 1953–54. Processed. Paper. 50 cents a copy; $2.00 a year domestic.

Statistical Bulletins: An Annotated Bibliography of the General Statistical Bulletins of Major Political Subdivisions of the World. Prepared by Phyllis G. Carter. 1954. 93 p. Processed. Paper. 75 cents.

Statistical Yearbooks: An Annotated Bibliography of the General Statistical Yearbooks of Major Political Subdivisions of the World. Prepared by Phyllis G. Carter. 1953. 123 p. Processed. Paper. 90 cents.

The United States and Europe, 1951–1952: A Bibliographical Survey of Thought Expressed in American and British Writings of 1951–1952. Prepared under the direction of Harry J. Krould, by Helen F. Conover. 1953. 255 p. Processed. Paper. $1.75.

United States Atlases: A Catalog of National, State, County, City, and Regional Atlases in the Library of Congress and Cooperating

Libraries. Volume 2. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear. 1953. 301 p. Paper. $2.50.

The United States Quarterly Book Review. Vol. 9, Nos. 2–4, and Vol. 10, Nos. 1–2. 1953–54. Published for the Library of Congress and sold by Rutgers University Press. $1.00 a copy; $3.75 a volume domestic, $4.50 foreign.

Volunteer Braille Transcribing. 1953. 7 p. Paper. Limited free distribution by the Division for the Blind.

Washington and Manifest Destiny. Address at the Opening of the Library of Congress Exhibition Commemorating the Centennial of the Territory of Washington, May 14, 1953. By Justice William O. Douglas. 1953. 35 p. Paper. $1.75.

Writings and Addresses of Luther Harris Evans, Librarian of Congress, 1945–1953. [A bibliography.] 1953. 92 p. Processed. Paper. Limited free distribution by the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

B. REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS

The following list is limited to reports that were published with specific acknowledgment to the Legislative Reference Service.

DAILY CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

"Acts of Congress Providing Benefits to Veterans with Service During the Korean Conflict or Subsequent to June 27, 1950." By Margaret Fennell. March 8, 1954, p. A1788–89.

"The Admission of All 48 States" [speech]. By William R. Tansill (in conjunction with Dorothy Schaffter and Harold Snide). March 9, 1954, p. 2750–59.

"Apportionment of $64 Billion Budget among Various Federal Agencies" [tables]. By Maureen McBreen. January 25, 1954, p. 651 ff.

"Cash Payments into the United States Treasury by the TVA." By Hermann Ficker. March 31, 1954, p. A2464–65.

"Chinese Representation in the United Nations." By Mary G. Shepard. July 27, 1954, p. A4952–55.

"Comments on H. R. 7870, Especially Section 6 Thereof." By the American Law Division. May 10, 1954, p. A3428.

"Communism: A Sketch." By Edward N. MacConomy. February 12, 1954, p. 1603–4.

"Comparison of Public Law 101, 77th Congress (55 Stat. 242), Approved June 6, 1941, with H. R. 6318, 83d Congress." By Margaret Fennell. April 5, 1954, p. 4325–27.

"Conclusions of Committee Study." By Mary Louise Ramsey. March 24, 1954, p. A2231–32. (Excerpt from *Adequacy of U. S. Laws with Respect to Offenses against National Security.* Senate Committee Print, April 17, 1953. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

"Data to Substantiate Opposition to Emergency Immigration Legislation." By Margery Clark. July 28, 1953, p. 10340, 10350.

Extract from opinion May 13, 1953, on the question: "Under the Proposed Reorganization Plan Would the Civil Aeronautics Board Have Authority to Obligate the Funds for Subsidies Without Action Directly by Congress"? By James P. Radigan. March 4, 1954, p. 2557.

"Fascism: A Definition and an Analysis." By Edward N. MacConomy. July 30, 1953, p. A5088.

"Fascism: A Sketch." By Edward N. MacConomy. February 12, 1954, p. 1604.

"Fiscal Policies of the Federal Government." By Asher Achinstein. July 25, 1953, p. 10211–16.

"Foreign Aid, 1917–1953." By Hermann Ficker. May 27, 1954, p. A3951–54.

"Foreign Trade and the City of Milwaukee: An Interim Report." By Harold T. Lamar. June 2, 1954, p. A4096–97.

"Four Historic Ships: The *Constellation,* the *Hartford,* the *Olympic,* and the *Oregon.*" By John T. Rodgers. May 3, 1954, p. 5556.

"Indebtedness of France to the United States." By Hermann Ficker. April 14, 1954, p. A2801–2; also April 15, 1954, p. A2871–72.

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Appendix III. List of Concerts, Readings, and Lectures

A. LIST OF CONCERTS, FISCAL YEAR 1954

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1953

October 2. Paul Callaway, organ.

October 30. Founder's Day concert. Leontyne Price, soprano, Samuel Barber, piano.

November 19. The Schneider String Quartet.

December 6. A concert in memory of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Paul Callaway, organ, Alexander Schneider, violin, Ralph Kirkpatrick, piano, The Berkshire Quartet, William Kroll, violin, Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

1954

January 8. The Harpsichord Quartet.

January 29. The Curtis String Quartet.

February 5. The Végh String Quartet.

February 19. The New York Woodwind Quintet.

March 5. A concert of chamber music for organ and strings. E. Power Biggs, organ, Gaston Elcus and Robert Brink, violins, Eleftherios Eleftherakis, viola, Dorothea Jump, violoncello.

March 12. Joseph Fuchs, violin, Lillian Fuchs, viola.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1953

August 7, 8. The Hungarian Quartet, and Mme. Jean Madeira, contralto, with Mr. Francis Madeira at the piano, at Castle Hill, Ipswich, Mass.

September 23, 24, 25. Thirty-fifth anniversary festival of chamber music celebrating the establishment of the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in 1918, at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

September 23. The Berkshire Quartet, and Albert Sprague Coolidge, oboe, Nathan Gordon, viola, and Avron Twerdowsky, violoncello.

September 24, 11:00 a. m. Alexander Schneider, violin, Milton Katims, viola, Frank Miller, violoncello, James Pappoutskis, flute, Louis Speyer, English horn, Paul Ulanowsky, piano.

September 24, 4:00 p. m. The Hufstader Singers, Robert Hufstader, director, and Joyce Flissler and Sylvia Rosenberg, violins, Ralph Mendelson, viola, Charles McCracken, violoncello, Stuart Sankey, double-bass, Melvin Kaplan, oboe, Robert Kaminsky, clarinet, Pinson Bobo, horn, Robert Hufstader and Katherine Ellis, piano.

September 25, 11:00 a. m. The Kroll Quartet and the Berkshire Quartet.

September 25, 4:00 p. m. A chamber orchestra conducted by Milton Katims, and recitation by Vera Zorina.

October 29. The Kroll Quartet, at Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

November 5. The University of Alabama String Quartet at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

November 7. The University of Alabama String Quartet at the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa.

November 9. The University of Alabama String Quartet at Central College, Pella, Iowa.

November 15. The University of Alabama String Quartet at Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.

November 18. The Baroque Trio at the Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass.

December 2. Mieczyslaw Horszowski, piano, and Alexander Schneider, violin, at the Berkshire Museum Auditorium, Pittsfield, Mass.

December 29. The New Music String Quartet at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

1954

February 2. The University of Alabama String Quartet at McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.

February 4. The University of Alabama String Quartet and Walter Barzenick, clarinet, at Southeastern Louisiana College, Lafayette, La.

February 7. The Stradivarius Quartet at the Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

February 24. The Albeneri Trio at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

March 5. The Hungarian Quartet at Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.

March 11. The Albeneri Trio at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

March 16. The Albeneri Trio at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

March 25. The University of Alabama String Quartet at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

April 18. The Amadeus Quartet at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1953

October 8 and 9. The Budapest String Quartet.

October 13. A concert tendered to the Delegates to the Forty-second Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Budapest String Quartet.

October 15 and 16. The Budapest String Quartet.

October 22 and 23. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 5 and 6. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 12 and 13. The Budapest String Quartet.

November 27. Quartetto Italiano.

December 4. The Mannes-Gimpel-Silva Trio.

December 11. The Pro Musica Antiqua Ensemble of Brussels in a concert of Medieval and Renaissance music.

December 18. A concert in memory of Antonio Stradivari. The Budapest String Quartet and Artur Balsam, piano.

1954

January 15. A program of sonatas for violin and piano. William Kroll, violin, Artur Balsam, piano.

January 22. A program of chamber music for viola and piano. William Primrose, viola, David Stimer, piano.

February 26. Zino Francescatti, violin, Artur Balsam at the piano.

March 19. The Budapest String Quartet and Milton Katims, viola.

March 26. The Budapest String Quartet and Milton Katims, viola.

April 2. The Budapest String Quartet and Milton Katims, viola.

April 8 and 9. The Budapest String Quartet and Erich Itor Kahn, piano.

April 16. The Budapest String Quartet and John Barrows, horn.

April 23. The Budapest String Quartet and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.

April 29 and 30. The Budapest String Quartet and David J. Oppenheim, clarinet, John Barrows, horn, Bernard Garfield, bassoon, Philip Sklar, double bass.

The Nicholas Longworth Foundation

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1954

February 12. The New Music String Quartet.

B. POETRY READINGS AND LECTURES PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1953

October 12. Claude Rains.

November 2. Clarence Derwent.

November 23. Charles Laughton.

December 14. Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle).

1954

January 4–February 1. Lecture Series. *A Decade of American Literature, 1943–1953.*
January 4. Gerald W. Johnson, history.
January 11. Peter Viereck, poetry.
January 18. Douglas Bush, literary criticism.
January 25. Carlos H. Baker, fiction.
February 1. Eric Bentley, drama.

January 24. Clarence Derwent and supporting cast of ten, performing Melchior Lengyel's modern English reading version of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's *Nathan the Wise.*

March 15. Thomas Vernor Smith.

April 5. Arnold Moss.

C. LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE WHITTALL PAVILION

The Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

December 10, 1953. Archibald T. Davison, "Words and Music."

Appendix IV. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	1953	1954
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates	53, 004	58, 009
Total number of requests (orders) filled	36, 638	42, 658
Total number of official orders	6, 832	5, 728
Total number of estimates made	5, 066	5, 275

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	Official		Others		Total production	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Photostat exposures	65, 346	52, 995	347, 322	331, 823	412, 668	384, 818
Negative exposures of microfilm	75, 866	209, 052	2, 430, 466	4, 108, 172	2, 506, 332	4, 317, 224
Positive feet of microfilm	346	1, 772	674, 773	999, 192	675, 119	1, 000, 964
Enlargements from microfilm	129, 892	85, 681	1, 199, 560	1, 376, 663	1, 329, 452	1, 462, 344
Photograph copy negatives	1, 660	1, 224	24, 735	20, 798	26, 395	22, 022
Photograph contact prints	3, 447	1, 191	15, 650	25, 705	19, 097	26, 896
Photograph projection prints	2, 127	1, 409	5, 590	4, 814	7, 717	6, 223
Photograph view negatives	386	242	40	45	426	287
Lantern slides (including color)	298	4	407	342	705	346
Black line and blueprints (square feet)	174	225	16, 555	19, 880	16, 729	20, 105
Zinc plates (offset)	865	183	757	7	1, 622	190
Dry mounting	645	399	25	29	670	428

Appendix V. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1953	Pieces, 1954
1. By purchase from—		
Ashworth Fund	0	2
Babine Fund	0	1
Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies	1	0
Copyright Office Reference Materials	0	1, 524
Friends of Music	1	0
Funk Fund	0	1
Gitelson Fund	1	1
Guggenheim Fund	0	0
Houghton Fund	1	2
Hubbard Fund	8	6
Huntington Fund	3, 189	3, 461
Increase of the Law Library	55, 105	58, 682
Increase of the Library of Congress General	408, 086	421, 100
International information and education activities, Department of State	2, 518	0
Koussevitzky Fund	1	1
Loeb Fund	1	2
Miller Fund	2	22
Pennell Fund	750	976
Rosenbach (Alice in Wonderland MS)	1	0
Semitic Fund	0	33
Société Mansart	615	0
Whittall Fund	1	3
Wilbur Fund	52	387
Total	470, 333	486, 204
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Blind	15, 845	2, 651
Copyright	408, 622	355, 262
Public Printer	415, 143	154, 133
Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit	261	216
Langley Aeronautical Library	5, 579	5, 620
Total	845, 450	517, 882
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies	6, 086	4, 765
State agencies	52, 753	47, 487
Transfers from Federal agencies	*516, 351	*285, 544
Total	575, 190	337, 796
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate)	22, 844	17, 400
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	504, 678	385, 404
Total	527, 522	402, 804
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources	1, 022, 213	809, 030
6. From material not identified as to source—Unbound newspaper issues	961, 523	1, 138, 209
Total receipts	4, 402, 231	3. 691, 925

**Total pieces stamped and forwarded for selection, does not include approximately one million pieces segregated for the Duplicates Exchange Collection.*

B. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Volumes and pamphlets	267, 860	308, 746	9, 846, 561	10, 155, 307
Bound newspaper volumes	3, 287	3, 230	143, 860	147, 090
Manuscripts (pieces)	383, 580	1, 043, 144	13, 239, 450	14, 282, 594
Maps and views	[1] 103, 512	65, 324	[1] 2, 242, 210	2, 307, 534
Microcards	2, 249	1, 548	6, 831	8, 379
Microprint cards	19, 767	13, 110	43, 494	56, 604
Microfilms (reels and strips)	2, 262	4, 941	92, 729	97, 670
Motion pictures (reels)	8, 559	3, 243	106, 873	110, 116
Music (volumes and pieces)	42, 839	42, 247	1, 960, 030	2, 002, 277
Phonograph recordings (records)	24, 597	26, 888	411, 993	438, 881
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	8, 012	4, 121	2, 233, 938	2, 238, 059
Prints, fine (pieces)	453	1, 308	580, 904	582, 212
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.)	12, 713	8, 451	717, 678	726, 129
Total	879, 690	1, 526, 301	31, 626, 551	33, 152, 852

[1] *Adjusted figure.*

Appendix VI. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	1953	1954
I. Preparation for the Collections		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching (Descriptive Cataloging Division):		
1. Titles received	84, 357	85, 957
2. Titles forwarded	69, 244	71, 629
3. Titles awaiting searching	69, 923	76, 946
b. Entries prepared:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	46, 850	53, 068
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	14, 803	14, 151
3. Total entries prepared	61, 653	67, 219
4. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	7, 772	4, 404
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	1	0
c. Total	7, 773	4, 404
2. Titles cataloged:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	48, 850	53, 278
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	16, 696	16, 294
3. Map Division	1, 736	2, 331
4. Total	67, 282	71, 903
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	4, 672	4, 929
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	251	93
3. Total	4, 923	5, 022
c. Total titles cataloged	72, 205	76, 925
3. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 299	5, 064
b. Copyright Cataloging Division	17	1
c. Total	3, 316	5, 065
4. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	648	1, 914
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	108	323
3. Total	756	2, 237
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	65, 761	52, 127
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	1, 006	609
3. Total	66, 767	52, 736

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954—Con.

	1953	1954
I. *Preparation for the Collections*—Continued		
4. Titles in process—Continued		
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	6, 321	5, 200
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	0	0
3. Total	6, 321	5, 200
II. *Maintenance of Catalogs*		
5. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 062	3, 381
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	142	207
3. Total	3, 204	3, 588
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	5, 257	6, 657
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	2, 095	1, 489
3. Total	7, 352	8, 146
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	10, 556	11, 734
6. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	14	105
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	30	26
3. Total	44	131
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	263	739
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	14	20
3. Total	277	759
III. *For Other Libraries*		
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited:		
1. Regular	8, 746	8, 565
2. Motion pictures	[1] 5, 507	3, 529
3. Total	14, 253	12, 094
b. Titles awaiting editing	154	154
IV. *Development of Catalog Tools*		
8. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	27, 575	28, 030
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	5, 130	5, 473
3. Total	32, 705	33, 503
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division	4, 825	5, 274
2. Copyright Cataloging Division	1, 384	1, 906
3. Total	6, 209	7, 180

[1] *Adjusted to include catalog films from data sheets.*

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

1. Résumé of Activities

	1953	1954
I. *Preparation for the Collections*		
1. Subject cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed	67, 972	78, 405
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision	114	36
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging	16, 987	20, 726
d. Total pieces given form card cataloging	13, 833	8, 650
e. Titles classified as Priority 4	6, 071	3, 510
f. Titles awaiting Priority 4	708	250
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted	64, 010	59, 232
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted	108, 917	96, 832
c. Other shelflisting	8, 139	9, 078
d. Other shelflisting (volumes)	8, 839	7, 302
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting	8, 977	12, 534
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting	19, 609	26, 468
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled	214, 957	283, 418
b. Volumes awaiting labeling	18, 543	10, 059
II. *Maintenance of Catalogs*		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged	3, 794	3, 824
b. Titles revised	14, 553	15, 265
c. Total titles recataloged and revised	18, 347	19, 089
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review	225	147
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted	5, 717	6, 096
b. Volumes reshelflisted	12, 346	10, 309
III. *For Other Libraries*		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified	33, 799	30, 509
b. Titles awaiting classification	40	20
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Regular	8, 746	8, 565
b. Motion pictures	[1] 5, 507	3, 529
c. Total titles edited	14, 253	12, 094
IV. *Development of Cataloging Tools*		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established	1, 966	2, 360
b. Canceled or changed	134	156
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established	598	905
b. Changed	209	179

[1] *Adjusted to include catalog films from data sheets.*

2. Material Shelflisted[1] During Fiscal Years 1953 and 1954, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1954

		1953		1954		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraphy	398	3, 068	390	3, 827	209, 166
B–BJ	Philosophy	1, 114	1, 822	1, 398	1, 855	72, 039
BL–BX	Religion	2, 440	4, 082	2, 821	4, 316	240, 18[illegible]
C	History, auxiliary sciences	659	1, 225	553	972	97, 35[illegible]
D	History (except American)	5, 928	9, 322	5, 463	9, 152	355, 588
E–F	American history	1, 991	4, 392	1, 667	3, 782	318, 400
G	Geography-anthropology	3, 761	6, 617	3, 040	4, 997	102, 373
H	Social science	8, 420	20, 352	6, 958	17, 751	954, 246
J	Political science	2, 309	7, 707	1, 728	7, 686	394, 937
L	Education	2, 080	5, 882	1, 633	4, 599	210, 133
M	Music	5, 706	14, 279	6, 906	15, 140	179, 929
N	Fine arts	1, 978	3, 059	1, 713	2, 555	115, 154
P	Language and literature	13, 512	19, 329	13, 753	17, 318	750, 010
Q	Science	4, 003	7, 477	3, 358	6, 801	369, 833
R	Medicine	1, 657	2, 947	1, 330	2, 492	159, 685
S	Agriculture	1, 621	2, 887	1, 455	3, 882	176, 628
T	Technology	4, 465	9, 629	4, 229	9, 183	395, 500
U	Military science	664	2, 066	505	1, 875	83, 734
V	Naval science	379	902	300	783	48, 665
Z	Bibliography	1, 916	4, 652	1, 212	3, 810	224, 427
Inc.	Incunabula	.....	.....	10	10	443
	Total	65, 001	131, 696	60, 422	122, 786	5, 458, 409

[1] *Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record Division.*

3. Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1954)

April 1–June 30, 1930	3, 917	1944	34, 328
1931	31, 285	1945	32, 020
1932	33, 829	1946	32, 292
1933	33, 251	1947	30, 184
1934	42, 314	1948	30, 499
1935	34, 709	1949	31, 151
1936	34, 267	1950	31, 785
1937	33, 371	1951	30, 453
1938	34, 060	1952	26, 280
1939	27, 436	1953	33, 799
1940	28, 977	1954	30, 509
1941	27, 939		
1942	32, 512	Total	768, 761
1943	27, 594		

C. MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	1953	1954
Card Preparation Section:[1]		
1. Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year	117, 491	110, 432
2. Cards prepared for filing:		
a. Official Catalog	444, 139	416, 425
b. Main Catalog	360, 201	371, 555
c. Annex Catalog	325, 631	296, 982
d. Music Catalog	116, 253	95, 204
e. Process Information File	225, 195	224, 850
f. Special Catalogs	474, 195	404, 437
g. Total cards prepared for filing	1, 945, 614	1, 799, 453
h. Corrections made	[2] 43, 874	59, 275
i. Cards canceled	[2] 50, 157	38, 682
3. Cards in process, end of fiscal year	[2] 110, 432	117, 044
Filing Section:[3]		
1. Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	38, 317	105, 434
2. Cards filed:		
a. Official Catalog	423, 009	425, 591
b. Main Catalog	346, 268	371, 566
c. Annex Catalog	297, 540	287, 633
d. Music Catalog	112, 290	94, 034
e. Process Information File	225, 037	223, 031
f. Total cards filed	1, 404, 144	1, 401, 855
3. Unfiled cards on hand,[4] end of fiscal year	105, 434	106, 776

[1] *Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled by Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.*

[2] *Erroneously reported in 1953 report.*

[3] *Cards prepared for special catalogs are not filed by the Filing Section.*

[4] *"Unfiled cards on hand" does not include the 1939–47 Annex arrearage from which 6,292 cards were filed in fiscal 1952, leaving an estimated remainder of 324,000 cards.*

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D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1953 AND 1954

	1953	1954
I. *Cards Received*		
Main Entry Cards		
Library of Congress printed cards	77, 096	66, 861
Library of Congress non-printed cards	8, 003	5, 658
Cards contributed by other libraries	420, 424	449, 826
Titles clipped and pasted from book catalogs of other libraries	2, 480	.....
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry	1, 381	1, 334
Entries copied from regional union catalogs	78, 626	99, 379
Added Entry and Cross Reference Cards		
Library of Congress printed added entry cards for personal and corporate authors	14, 540	12, 778
Library of Congress printed cross reference cards	17, 635	18, 917
Cross reference cards made by Union Catalog staff	652	716
Replacement Cards		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles	20, 352	21, 644
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added entry cards	5, 947	4, 855
Total cards received	*647, 136	**682, 049
II. *Cards Filed*		
National Union Catalog		
Cards filed into National Union Catalog from the Supplement	390, 131	748, 082
Cards removed as duplicates during filing	152, 920	248, 820
Total number of cards in National Union Catalog	11, 370, 206	11, 869, 866
Supplements		
Cards filed into the Supplements	439, 251	752, 631
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements	21, 088	134, 602
Cards removed for filing into National Union Catalog	390, 131	748, 082
Total number of cards in Supplements	1, 039, 436	909, 383
III. *Cards in Auxiliary Catalogs*		
Slavic Union Catalog	268, 337	315, 349
Hebraic Union Catalog	57, 927	50, 897
Japanese Union Catalog	89, 000	91, 434
Chinese Union Catalog	26, 607	29, 808
Total number of cards in Auxiliary Catalogs	441, 871	487, 488
IV. *Services*		
Titles searched	17, 899	15, 918
Titles located	12, 016	11, 261
Titles not located	5, 883	4, 657

**Includes 37,975 cards transferred to the Slavic, Hebraic, etc., Union Catalogs.*
***Includes 30,489 cards transferred to the Slavic, Hebraic, etc., Union Catalogs.*

Appendix VII. Statistics of Card Distribution Fiscal Years 1953 and 1954

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1953	1954
Sales (regular)	$939, 107. 64	$965. 497. 33
Sales (to Government libraries)	79, 633. 68	93. 303. 68
Sales (to foreign libraries)	18. 443. 98	19. 181. 95
Total gross sales	[1] 1, 037, 185. 30	[1] 1, 077, 982. 96

[1] *These figures represent total sales before allowing credits and discounts.*

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales (gross)	$876. 327. 17	$916. 951. 54
Near-print publications	7. 691. 63	7. 458. 81
Author Catalog	83. 417. 00	82. 105. 00
Films		412. 50
Music and Phonorecords		148. 75
Maps and Atlases		555. 00
Subject Catalog	41. 700. 00	28. 802. 50
New Serial Titles	17. 637. 00	23, 955. 50
Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog	10. 412. 50	8. 336. 90
U. S. Atlases		285. 00
Postage		8, 971. 46
Total	1. 037. 185. 30	1. 077. 982. 96

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments			$1, 077. 982. 96
Adjustments:	*Credit*	*Discount*	
Cards returned	$4, 361. 38		
Publications returned and cancellation of subscriptions	40. 75		
Cancellation of subscriptions:			
Author Catalog, etc	1, 320. 50		
Subject Catalog, etc	722. 50		
Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog	145. 00		
New Serial Titles	271. 50		
U. S. Government discount		$8, 379. 07	—15, 240. 70
Total	6, 861. 63	8, 379. 07	—15, 240. 70
Net sales			1, 062, 742. 26

B. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1953	1954
Cards sold	21, 181, 986	22, 340, 089
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	2, 186, 986	1, 878, 544
For Library of Congress catalogs	1, 458, 329	1, 320, 661
To other divisions in Library of Congress	206, 034	365, 683
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	95, 579	106, 919
To U. S. Government libraries	131, 661	99, 965
To cooperating libraries	116, 033	90, 583
To individuals (book donors, publishers, etc.)	2, 960	1, 285
	4, 197, 582	3, 863, 640
Total cards distributed	25, 379, 568	26, 203, 729
Cards received from the Bindery	36, 479, 502	35, 345, 328
Less cards distributed	25, 379, 568	26, 203, 729
Cards added to stock	11, 099, 934	9, 141, 599
Author-title searches	1, 509, 090	1, 488, 279
Serial number orders	2, 781, 006	3, 054, 671
New subscribers added:		
Regular	380	404
Foreign	33	35
U. S. Government libraries	55	43
Firms and individuals	133	160
Total	601	642

Appendix VIII. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1953 and 1954

	1953	1954
Volumes transmitted to the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	20, 490	22, 679
Newspapers	3, 380	3, 897
Quarter-binding	29, 999	23, 668
Total new binding	53, 869	50, 244
Rebinding	7, 340	8, 340
Total volumes transmitted	61, 209	58, 584
Volumes returned from the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books	18, 960	19, 798
Newspapers	3, 362	3, 787
Quarter-binding	29, 566	25, 997
Total new binding	51, 888	49, 582
Rebinding	6, 649	6, 801
Total volumes returned	58, 537	56, 383
Pamphlets stitched in covers	33, 224	29, 209
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned	2, 112	2, 141
Other books repaired without rebinding	2, 875	14, 318
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment	27, 023	29, 492
Manuscripts restored and repaired	68, 297	53, 087
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned	56, 456	45, 550

Appendix IX. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1954

The only law specifically pertaining to the Library enacted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is Public Law 178 (83d Congress), the Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation Act, approved August 1, 1953.

Under this act funds were provided for the Library of Congress, as follows:

Salaries and expenses:	
Library proper	$4, 810, 272
Copyright Office	1, 100, 000
Legislative Reference Service	901, 721
Distribution of Catalog Cards	1, 264, 800
Increase of the Library (general) available through fiscal 1955	270, 000
Increase of the Law Library available through fiscal 1955	90, 000
Books for the Supreme Court	22, 500
Books for the blind, salaries and other expenses	1, 000, 000
Total	9, 459, 239

Appendix X. Statistics of Employment, Fiscal Year 1954

	Employed on pay period ended		
	July 5, 1953	Dec. 20, 1953	June 20, 1954
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress:			
Office of the Librarian	5	4	4
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian	3	3	3
Office of Assistant Librarian	3	2	2
Information and Publications Office	3	6	7
Exhibits Office	3	3	3
United States Quarterly Book Review	8	6	6
Total	17	17	18
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office	5	5	5
Accounts Office	8	8	8
Disbursing Office	8	7	7
Keeper of Collections	3	3	3
Personnel Division	20	20	20
Secretary's Office	47	44	42
Tabulating Office	10	10	9
Buildings and Grounds Division	195	193	191
Guard Division	74	74	74
Total	370	364	359
Reference Department:			
Director's Office	7	10	12
General Reference and Bibliography Division	44	46	45
Aeronautics Division	4	.....	.....
Hispanic Foundation	6	7	7
Manuscripts Division	15	15	16
Map Division	15	16	17
Music Division	16	14	14
Orientalia Division	22	21	20
Prints and Photographs Division	6	8	7
Rare Books Division	8	5	5
Stack and Reader Division	69	76	76
Serials Division	39	42	43
Loan Division	41	45	43
Science Division	3	6	4
European Affairs Division	4	.....	.....
Slavic and East European Division	4	4	5
Total	303	315	314
Law Library	33	33	33
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	19	17	20
Descriptive Cataloging Division	72	74	69
Subject Cataloging Division	55	57	58
Binding Division	6	5	7
Catalog Maintenance Division	30	31	29
Exchange and Gift Division	32	30	34
Order Division	44	39	38
Serial Record Division	31	31	29
Union Catalog Division	31	17	29
Total	320	301	313

Appendix X. Statistics of Employment, Fiscal Year 1954—Continued

	Employed on pay period ended		
	July 5, 1953	Dec. 20, 1953	June 20, 1954
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress—Continued			
Special and temporary services	2	.....	1
Librarian Emeritus	.....	.....	1
Total, salaries and expenses	1,053	1,037	1,046
Copyright Office:			
Register's Office	19	23	21
Cataloging Division	94	88	84
Examining Division	61	57	55
Reference Division	20	19	19
Service Division	61	52	56
Total	255	239	235
Legislative Reference Service:			
Director's Office	12	15	15
Senior Specialists Division	25	25	28
Foreign Affairs Division	13	16	17
Government Division	14	15	14
History and General Research Division	18	18	17
Economics Division	21	17	23
Library Services Division	14	14	14
American Law Division	33	34	37
Special and temporary services	.....	1	.....
Total	150	155	165
Card Division:			
Office of the Chief	27	22	23
Sales Section	21	21	22
Orders Section	87	83	86
Inventory Section	24	22	24
Special Services Section	11	12	11
Documents Section	3	3	3
Decimal Classification Section	3	3	6
Cumulative Catalog Section	12	11	11
New Serial Titles Section	.....	6	7
Special and temporary services	1	.....	.....
Total	189	183	193
Division for the Blind	21	21	21
Total, appropriated funds	1,668	1,635	1,660
Transferred and working funds	547	520	581
Gift and trust funds	163	164	161
Grand total, all funds	2,378	2,319	2,402

Appendix XI.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation title	Current appropriation	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress: 1954	$4,810,272.00				
Salaries, Library proper:					
1953			$217,885.68	$217,750.00	$135.68
1952			309.89		309.89
Salaries and expenses, union catalogs:					
1953			9,720.72	9,714.56	6.16
1952			278.88	79.18	199.70
General printing and binding:					
1953			65,508.35	60,683.31	4,825.04
1952			1,157.56		1,157.56
Miscellaneous expenses of the Library:					
1953			6,788.27	6,701.70	86.57
1952			384.76	114.15	270.61
Salaries and expenses, Library buildings:					
1953			52,084.41	51,455.48	628.93
1952			1,604.67		1,604.67
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board:					
1953			440.00		440.00
1952			500.00		500.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office: 1954	1,100,000.00				
Salaries, Copyright Office:					
1953			67,083.47	66,965.65	117.82
1952			90.98		90.98
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office:					
1953			30,479.11	25,045.70	5,433.41
1952			913.19	446.95	466.24
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service:					
1954	901,721.00				
1953			86,807.78	61,555.31	25,252.47
1952			388.45	349.61	38.84
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards: 1954	1,264,800.00				
Printing catalog cards:					
1953			129,600.54	120,408.34	9,192.20
1952			20,672.67	13,846.61	6,826.06
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards:					
1953			44,358.38	43,946.93	411.45
1952			579.03	45.48	533.55
General increase of the Library:					
1954–55	270,000.00				
1953–54			92,832.07	81,774.39	
1952–53			3,666.74	3,496.07	170.67
1951–52			411.40	45.68	365.72
Increase of the Law Library:					
1954–55	90,000.00				
1953–54			54,914.65	51,988.55	
1952–53			5,690.44	5,424.36	266.08
1951–52			43.21	15.66	27.55
Books for the Supreme Court:					
1954	22,500.00				
1953			1,847.04	1,845.58	1.46
1952			47.97	43.40	4.57
Books for the blind:					
1954	1,000,000.00				
1953			422,234.82	411,495.31	10,739.51
1952			36,247.39	11,049.13	25,198.26
Total annual appropriations	9,459,293.00		1,355,572.52	1,246,287.09	95,301.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Financial Statistics

YEAR 1954, AS OF JUNE 30, 1954

Unobligated funds—Con.	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1955
Available for obligation						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1955	Available for obligation fiscal year 1955	
4,810,272.00	$4,808,156.87	$4,575,314.98		$234,957.02	$232,841.89	$2,115.13		$4,[illegible]17,636.00
		217,750.00		135.68		135.68		
			$309.89					
		9,714.56		6.16		6.16		
		79.18	199.70					
		52,611.81		12,896.54	8,071.50	4,825.04		
			1,157.56					
		6,701.70		86.57		86.57		
		114.15	270.61					
		51,336.48		747.93	119.00	628.93		
			1,604.67					
			500.00	440.00		440.00		
1,100,000.00	1,099,829.33	1,034,347.08		65,652.92	65,482.25	170.67		1,100,000.00
		66,965.65		117.82		117.82		
			90.98					
		25,045.70		5,433.41		5,433.41		
		446.95	466.24					
901,721.00	900,757.99	853,225.32		48,495.68	47,532.67	963.01		875,000.00
		61,555.31		25,252.47		[2] 25,252.47		
		349.61	38.84					
1,264,800.00	1,264,579.59	1,102,902.06		161,897.94	161,677.53	220.41		1,332,000.00
		117,908.34		11,692.20	2,500.00	9,192.20		
		13,846.61	6,826.06					
		43,946.93		411.45		411.45		
		45.48	533.25					
270,000.00	239,310.76	149,160.81		120,839.19	90,149.95		$30,689.24	260,000.00
11,057.68	11,004.36	90,594.94		2,237.13	2,183.81	53.32		
		2,790.15		876.59	705.92	170.67		
		45.68	365.72					
90,000.00	65,329.08	28,041.15		61,958.85	37,287.93		24,670.92	90,000.00
2,926.10	2,831.71	54,211.22		703.43	609.04	94.39		
		5,424.36		266.08		266.08		
		15.66	27.55					
22,500.00	22,497.06	18,747.74		3,752.26	3,749.32	2.94		25,000.00
		1,833.09		13.95	12.49	1.46		
		43.40	4.57					
1,000,000.00	991,493.73	591,525.35		408,474.65	399,968.38	8,506.27		1,000,000.00
		394,873.65		27,361.17	16,621.66	10,739.51		
		11,049.13	25,198.26					
9,473,276.78	9,405,790.48	9,582,564.23	37,594.20	1,194,707.09	1,069,513.34	69,833.59	55,360.16	9,399,636.00

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation title	Current appropriation	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balance of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated funds: Not available for obligation
REIMBURSEMENTS TO APPROPRIATIONS					
Consolidated working funds:					
No-year		$278,880.83	$41,820.67	$24,370.66	
(Special fund) no-year			980.57	980.57	
1953			25,549.68	25,549.68	
1952			6,687.94	6,687.94	
(Sundry) 1953			82,411.19	82,411.19	
Allocated working funds:					
No-year		921,102.00	68,620.22	53,133.61	
1954		1,595,814.95			
1949-54		20,000.00			
Total reimbursements to appropriations		2,815,797.78	226,070.27	193,133.65	
TRUST FUNDS [3]					
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard:					
Principal account			20,000.00		$20,000.00
Interest account	$800.00		4,923.25		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan	27,422.27		2,556,609.78		2,584,032.05
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress	103,107.30		143,690.47	6,090.20	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	13,587.12		12,108.41	641.64	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	505,262.59		129,908.81	24,401.05	
Service fees	403,710.59		354,299.27	28,412.28	
Catalog project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	8,511.37		5,827.30	772.45	
Total trust accounts	1,062,401.24		3,227,367.29	60,317.62	2,604,032.05
Grand total	10,521,694.24	2,815,797.78	4,809,010.08	1,499,738.36	2,699,333.70

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1954.*
[2] *Includes $24,859 error in enrolled bill.*
[3] *For analysis of gift and trust funds by donor, see sec. "C" of this appendix.*

YEAR 1954, AS OF JUNE 30, 1954—Continued

Unobligated funds—Con.	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transferred to Treasury for payment of certified claims	Unexpended balance	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1955
Available for obligation						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1955	Available for obligation fiscal year 1955	
$296,330.84	$270,902.43	$284,407.29	----------	$36,294.21	$10,865.80	----------	$25,428.41	----------
----------	----------	49.30	----------	931.27	931.27	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	25,549.68	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	6,687.94	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
----------	----------	82,411.19	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
936,588.61	828,536.77	800,639.04	----------	189,083.18	81,031.34	$239.66	107,812.18	----------
1,595,814.95	1,594,778.84	1,486,686.78	----------	109,128.17	108,092.06	1,036.11	----------	----------
20,000.00	10,167.00	9,533.31	----------	10,466.69	633.69	----------	9,833.00	----------
2,848,734.40	2,704,385.04	2,695,964.53	----------	345,903.52	201,554.16	1,275.77	143,073.59	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	20,000.00	----------	20,000.00	----------	----------
5,723.25	696.00	696.00	----------	5,027.25	----------	----------	5,027.25	----------
----------	----------	----------	----------	2,584,032.05	----------	2,584,032.05	----------	----------
240,707.57	95,604.64	89,010.46	----------	157,787.31	12,684.38	----------	145,102.93	----------
25,053.89	9,923.02	10,043.55	----------	15,651.98	521.11	----------	15,130.87	----------
610,770.35	440,491.13	431,462.09	----------	203,709.31	33,430.09	----------	170,279.22	----------
729,597.58	468,378.21	474,545.48	----------	283,464.38	22,245.01	----------	261,219.37	----------
13,566.22	6,546.29	7,248.74	----------	7,089.93	70.00	----------	7,019.93	----------
1,625,418.86	1,021,639.29	1,013,006.32	----------	3,276,762.21	68,950.59	2,604,032.05	603,779.57	----------
13,947,430.04	13,131,814.81	13,291,535.08	$37,594.20	4,817,372.82	1,340,018.09	2,675,141.41	802,213.32	$9,399,636.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation title	Total obligations	Personal services 01	Travel 02	Transportation of things 03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress: 1954	$4,808,156.87	$4,245,412.28	$276.30	$430.72
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office: 1954	1,099,829.33	1,021,851.87	4,201.30	14.55
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service: 1954	900,757.99	859,158.95	697.27	
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards: 1954	1,264,579.59	673,770.41	2,055.59	779.78
General increase of the Library:				
1954–55	239,310.76		10,327.78	3,539.21
1953–54	11,004.36			42.31
Increase of the Law Library:				
1954–55	65,329.08		703.80	271.35
1953–54	2,831.71		200.80	
Books for the Supreme Court: 1954	22,497.06			
Books for the blind: 1954	991,493.73	85,121.38	1,278.44	270.73
Total annual appropriations	9,405,790.48	6,885,314.89	19,741.28	5,348.65
REIMBURSEMENTS TO APPROPRIATIONS				
Consolidated working funds: No-year	270,902.43	263,755.70	58.13	
Allocated working funds:				
No-year	828,536.77	711,433.49	3,982.77	481.31
1954	1,594,778.84	1,477,486.17	3,296.46	38.37
1949–54	10,167.00	7,516.83	97.15	
Total reimbursements to appropriations	2,704,385.04	2,460,192.19	7,434.51	519.68
TRUST FUNDS				
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account	696.00			
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress	95,604.64	27,803.81	269.73	95.27
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	9,923.02	5,283.09	754.80	3.60
Library of Congress Gift Fund	440,491.13	368,903.37	1,491.60	48.50
Service fees, Library of Congress	468,378.21	292,551.95	1,195.62	436.98
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	6,546.29	5,341.14		
Total trust accounts	1,021,639.29	699,883.36	3,711.75	584.35
Grand total	13,131,814.81	10,045,390.44	30,887.54	6,452.68

DURING FISCAL 1954, AS OF JUNE 30, 1954

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
$44,448.90	$29,961.00	$427,753.50	$29,008.48	$30,865.69				
5,608.78		56,175.11	2,585.50	8,398.04		$994.18		
50.55		15,028.30	13,662.24	12,160.68				
18,768.02	235.90	561,057.85	250.00	7,662.04				
9,408.17	13,940.00		27.00	197.10		201,871.50		
			2.20			10,959.85		
4,067.90						60,286.03		
						2,630.91		
						22,497.06		
30,451.76		26,709.79	127,966.16	9,149.19	$125,522.50	585,023.78		
112,804.08	44,136.90	1,086,724.55	173,501.58	68,432.74	125,522.50	884,263.31		
476.80		944.77	1,525.58	3,158.53	450.49	532.43		
11,165.26	3,692.96	1,195.71	47,270.64	16,193.01	32,143.58	978.04		
7,619.75	847.77	1,200.79	48,604.61	23,893.24	31,728.98	62.70		
384.85			285.38	958.58	885.18	39.03		
19,646.66	4,540.73	3,341.27	97,686.21	44,203.36	65,208.23	1,612.20		
						696.00		
861.63		871.45	39,748.77	32.24	509.50	20,112.24	$5,300.00	
170.40		285.85	2,688.10	149.09	359.45	228.64		
616.87	27.00	1,638.23	51,511.25	2,434.22	5,200.66	3,641.36	1,750.00	$3,228.07
7,060.32	1,290.89	8,768.13	18,492.10	114,738.08	19,095.44			4,748.70
				229.36	975.79			
8,709.22	1,317.89	11,563.66	112,440.22	117,582.99	26,140.84	24,678.24	7,050.00	7,976.77
141,159.96	49,995.52	1,101,629.48	383,628.01	230,219.09	216,871.57	910,553.75	7,050.00	7,976.77

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY JUNE 30,

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints	$800.00	$4,923.25
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.	Purchase of Slavic material	267.40	2,395.32
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history	3,323.34	1,138.07
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service	66.93	632.23
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Chair of fine arts	3,732.32	44,933.60
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	6,028.16	5,752.99
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	860.45
	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	61.83
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	Enrichment of music collection	220.36	344.95
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of aeronautics	3,626.16	4,066.93
Huntington, Archer M.			
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	4,492.24	12,060.11
Hispanic Society Fund	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature	1,989.86	14.29
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	Furtherance of the art of music composition	4,889.87	6,041.10
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music	387.66	695.94
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	4,039.58
National Library for the Blind	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service for the blind.	1,440.60	974.67
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the fine arts	11,578.82	2,710.81
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	4,045.98	7,033.41
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	2,000.00	2,208.79
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	For consultantships or any other proper purpose of the Library.	11,620.00	Cr. 2,040.75
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts).	For the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections or its services.	2,508.16	5,458.69
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research	483.52	6,102.46
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows, presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	26,848.04	2,670.35
Wilbur, James B.	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86	34,299.60
Wilbur, bequest of James B.	Chair of geography	3,274.28	649.86
	Treatment of source material for American history	1,251.42	585.19
Total interest on permanent loan		103,107.30	143,690.47
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:			
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographic service	692.00	1,695.90
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	892.80	2,134.18
Huntington, Archer M.	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	11,231.10	7,947.72
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the fine arts	771.22	230.22
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research		100.39
Total income from investment accounts		13,587.12	12,108.41
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.	For purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew language.		140.00
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books		6,249.46
	Slavic studies project		10.80
American Council on Education	For salary and allowances for Mr. Edgar G. Breitenbach, Library of Congress representative at the American Memorial Library in Berlin, Germany.		12,679.66

See footnotes at end of table.

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954, AS OF 1954

Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year [2]	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1955
	$5,723.25	$696.00	$696.00	$5,027.25		$5,027.25
	2,662.72	3.00	3.00	2,659.72		2,659.72
	4,461.41	4,398.33	4,398.33	63.08		63.08
	699.16	664.68	664.68	34.48		34.48
	48,665.92			48,665.92		48,665.92
$500.00	11,281.15	10,196.65	10,140.58	1,640.57	$556.07	1,084.50
	1,100.45	350.00	150.00	950.45	200.00	750.45
	325.23	221.00	21.00	304.23	200.00	104.23
	565.31			565.31		565.31
	7,693.09	228.51	228.51	7,464.58		7,464.58
3,657.45	12,894.90	7,227.09	9,070.70	7,481.65	1,813.84	5,667.81
	2,004.15	585.80	585.80	1,418.35		1,418.35
3.42	10,927.55	5,248.24	5,098.66	5,832.31	153.00	5,679.31
	1,083.60	682.00	682.00	401.60		401.60
343.38	4,518.12	1,329.63	1,414.91	3,446.59	258.10	3,188.49
	2,415.27			2,415.27		2,415.27
981.72	13,307.91	6,806.82	6,202.90	8,086.73	1,585.64	6,501.09
	11,079.39	5,487.18	5,487.18	5,592.21		5,592.21
	4,208.79	2,467.50	2,467.50	1,741.29		1,741.29
	9,579.25	6,270.75	6,270.75	3,308.50		3,308.50
	7,966.85			7,966.85		7,966.85
	6,585.98	1,325.00	1,325.00	5,260.98		5,260.98
69.54	29,448.85	23,532.83	23,093.64	6,424.75	508.73	5,916.02
534.69	41,471.77	12,959.52	6,085.21	35,921.25	7,409.00	28,512.25
	3,924.14	3,869.20	6,869.20	54.94		54.94
	1,836.61	1,750.91	1,750.91	85.70		85.70
6,090.20	240,707.57	95,604.64	89,010.46	157,787.31	12,684.38	145,102.93
500.00	1,887.90	1,835.97	1,835.97	551.93	500.00	51.93
	3,026.98	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,676.98		1,676.98
98.25	19,080.57	5,786.97	5,870.22	13,308.60	15.00	13,293.60
41.83	959.61	950.08	985.80	15.64	6.11	9.53
1.56	98.83		1.56	98.83		98.83
641.64	25,053.89	9,923.02	10,043.55	15,651.98	521.11	15,130.87
	140.00			140.00		140.00
	6,249.46	1,998.48	498.48	5,750.98	1,500.00	4,250.98
	10.80	10.80	10.80			
848.00	11,831.66	11,578.50	11,814.42	865.24	612.08	253.16
	250.00	250.00	250.00			

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY JUNE 30, 1954—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
American Library Association	Contribution to the expenses of Douglas Bryant in attending the Vienna meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations.	$250.00	
Anonymous	Bibliographic research relating to American writers		$32.61
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		400.00
Ashworth, Martha L	Purchase of college reference books		10.00
Associated Universities, Inc	East River project		3,320.53
	Civil Defense project		1,222.79
Bourne Memorial Fund, Edward Gaylord, various donors.	For whatever purpose or purposes may be of benefit to the Hispanic Foundation.	100.00	
Bowers, Jennie F	For Hispanic work in the Library of Congress		25.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music.	17,508.09	9,505.84
Cooperative Acquisitions project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisitions project of the Library of Congress.		429.97
Cornell University Library	Cooperative project for the acquisition of books and other library materials from Indochina.	300.00	
Crerar Library, John	Expenses in connection with French patents		26.12
Dixie Container Corporation	Project for the procurement and transportation to the American Memorial Library in Berlin of American publications.		469.53
Documents Expediting Project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries	11,500.00	7,170.56
Duplication of checklist, union lists, etc., program, various donors.	Duplication of checklist, union lists, bibliographies, bibliographic studies, brochures, pamphlets, reports and similar materials of general library interest.	97.73	15.98
Edwards, J. W., publisher	For editing and preparation costs for the Library of Congress *Author Catalog*, quinquennial cumulation, 1948–52.		394.50
Florida University	For expenses in connection with the Stetson collection		111.38
Ford Foundation	To assist in improving the availability of Slavic research materials in Western Europe and Finland:		
	Microfilming of Russian catalog in Helsinki		12,500.00
	Microfilming of materials in Western Europe		8,400.00
	To assist in the operation of the special procurement project for Soviet publications.	3,535.00	
	Grant to finance the cataloging of pre-1917 Cyrillic publications.	61,000.00	
	Grant for counsel and planning of services at the American Memorial Library in Berlin.	10,000.00	
	Grant to strengthen the special procurement program for acquisition of current Soviet publications.	16,925.00	
Forest Press, Inc	For Decimal Classification project		949.18
	To edit the 16th edition of the Decimal Classification.	10,000.00	
Free Europe Committee, Inc	For the preparation of an index and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	176,458.18	1,131.66
	East European Accessions List	153,148.71	Cr. 1,017.44
	Consultant to screen the Library of Congress Polish collection.	3,600.00	150.00
	Text book project		1,972.18
	Toward expenses of preparation of a report in behalf of the subcommittee on the Baltic of the House Committee on Government Operations.	1,000.00	
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.		50.00
Gitelson, Dr. M. L	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson library of Israeli literature.		335.22
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		159.15
Hersholt, Jean	Towards expenses in publishing the Hans Christian Andersen catalog.	1,000.00	
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material		101.82
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr	Purchase of rare books	250.00	15.00
Keiser Foundation, the George C	Additional printing of lecture	100.00	
Kentucky University	For selection of material on French, German, Spanish and Italian belles-lettres.	100.00	33.36
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	To cover grants made by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundacion in the Library of Congress.		1,000.00
Lindsey collection, various donors	For the identification and arrangement of the clippings in the Judge B. Lindsey collection at the Library of Congress.		55.65
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb	For the purchase of material on American government.		417.84

See footnotes at end of table.

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954, AS OF
Continued

Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year [2]	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1955
	$32.61			$32.61		$32.61
	400.00			400.00		400.00
	10.00	$10.00	$10.00			
	3,320.53	3,320.53	3,320.53			
	1,222.79	1,222.79	1,222.79			
	100.00	55.30	27.90	72.10	$27.40	44.70
	25.00	25.00	25.00			
$169.59	26,844.34	16,072.29	16,064.62	10,949.31	177.26	10,772.05
	429.97	429.97	214.98	214.99	214.99	
	300.00	250.55	250.55	49.45		49.45
	26.12	26.12	26.12			
414.00	55.53	55.53	18.36	451.17	451.17	
188.69	18,481.87	13,602.98	13,496.19	5,174.37	295.48	4,878.89
	113.71			113.71		113.71
	394.50	394.50	394.50			
	111.38	82.72	82.72	28.66		28.66
	12,500.00	2,026.78		12,500.00	2,026.78	10,473.22
878.05	7,521.95	19.50	762.36	7,637.64	135.19	7,502.45
	3,535.00	1,704.95	1,704.95	1,830.05		1,830.05
	61,000.00	11,200.43	11,200.43	49,799.57		49,799.57
	10,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	
	16,925.00			16,925.00		16,925.00
	949.18	949.18	949.18			
	10,000.00	7,325.14	6,930.14	3,069.86	395.00	2,674.86
389.07	177,200.77	168,986.18	167,697.97	9,891.87	1,677.28	8,214.59
522.19	151,609.08	143,868.87	141,225.82	10,905.45	3,165.24	7,740.21
150.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,750.00			
	1,972.18			1,972.18		1,972.18
	1,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00
	50.00	18.00	18.00	32.00		32.00
	335.22	35.12	17.12	318.10	18.00	300.10
	159.15			159.15		159.15
	1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	
	101.82	101.82	101.82			
	265.00	265.00	265.00			
	100.00	100.00	100.00			
	133.36	38.88	38.88	94.48		94.48
	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			
	55.65	55.65	55.65			
413.96	3.88		18.36	399.48	395.60	3.88

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY JUNE 30, 1954—

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	$22.63	$259.19
Michigan, University of	Bibliographic work	400.00	
Middle East Institute	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	800.00	780.75
National Trust for Historic Preservation	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American history and culture.	5,763.90	323.97
Oberlaender Trust	For foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.		5,250.00
Pan American Union	For the preparation of a bibliography on international statistical standards.	805.20	
Princeton University	Towards the expenses of the Islamic Colloquium	202.41	
Program for the Blind, various donors	Interest of the blind	12.00	357.15
Publications, support of, various donors	Support of publications	291.60	
Rockefeller Foundation	American studies program, available for the period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	19,000.00	17,119.28
	Grant for a survey of Soviet materials to be microfilmed in the United States.		6,559.14
	Towards the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.		2,876.63
	For expenses of selecting, purchasing and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.		24.75
	Grant for the publication of the Southern Asia quarterly accessions list for 1953.		Cr. 248.85
	Grant to complete the supplement to Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica.		9,000.00
	For completion of a bibliography on recent Indian history.	600.00	
	Grant to cover the cost of a tape recorder and accessories.	400.00	
Semitic Division Gift Fund	Acquisition of Semitic material		141.34
Slavic Studies project, joint committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material	737.03	385.17
Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G	For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.		4,086.05
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).		4,596.00
Time, Inc	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.		225.00
United Nations	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations: For calendar year—		
	1951		534.57
	1952		626.14
	1953	177.12	2,270.38
	1954	4,177.99	33.15
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France).	For a survey of bibliographical services		72.70
	For a survey of world bibliographical services in English, Spanish and French publications.		25.23
	For a 2-month survey of the existing lists or directories currently published in the United States, listing research in the social sciences currently being prosecuted in the United States.		6.93
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project, various donors.	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO.		986.57
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts	5,000.00	4,000.00
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke	Poetry readings		400.00
Wright Memorial Fund, Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright collection.		749.22
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund		505,262.59	[1] 29,908.81
Service fees, Library of Congress	Laboratory of microphotography	375,560.67	350,043.96
	Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress.	28,132.62	3,678.60
	Books, The Stradivari Memorial	17.30	576.71
Total service fees		403,710.59	354,299.27
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	8,511.37	5,827.30
Grand total, trust accounts		1,034,978.97	650,757.51

[1] *Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1954.* [2] *For obligations incurred by object classification see sec. "D" of this appendix.*

DONOR—STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954, AS OF
Continued

Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year [1]	Unobligated balances available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year [2]	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1955
	$281.82			$281.82		$281.82
	400.00	$400.00	$400.00			
	1,580.75	780.00	780.00	800.75		800.75
	6,087.87	5,892.43	5,892.43	195.44		195.44
	5,250.00			5,250.00		5,250.00
	805.20			805.20		805.20
	202.41	202.41	202.41			
$21.91	347.24	57.54	79.45	289.70		289.70
	291.60	103.95	103.95	187.65		187.65
5,422.68	30,696.60	7,000.00	2,922.68	33,196.60	$9,500.00	23,696.60
	6,559.14	6,559.14	6,559.14			
2,825.40	51.23	51.23	2,876.63			
	24.75	24.75	24.75			
Cr. 248.85			Cr. 248.85			
7,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	5,575.00	3,425.00	3,425.00	
	600.00	600.00	600.00			
	400.00	400.00	400.00			
	141.34	122.84	94.92	46.42	27.92	18.50
	1,122.20	707.54	707.54	414.66		414.66
	4,086.05			4,086.05		4,086.05
3,647.00	949.00	949.00	4,596.00			
	225.00			225.00		225.00
534.57			534.57			
626.14				626.14	626.14	
363.64	2,083.86	2,083.86	2,051.58	395.92	395.92	
	4,211.14	1,774.06	1,410.42	2,800.72	363.64	2,437.08
	72.70	72.70	72.70			
	25.23	25.23	25.23			
	6.93	6.93	6.93			
	986.57	531.75	531.75	454.82		454.82
	9,000.00	7,550.00	7,550.00	1,450.00		1,450.00
	400.00	400.00	400.00			
235.01	514.21	514.21	749.22			
24,401.05	610,770.35	440,491.13	431,462.09	203,709.31	33,430.09	170,279.22
27,454.29	698,150.34	442,100.54	449,337.15	276,267.48	20,217.68	256,049.80
957.99	30,853.23	26,277.67	25,208.33	6,602.89	2,027.33	4,575.56
	594.01			594.01		594.01
28,412.28	729,597.58	468,378.21	474,545.48	283,464.38	22,245.01	261,219.37
772.45	13,566.22	6,546.29	7,248.74	7,089.93	70.00	7,019.93
60,317.62	1,625,418.86	1,021,639.29	1,013,006.32	672,730.16	68,950.59	603,779.57

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1954, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress.	Purchase of prints	$696.00	
Payment of interest on permanent loan, Library of Congress:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V	Purchase of Slavic material	3.00	
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history	4,398.33	$4,398.33
Bowker, R. R	Bibliographic service	664.68	664.68
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music.	10,196.65	61.20
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	350.00	
	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.	221.00	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Chair of aeronautics	228.51	228.51
Huntington, Archer M.:			
Books	Purchase of Hispanic material	7,227.09	23.04
Hispanic Society Fund	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature	585.80	585.80
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation).	Furtherance of the art of music composition	5,248.24	
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	Furtherance of music	682.00	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes	1,329.63	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the fine arts	6,806.82	
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.	5,487.18	1,009.68
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.	2,467.50	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	For consultantships or any other proper purpose of the Library.	6,270.75	6,270.75
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association).	Aid and advancement of musical research	1,325.00	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows, presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.	23,532.83	3,182.19
Wilbur, James B	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	12,959.52	5,759.52
Wilbur, bequest of James B	Chair of geography	3,869.20	3,869.20
	Treatment of source material for American history	1,750.91	1,750.91
Total interest on permanent loan		95,604.64	27,803.81
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:			
Bowker, R. R	Bibliographic service	1,835.97	1,835.97
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	1,350.00	
Huntington, Archer M	Chair of English poetry; and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	5,786.97	3,447.12
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	Purchase of material in the fine arts	950.08	
Total income from investment accounts.		9,923.02	5,283.09
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books	1,998.48	
	Slavic studies project	10.80	10.80
American Council on Education	For salary and allowances for Mr. Edgar G. Breitenbach, Library of Congress representative at the American Memorial Library in Berlin, Germany.	11,578.50	11,578.50
American Library Association	Contribution to the expenses of Douglas Bryant in attending the Vienna meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations.	250.00	
Ashworth, Martha L	Purchase of college reference books	10.00	
Associated Universities, Inc	East River project	3,320.53	
	Civil Defense project	1,222.79	
Bourne Memorial Fund, Edward Gaylord, various donors.	For whatever purpose or purposes may be of benefit to the Hispanic Foundation.	55.30	

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1954

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
								$696.00		
								3.00		
	$53.87	$248.98			$9,832.60					
				$200.00	150.00					
				221.00						
								7,204.05		
$152.20	3.12	113.10			959.82			20.00	$4,000.00	
					682.00					
	38.28			200.00	1,091.35					
117.53		400.00			600.00	$12.24		5,677.05		
		7.50			4,050.00	20.00	$400.00			
					2,358.00		109.50			
					25.00				1,300.00	
		92.05		250.45	20,000.00			8.14		
								7,200.00		
269.73	95.27	861.63		871.45	39,748.77	32.24	509.50	20,112.24	5,300.00	
					1,350.00					
351.27		134.03			1,288.10		359.45	207.00		
403.53	3.60	36.37		285.85	50.00	149.09		21.64		
754.80	3.60	170.40		285.85	2,688.10	149.09	359.45	228.64		
				140.82	1,857.66					
250.00										
								10.00		
					3,320.53					
55.30					1,222.79					

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1954, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.			
Bowers, Jennie F	For Hispanic work in the Library of Congress	$25.00	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge).	To aid in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music.	16,072.29	$3,323.16
Cooperative Acquisitions project, various donors.	Cooperative acquisitions project of the Library of Congress.	429.97	
Cornell University Library	Cooperative project for the acquisition of books and other library materials from Indochina.	250.55	
Crerar Library, John	Expenses in connection with French patents	26.12	3.54
Dixie Container Corporation	Project for the procurement and transportation to the American Memorial Library in Berlin of American publications.	55.53	
Documents Expediting project (Joint Committee of the American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries).	Distribution of documents to participating libraries	13,602.98	12,111.67
Edwards, J. W., publisher	For editing and preparation costs for the Library of Congress *Author Catalog*, quinquennial cumulation, 1948–52.	394.50	394.50
Florida University	For expenses in connection with the Stetson collection	82.72	50.40
Ford Foundation	To assist in improving the availability of Slavic research materials in Western Europe and Finland:		
	Microfilming of Russian catalog in Helsinki	2,026.78	
	Microfilming of materials in Western Europe	19.50	
	To assist in the operation of the special procurement project for Soviet publications.	1,704.95	1,704.95
	Grant to finance the cataloging of pre-1917 Cyrillic publications.	11,200.43	11,200.43
	Grant for counsel and planning of services at the American Memorial Library in Berlin.	10,000.00	
Forest Press, Inc	For Decimal Classification project	949.18	846.16
	To edit the 16th edition of the Decimal Classification	7,325.14	6,930.14
Free Europe Committee, Inc	For the preparation of an index and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	168,986.18	166,967.56
	East European Accessions List	143,868.87	139,588.88
	Consultant to screen the Library of Congress Polish collection.	3,600.00	
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.	18.00	
Gitelson, Dr. M. L	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson library of Israeli literature.	35.12	
Hersholt, Jean	Towards expenses in publishing the Hans Christian Andersen catalog.	1,000.00	
Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material	101.82	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr	Purchase of rare books	265.00	
Keiser Foundation, the George C	Additional printing of lecture	100.00	
Kentucky University	For selection of material on French, German, Spanish and Italian belles-lettres.	38.88	38.88
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc	To cover grants made by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress.	1,000.00	
Lindsey Collection, various donors	For the identification and arrangement of the clippings in the Judge B. Lindsey collection at the Library of Congress.	55.65	55.65
Michigan, University of	Bibliographic work	400.00	400.00
Middle East Institute	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	780.00	
National Trust for Historic Preservation	For historical and bibliographical research related to the preservation of historic sites and buildings and other objects significant in American history and culture.	5,892.43	5,607.63
Princeton University	Towards the expenses of the Islamic Colloquium	202.41	
Program for the Blind, various donors	Interest of the blind	57.54	
Publications, support of, various donors	Support of publications	103.95	
Rockefeller Foundation	American studies program, available for the period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	7,000.00	
	Grant for a survey of Soviet materials to be microfilmed in the United States.	6,559.14	3,292.16
	Towards the cost of preparing an index of Cordell Hull's private papers.	51.23	51.23
	For expenses of selecting, purchasing and shipping to two libraries in Japan of representative collections of books and periodicals related to the Soviet Union.	24.75	
	Grant to complete the supplement to Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica.	2,000.00	
	For completion of a bibliography on recent Indian history	600.00	600.00
	Grant to cover the cost of a tape recorder and accessories	400.00	

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1954—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
					$25.00					
	$14.13				11,985.00				$750.00	
					429.97					
								$250.55		
										$22.58
								55.53		
$543.60	34.37	$525.00	$27.00		361.34					
					32.32					
								2,026.78		
					19.50					
					10,000.00					
										103.02
395.00										
		81.42			53.80	$249.65	$1,633.75			
		10.45		$345.00	17.15	740.48	3,166.91			
					3,600.00					
								18.00		
								35.12		
				1,000.00						
										101.82
								265.00		
				100.00						
									1,000.00	
					780.00					
247.70					37.10					
				52.41				150.00		
					57.54					
						103.95				
					7,000.00					
					4.80	391.14				2,871.04
										24.75
					2,000.00					
								400.00		

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1954, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Con.			
Semitic Division	Acquisition of Semitic material	$122.84	
Slavic studies project, joint committee, various donors.	Purchase and distribution of Slavic material	707.54	
Steele-Clovis Fund	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).	949.00	
United Nations	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For calendar year—		
	1953	2,083.86	$1,858.86
	1954	1,774.06	1,774.06
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (France).	For a survey of bibliographical services	72.70	
	For a survey of world bibliographical services in English, Spanish and French publications.	25.23	
	For a 2-month survey of the existing lists or directories currently published in the United States, listing research in the social sciences currently being prosecuted in the United States.	6.93	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project, various donors.	Furtherance of United States participation in UNESCO	531.75	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall).	Musical concerts	7,550.00	
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke	Poetry readings	400.00	
Wright Memorial Fund, Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright collection.	514.21	514.21
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund.		440,491.13	368,903.37
Service fees, Library of Congress	Laboratory of microphotography	442,100.54	277,981.49
	Development of Recording Laboratory, Music Division, Library of Congress.	26,277.67	14,570.46
Total service fees		468,378.21	292,551.95
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project	6,546.29	5,341.14
Grand Total, trust accounts		1,021,639.29	699,883.36

DONOR—STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL JUNE 30, 1954—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
								$122.84		
								707.54		
						$949.00				
					$225.00					
										$72.70
										25.23
										6.93
					531.75					
					7,550.00					
					400.00					
$1,491.60	$48.50	$616.87	$27.00	$1,638.23	51,511.25	2,434.22	$5,200.66	3,641.36	$1,750.00	3,228.07
1,116.94	386.36	6,320.12	980.24	8,656.37	10,837.83	112,594.58	19,095.44			4,131.17
78.68	50.62	740.20	310.65	111.76	7,654.27	2,143.50				617.53
1,195.62	436.98	7,060.32	1,290.89	8,768.13	18,492.10	114,738.08	19,095.44			4,748.70
						229.36	975.79			
3,711.75	584.35	8,709.22	1,317.89	11,563.66	112,440.22	117,582.99	26,140.84	24,678.24	7,050.00	7,976.77

E. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, AS OF JUNE 30, 1954

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	$8,800.00	$692.00	1,724.12	68.96	10,524.12	760.96
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927	Chair of fine arts			93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge), received in November 1926.[2]	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	12,400.00	892.80	150,704.01	6,028.16	163,104.01	6,920.96
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson), received in May 1945.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association), received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.	Chair of aeronautics			90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16
Archer M. Huntington:[3]							
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927	Purchase of Hispanic material			112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928	Chair of the literature of Spain and Portugal			49,746.52	1,989.86	49,746.52	1,989.86
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, the Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.), received between December 1949 and January 1954.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition			126,732.82	5,069.32	126,732.82	5,069.32
Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth), received between March 1933 and February 1951.	Furtherance of music			9,691.59	387.66	9,691.59	387.66
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
National Library for the Blind (established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.), received between October 1952 and December 1952.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service for the blind.			36,015.00	1,440.60	36,015.00	1,440.60
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection	20,000.00	900.00	289,470.69	11,578.82	309,470.69	12,478.82
Poetry Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in December 1950.	For the development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.			101,149.73	4,045.98	101,149.73	4,045.98
Poetry and Literature Fund (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received in May 1952.	For the presentation of general literature, embracing poetry, drama, fiction, history, essays, fantasy, etc.			50,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	2,000.00
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund (established by Annie-May Hegeman), received in December 1938.	Maintenance of a consultantship or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Roberts Fund (established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts), received in April 1951.	For the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service.			62,703.75	2,508.16	62,703.75	2,508.16
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association), received in October 1929.	Aid and advancement of musical research			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52

Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall), received between March 1936 and August 1953.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			673,013.83	26,920.54	673,013.83	26,920.54
James B. Wilbur:							
Donation, received in August 1925	Reproductions of manuscript source material in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
Bequest, received in February 1933	Chair of geography			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
Bequest, received in February 1933	Treatment of source material for American history			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Total		41,200.00	2,484.80	2,584,032.05	103,361.28	2,625,232.05	105,846.08

[1] *Consisting of bonds and stocks.*

[2] *In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge had assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income of approximately $17,000 a year, from a fund held in trust by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago for her benefit under the terms of her father's will. Mrs. Coolidge died on November 4, 1953, and under her will the above fund will be turned over to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board as an addition to the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation now held by the Board.*

[3] *Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board receives approximately $11,200 a year from investments held in trust by the Bank of New York for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room and for a chair of poetry of the English language.*

NOTE: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law No. 276, 62d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection.

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