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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

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1988





# OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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September 7, 1989

Subject: 1988 Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

The Librarian's Annual Report for fiscal year 1988, which has just been published, differs in several ways from Annual Reports of previous years. It is more compact, and the lists and tables (formerly, the appendixes) have been integrated into the text. The report is organized in thematic sections rather than departmental chapters. There is only one version of the Annual Report; as in fiscal 1987, there will be no shorter or "popular" report.

Because the 1988 report is so different from recent reports, it is being distributed more widely throughout the Library than has been customary. Ordinarily, a few dozen copies of new Library publications are sent to key offices; this Annual Report is being distributed to what is known as the "Supervisory Staff" list, which includes all Library managers and supervisors as well as selected other offices. Offices needing additional copies should call the Printing and Processing Section, Central Services Division, ext. 79691.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON

1989

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## **THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

### **Chief Operating Officers and Department Heads**

(as of September 30, 1988)

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress

William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress

Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian of Congress

**Congressional Research Service:** Joseph E. Ross, Director

**Copyright Office:** Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights  
and Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services

**Law Library:** Carleton W. Kenyon, Law Librarian

**Management Services:** Donald C. Curran, Acting  
Associate Librarian for Management

**National Programs:** Ruth Ann Stewart, Assistant  
Librarian for National Programs

**Processing Services:** Henriette D. Avram, Assistant  
Librarian for Processing Services

**Research Services:** Warren M. Tsuneishi, Acting  
Assistant Librarian for Research Services

### **Joint Committee on the Library, 101st Congress, 1st Session**

Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island), Chairman

Senator Dennis DeConcini (Arizona)

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (New York)

Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)

Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Representative Frank Annunzio (Illinois), Vice Chairman

Representative Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio)

Representative Ed Jones (Tennessee)

Representative Newt Gingrich (Georgia)

Representative Pat Roberts (Kansas)

### **Library of Congress Trust Fund Board**

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, Chairman  
and Secretary

James A. Baker, Secretary of the Treasury (until  
August 15, 1988)

Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury (from  
September 15, 1988)

Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Joint  
Committee on the Library

Mildred Lois Nichols Teas (term expires March 9, 1990)

Flora Laney Thornton (term expired March 9, 1988)

### **Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry**

Howard Nemerov

# A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

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

SIRS:

After my first full year in office, I find my initial assessment of the Library of Congress still valid. The Library's great resources are its collections and its staff; realizing the value of these resources—or to use my now well-worn phrase, “getting the champagne out of the bottle”—is our challenge. We launched this effort in 1988.

The task during this last year has been to examine ourselves. We founded the most extensive review ever conducted of the Library of Congress, and we began to learn how to use and realize our resources more fully; to define a vision for this institution and to articulate our missions; to create for the first time in the Library's history an explicit set of institutional values by which we guide, measure, and judge our actions; and to plan for the future, readying ourselves for 1989 and 1990. At the same time, we have been gearing up for the year 2000, when we will celebrate the bicentennial of this great Library.

We have been starting a *process*, not imposing a blueprint. In developing a long-range strategic planning process and a new management structure, we have begun our discovery of new ways to enhance and increase our service.

The Library of Congress has set a mission for itself. As a catalyst and participant in the intellectual process that transforms information into knowledge, and knowledge into wisdom, the Library seeks to strengthen and advance the intellectual and cultural life of the American people through (1) assembling and preserving a universal collection of human knowledge, information, and expression; (2) making the Library's material and human resources available and useful to the Congress of the United States; (3) making its resources ever more accessible and of service to the American people and their libraries; and (4) fostering and

celebrating free intellectual creativity by all peoples on all subjects. These four functions follow a logical sequence; each makes possible the achievement of the next.

We have defined seven values for the Library: service, quality, effectiveness, innovation, participation, staff development, and fairness. The fundamental value is service. It is characterized by high quality, effectiveness and efficiency, and innovation and creativity. The provision of such service increases employee participation, encourages staff development, and exemplifies fairness, respect, and equal opportunity. The adoption of these values will allow us to move away from the tendency for means to become ends and to focus on the ends: the purposes of the service the Library offers.

Three priceless assets will allow the Library to be bold and innovative in meeting the challenges of the years ahead. The first is our historic, statutory requirement as a nonpartisan agency of the legislative branch to provide Congress with the knowledge-based services it requires. The second is the Library's inherent nature as the custodian of the world's largest and most open collection of knowledge: a national treasure and source of inspiration for all peoples.

The third asset is the Library's staff: its human resources, its staff members with all their diverse skills, breadth and depth of knowledge, and dedication to service. This wealth of talent, frequently underused, is of critical importance to our goal of realizing the Library's missions. The staff shares with me a sense of excitement about the task that lies ahead of shaping and energizing the Library to serve its constituencies better and to plan for the year 2000. Working together, with our eyes on where we are headed rather than where we have been, we have the opportunity to produce something new both in the pursuit of knowledge and in the organization of public service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James H. Billington". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J".

James H. Billington  
The Librarian of Congress

# PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The need for strategic planning, always pressing in an institution as large and complex as the Library, becomes increasingly more obvious in times of less-than-ample resources. The components of planning in 1988 included a management and planning (MAP) review of the Library, identification of special projects through the MAP review, selection of strategies to increase economy and efficiency, use of new technologies, as well as new applications of older ones, and a variety of other initiatives that will help the Library plan for the year 2000 and will guide its actions in the future.

## MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING REVIEW

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington's first full year in office was characterized by the introspection of the MAP review and by the anticipation of change. The review process that he launched shortly after being sworn in as Librarian in September 1987 neared its conclusion as fiscal year 1988 drew to a close. Library management and staff, the Library's constituents, and the nation's librarians looked ahead to the challenges and opportunities of 1989 and 1990.

Among his first official acts as Librarian, Dr. Billington initiated the comprehensive management and planning review in December 1987. In launching the review, the Librarian cited the opportunity that the Library's bicentennial, in the year 2000, presents to affirm and strengthen its mission as a dynamic national library and a vital center of ideas and scholarship. He acknowledged the many strengths of the institution. He stressed that the purpose of the review was to find ways to build on those strengths and to help the Library realize the full potential of its staff and collections in serving the Congress, scholars, libraries, and the nation. He encouraged the Library to look "inward more deeply" by tapping the creative energies of the staff and "outward more broadly" by sharing the Library's riches with the nation and the world.

The review involved four components: an internal staff Management and Planning Committee, an external National Advisory Committee, regional forums with local library communities, and a management consultant firm. The Management and Planning Committee coordinated this effort, integrating the ideas and concerns of staff, libraries, and other constituencies and developing recommendations for the Librarian. Foundation support for this effort came from several sources.

#### **MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Ellen Hahn, General Reading Rooms Division,  
Chair  
Winston Tabb, Research Services, Vice Chair  
Sandra Baumgardner, Library Services Division,  
CRS  
Herbert Becker, Automated Systems Office  
Constance Bradshaw, MARC Editorial Division  
Gerald Burguera, Processing Services  
Louis Drummond, Automation Office, CRS  
(Dorothy Famber, Office of the Counsel for  
Personnel, January-March)  
Susan Finsen, Congressional Research Service  
Carl Fleischhauer, American Folklife Center  
Michael Grunberger, African and Middle Eastern  
Division  
Josephine Hawkins, Research Services  
Geoffrey Henderson, Copyright Cataloging Division  
John Lewis, Collections Management Division  
Tyrone Mason, Cataloging Distribution Service  
Daniel Mulhollan, Government Division, CRS  
LaVerne Mullin, Law Library  
Stephen Ostrow, Prints and Photographs Division  
Ruth Polan, Special Materials Cataloging Division  
(Mary S. Price, for Lucia Rather, April-May)  
James Pruett, Music Division  
Lucia Rather, Processing Services  
(James Riley, Federal Library and Information  
Center Committee, January-June)  
Michael Shelley, Shared Cataloging Division  
Margaret Smith, Processing Services  
Roberta Stevens, Cataloging Distribution Service  
Mary Jack Wintle, National Library Service for the  
Blind and Physically Handicapped  
Robert Worden, Federal Research Division  
Robert Zich, Office of Planning and Development

To the MAP Committee, which included mid-level staff members from different parts of the Library, Dr. Billington delivered a five-point charge in January 1988 to find ways to (1) increase the Library's administrative efficiency, notably through pushing greater job satisfac-

tion for the staff; (2) improve methods for selecting, cataloging, preserving, and maintaining the Library's collections; (3) increase and deepen the direct scholarly use of the Library; (4) improve the Library's service to the Congress and government agencies, including the judicial and legal communities; and (5) broaden and rationalize the Library's national library service. The committee sought ideas from the Library staff through suggestion boxes (a process that generated nearly a thousand written suggestions), from a series of a dozen open forums where, all told, more than one thousand staff members met with Dr. Billington, and through numerous interviews with individuals and groups. Senior managers met with the Librarian at a retreat in July 1988, and another was scheduled for December.

The National Advisory Committee, a group of distinguished librarians, publishers, educators and scholars, representatives of business and industry, and government officials, met at the Library of Congress during the spring to discuss how the Library might better serve the nation. A consensus was reached on the need for greater leadership, improved access to the Library's resources, and an active partnership with the library, business, and educational communities. Advisory committee members submitted their thoughts and suggestions, reflecting their personal views, as well as those of colleagues in their fields and regions for consideration by the MAP Committee, and reconvened in the fall to act as a sounding board for the committee's preliminary recommendations.

Other external contributions to the MAP process came from Members of Congress and their staffs and through a series of eleven regional forums with nearly ten thousand librarians and others interested in the Library. The forums were a first for the Library, enabling the Librarian of Congress to hear and to respond to the concerns of the library community at a local level. Although issues differ from region to region, the overriding concern expressed by local communities was the need for access to information and support for libraries.

The final thread completing the consultative fabric of the review was the analysis provided by the management consulting firm of Arthur

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Joseph Anderson, Manager, Production Services  
Division, WGBH-Boston
- John Brademas, President, New York University  
Gwendolyn Brooks, Poet and former Consultant in  
Poetry
- Margaret Chisholm, Director, Library School,  
University of Washington, and President,  
American Library Association
- Edwin S. Clay III, Director, Fairfax County  
Library System
- Constance Clayton, Superintendent, Philadelphia  
School System
- Richard DeGennaro, Director, New York Public  
Library
- Nancy Evans, President, Doubleday & Co.
- Roger Heyns, President, William and Flora  
Hewlett Foundation
- Joseph Howard, Director, National Agricultural  
Library
- Akira Iriye, Professor of History, University of  
Chicago, and President, American Historical  
Association
- Elizabeth Kennan, President, Mount Holyoke  
College
- Donald Lindberg, Director, National Library of  
Medicine
- Jay Lucker, Director of Libraries, Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology
- Charles McC. Mathias, former U.S. Senator from  
Maryland
- Anne Mathews, Director, Library Programs, Office  
of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S.  
Department of Education
- Donald McLagen, President, Desktop Data, Inc.
- Emily Mobley, University Librarian, Purdue  
University, and President, Special Libraries  
Association
- Edmund Morris, Presidential Biographer,  
Washington, D.C.
- Sandra Day O'Connor, Associate Justice, U.S.  
Supreme Court
- Patrick O'Brien, Director of Libraries, Dallas  
Public Library
- David Penniman, Libraries and Information  
System Director, AT&T Bell Laboratories
- Elaine Sloan, Vice President for Information  
Services and University Librarian, Columbia  
University
- Ed Spencer, Chief Executive Officer, Honeywell Inc.
- Gary Strong, State Librarian, California State  
Libraries
- Nicholas Veliotes, President, Association of  
American Publishers, Inc.
- Robert Wedgeworth, Jr., Dean of the School of  
Library Service, Columbia University
- Ann Weeks, Executive Director, American  
Association of School Librarians
- Michael Winston, Vice President for Academic  
Affairs, Howard University

Young and Company, chosen by competitive bid on contract to assess the Library's capabilities and functional operations. Arthur Young presented its phase 1 report and recommendations concerning personnel and financial management to the Librarian in June, and its final report, addressing organizational issues, options for fee-based services, and contracting for services was in draft at year's end.

At the end of fiscal 1988, the MAP Committee was readying a set of recommendations to present to the Librarian in November. The committee's highest priority recommendations addressed such areas as enhanced internal support services, a Library-wide strategic planning process, an improved labor-management environment, a more effective equal employment opportunity program, and staff enrichment pilot programs. Other major concerns were a commitment to eliminating unprocessed arrearages as well as improvements in collection development, simplification of cataloging rules, improved management of the CIP (Cataloging-in-Publication) Program, increased support for preparation of bibliographies, and a coordinated, multiformat preservation effort.

Additional MAP recommendations dealt with the establishment of a policy promoting the use of the Library by scholars and reapportioning resources in support of the policy, improved communication with Congress to enumerate the range of non-Congressional Research Service assistance to each state, establishment of a translation service, an expeditious review of organizational options for the Law Library, establishment of a fee-based research service, development of a national reference service through a network of libraries, revitalization of the role of the Library of Congress in its relations with other libraries, and establishment of a center for research in library and information science.

These recommendations represent not a product but part of a continuing process of self-examination, planning, and progress. The next stage of the process will be the development of an implementation strategy that will integrate the MAP Committee recommendations, the Arthur Young and Company reports, and a new organizational concept for the Library's operations.

By the end of the process, the Library expects to realize more fully its potential in developing its collections and sharing its storehouse of knowledge and information with Congress, with the American people and their libraries, and with the creative community.

## MAP INITIATIVES

Several major initiatives in 1988 began through the MAP review process.

### *Security*

A heightened interest in security, in part a reaction to Charles Merrill Mount's much-publicized theft of manuscript materials from the Library in 1987, resulted in the creation of a special committee to examine every aspect of this subject, including new security systems, additional police protection, the wearing of identification cards, lockers for readers, the strengthening of pertinent regulations, and a communications program on security. Following the completion of the committee's work, the Library was, at year's end, preparing a solicitation to select a consultant to conduct a security audit. In addition, work in progress in conjunction with the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings may provide for electronic perimeter security for the bookstacks and enhanced electronic security for certain valuable collections.

### *National Translations Center*

In the summer of 1988, Library staff learned that the University of Chicago was planning to close the National Translations Center, the U.S. clearinghouse for English-language translations of foreign-language scientific and technical journal articles, reports, conference papers, monographs, patents, and standards. The center, formally organized in 1953 and located at the John Crerar Library, holds nearly 400,000 translations and the citations to an additional 600,000 translations held by other organizations. In September the university, which took over the center in 1984 as part of a merger with the Crerar Library, formally announced that it would close the center at the end of the calendar year.

During this period, there was intense communication among Library staff, center personnel, and others interested in seeing the National Translations Center survive; subsequently, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington sent a team of staff members to the University of

Chicago to gather information and make a recommendation as to whether or not the Library should take over the National Translations Center. The benefits of the recommended transfer were the continued operation of the center in the public interest; its usefulness as a resource for LC service to Congress and other constituents, especially the federal government and the business and industrial communities; and its value in strengthening the Library's position in the scientific and technical information community. The Library was in the process of accomplishing the transfer at year's end.

*Initiatives for  
the staff*

Several staff suggestions to the Management and Planning Committee resulted in the formation of subcommittees to address issues related to improving working conditions for both staff and visitors. Two of these initiatives resulted in a recommendation to ban smoking in general in Library buildings and to institute a more rational service policy in the cafeteria to accommodate staff members, congressional staff, and readers on tight schedules. Another committee proposed revamping the Library's awards ceremonies—recommendations that were accepted—to make the awards more significant to staff. Other human resources groups dealt with a wide array of personnel issues, including performance evaluations, labor-management relations, and staff development.

*American  
Memory*

Following a number of discussions at the forums and with library and community leaders throughout the United States, especially with the division presidents of the American Library Association at their annual conference, the Librarian launched a pilot project, which he called American Memory, to explore ways of delivering some of the Library's unparalleled resources to a wider audience using new technologies, optical disks in particular.

Library division chiefs and project liaison officers met to discuss the project and to identify candidate collections, primarily special collections, for the proposal. By the end of the fiscal year, work on the project was proceeding apace: a steering committee was assembled; work on a demonstration unit began; and congressional and other briefings were planned. Proposed series for the project include "The Legislative Governance of America: History of the U.S. Congress,"

“American Places and People: Resources for the Study of Local History,” and “Visions of America: Seeing the Nation through the Lens of Popular Art and Culture.”

## NEW TECHNOLOGIES

New technologies are part of daily life at the Library of Congress. They are one means of improving operations and enhancing service in a variety of ways, to staff, readers, and visitors and also to those the Library serves outside its own walls. Tracking technological developments challenges the Library in a variety of areas, including, of course, preservation and copyright, where the impact of state-of-the-art technology on the application of the copyright law is of critical importance. Such developments also have implications for networking and communications and particularly in the area of automation must be examined for their value for the Library’s administrative and bibliographic operations. Enumerated throughout this report are specific instances of the application of new technologies, including initiatives such as the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room (see “Milestones,” below).

### *A new CD-ROM*

In June the Library began selling its first CD-ROM (compact disc-read only memory), called *CDMARC Subjects*, a microcomputer-based version of the Library’s complete subject authority file. The CD-ROM allows an easier access to this information than was possible before. Developed jointly by the Library and Online Computer Systems of Germantown, Maryland, the product, which the Library tested widely before distribution, includes retrieval software and an index by key words as well as a hierarchical approach through broader, narrower, and related terms.

### *Optical disk*

The Optical Disk Pilot Program, designed to test the feasibility of this medium as a new way to store, preserve, and access segments of the Library’s vast collections, officially ended at the close of the year. The pilot was two-pronged, using digital optical disks to store print (textual) materials and analog optical (or video) disks for nonprint (pictorial) items. At the conclusion of the pilot, the Library charged the Optical Disk Advisory Committee with identifying the best means of addressing

optical disk copyright requirements; the committee will advise on the most efficient and effective technique for securing needed licenses. The Library's internal Optical Disk Advisory Group at the same time has monitored optical disk progress and set plans for post-pilot ventures. These are, first, conversion of the CRS Selective Dissemination of Information Service from microfiche to optical disk (described below); second, creation of a video disk of the copy negative collection in the Prints and Photographs Division; and, third, conversion to optical disk of the more heavily used items, particularly periodicals, that the Library will send to remote storage in the 1990s. The Prints and Photographs Division's Video Disk Computer Index grew by approximately 10,000 captions and now totals 41,000 of the projected 45,000 entries.

### *Copyright*

New technology was certain to become an everyday concern of the Library's Copyright Office when Congress included language in the 1976 Copyright Act defining the subject matter of copyright as "authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed . . . ." Thus the office is constantly challenged to recognize, understand, analyze, and perhaps even forecast the directions that certain technologies are taking and the impact they will have. The office must provide guidance for Congress and for the creative and user communities on the workings of the present law in light of such changes and the need for review or new interpretations; the office must solicit comment on proposed policies or changes.

Technological developments as diverse as motion picture colorization and digitized typefaces, as well as computer screen displays, automated updates of data bases, drum programs, and synthesizers, made up part of this picture in 1988. The registration of mask works (the layout designs of the ubiquitous semiconductor chip)—including those for a new microwave frequency chip made of gallium arsenide rather than the usual silicon—continues to require special attention.

Cable television matters, especially the administration of the compulsory licensing system and the royalty fees, demanded an inordinate amount of time and attention. Conflicting legal judgments on the Copyright Office's regulation interpreting the cable provisions of the copyright statute created an administrative tangle of accounts and an

underreporting of royalty fees by cable systems, which the Copyright Office will have to unravel to collect fees owed following the appellate court's decision in its favor in *Cablevision Systems Development Co. v. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.*

*Alerting  
service*

The Library is assembling a new, high-technology document delivery system to support the alerting service to Congress known as the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI). The optical-disk based system replaces an obsolete microfiche system and will provide a quicker and more reliable method to store, retrieve, and copy materials cited in the Congressional Research Service (CRS) data base of public policy literature and will potentially offer expanded services, including direct access to the full text of the documents themselves. The Library will enhance the online file listing CRS products by adding one-page summaries of each report. Another enhancement to the SCORPIO system will enable Members of Congress and congressional staff to order CRS products and to request book loans online.

*Resystem-  
ization*

In March the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) design team completed the second report on a project to guide development of the Library's large integrated automated systems of the future. An important new technological application in the area of automation at the Library in the coming decade, the resystemization project will develop modern automation capabilities to replace the Library's existing major systems—MUMS, SCORPIO, and COPICS. The first project team began data gathering and an initial systems analysis at the end of the fiscal year.

## OTHER INITIATIVES

*Congressional  
Research  
Service*

Over the years, CRS has developed guidelines for its service to Congress that adhere to the principles of legislative relevance, nonpartisan balance, clarity and objectivity, appropriateness, timeliness, and confidentiality.

To enhance its responses to requests, CRS launched in 1988 a number of projects and products, including the design of a client needs assessment program, improvements in readability and accessibility for Congress of CRS products and services, and the introduction of a number

of new audio and visual presentations of traditional CRS materials to supplement written ones. These products also provide a record of programs and briefings that a Member of Congress can take away in the form of an audio or video cassette or can view on the Congressional Cable System.

A CRS project entitled "Congress in the Year 2000" challenges the service to identify new issues that will emerge in the next decade, to assess how the scope and definition of familiar issues will change, and to illuminate the policy choices and operational challenges that these developments will pose for Congress. The project is part of the Library's celebration of the Bicentennial of the Congress in 1989.

*Law Library* The Law Library launched a new series under the title Foreign Law Surveys, to present brief overviews of legislative enactments and approaches to important issues. First in the series, "Capital Punishment" contains charts and citations and lists countries that have no capital punishment, countries that impose capital punishment for "exceptional" crimes only, and those that impose it for a wider range of crimes.

*Whole book cataloging* An enterprise that the Library has given considerable attention to is the "whole book" cataloging experiment. Planning for this concept, which will test the feasibility of combining the descriptive and subject cataloging functions in an individual cataloger or team of catalogers, began in June. The experiment will examine the hypothesis that cataloging functions can be structured and integrated in new ways to improve efficiency and enhance job satisfaction while maintaining quality.

*Upcoming events* A \$250,000 Gannett Foundation grant is financing a major Library exhibit that will explore the complex role of the American journalist and will be, according to foundation president Eugene C. Dorsey, "a uniquely instructive way to examine and highlight the sometimes troubled relationship between journalists and the institutions they cover, as well as their audiences." Drawing from the Library's extensive collections of news publications, works by cartoonists and illustrators, film and still photography, and manuscripts, "The American Journalist"

will offer a critical look at the uncertain legacy of the newsgatherers and their place in American society and thoughts," according to guest curator Loren Ghiglione. The exhibition, which will subsequently travel to selected sites, will open in 1990. The Library will publish an accompanying catalog.

The Library developed an exhibition and publication entitled *Documenting America, 1935-1943*, supported by a grant from Ilford, Inc., Eastman Kodak Co., GTE Products Corp., and Schoeller Technical Papers, Inc., which draws on the Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information photographic collections. The opening and publication were set for December 1988.

Supported with a grant from the Project Judaica Foundation, the Library will celebrate the upcoming seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Hebraic Section. There will be a major exhibition of the Library's Hebraic and Judaic treasures, and a facsimile edition of the unique Washington Haggadah is in preparation.

# THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

The Library of the Congress has existed since Washington became the capital city in 1800. Congress is the basic institution the Library serves, not just because of its name and history and the statutory requirements to provide Congress with the knowledge-based services it requires, but also because Congress makes the laws that sustain the kind of society that makes knowledge necessary and free creativity possible and provides the funds for the Library to promote and exemplify creative knowledge.

## APPROPRIATIONS

The Library began fiscal year 1988 on a short-term continuing resolution passed to fund the federal government until the President signed into law P.L. 100-202 on December 22, 1987.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$143,866,000
Congressional Research Service	43,022,000
Copyright Office	19,061,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	36,186,000
Furniture and Furnishings	5,816,000
	<hr/>
	\$247,951,000

This amount, which represented a 3.6 percent increase over fiscal 1987, included authority to obligate receipts totaling \$12,931,000 from revenues generated by the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service, but required the Library, like all federal agencies, to absorb 100 percent of the first-year cost of the pay raise that went into effect on January 4, 1988. The cost of this raise to the Library was \$2,770,000. Other resources available to the Library in fiscal 1988 included working fund advances, transfers, and gift, trust, and service fees in the amount of approximately \$105,000,000. A total of \$6,741,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings.

**APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES**  
**101st Congress, 1st Session**

*Subcommittee on Legislative Branch*  
*Committee on Appropriations*  
*United States Senate*

Senator Dale Bumpers (Arkansas), Chairman  
Senator Barbara Mikulski (Maryland)  
Senator Harry Reid (Nevada)  
Senator Charles E. Grassley (Iowa)  
Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)

*Subcommittee on Legislative Branch*  
*Committee on Appropriations*  
*U.S. House of Representatives*

Representative Vic Fazio (California), Chairman  
Representative David R. Obey (Wisconsin)  
Representative Bill Alexander (Arkansas)  
Representative John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania)  
Representative Bob Traxler (Michigan)  
Representative Lindy Boggs (Louisiana)  
Representative Jerry Lewis (California)  
Representative Silvio O. Conte (Massachusetts)  
Representative John T. Myers (Indiana)  
Representative John Edward Porter (Illinois)

On October 1, 1988, the President signed P.L. 100-458, which made appropriations for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1989. The Library's appropriated funds increased by 3.8 percent over 1988.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$153,042,000
Congressional Research Service	44,684,000
Copyright Office	19,697,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	36,474,000
Furniture and Furnishings	3,381,000
	<u>\$257,278,000</u>

The 1989 budget includes authority to obligate receipts totaling \$13,034,000 and a sum of \$7,750,000 to the Architect for the care of Library buildings. As before, the Library is required to absorb all of the first-year cost of the January 1989 pay raise; the estimated cost of this raise to the Library is \$5,912,000.

## LEGISLATION

Other important legislative actions affected a variety of Library programs and activities. P.L. 100-135 changed the title of the Special Police to the Library of Congress Police and advanced them, on a phased-in basis, to a pay and rank structure comparable to that of the U.S. Capitol Police. P.L. 100-202, a continuing appropriations act, repealed the requirement that the Library maintain a branch of the Law Library in the Capitol, and the Library moved the twenty thousand-volume collection to the Madison Building; the law did not change the requirement to provide legal reference service whenever either House is in session.

P.L. 100-382 authorizes and requests the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services—to be convened sometime between September 1, 1989, and September 30, 1991—to develop recommendations for the improvement of the library and information services of the nation. The legislation names the Librarian of Congress to the thirty-member advisory committee.

P.L. 100-446, also an appropriations act, included a section known as the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 establishing the National Film Preservation Board in the Library, appropriating \$250,000 for fiscal 1989, authorizing like sums for the next two years, and directing the Librarian to establish a National Film Registry for the purpose of registering up to twenty-five films a year that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. The act also directs the Librarian to establish criteria for those changes that constitute “material alteration.” Registry films that are subsequently colorized or materially altered must bear a label disclosing the change and stating that it was done without participation of the principal director, screenwriter, or other creators of the original film.

House and Senate joint resolutions (H.J. Res. 565, S.J. Res. 315) initiated by the Library of Congress and designating 1989 as the “Year of the Young Reader” were introduced in May and subsequently approved by each house; they authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation encouraging “programs, ceremonies, and activities aimed at giving children and young adults the gift, the joy, and the promise of reading.” The Librarian of Congress, the director of the

Center for the Book, and other librarians attended a White House ceremony on December 5, 1988, at which the President signed this proclamation. The Center for the Book and the Children's Literature Center, in support of planning for the "Year of the Young Reader," developed promotional themes for use by parents, educators, librarians, government officials, corporations, and associations in the planned observance; more than a dozen national organizations have agreed to use these materials in their observances. The celebration will focus attention on encouraging a love of books and reading among young people.

The Speaker's Civic Achievement Awards Program (P.L. 100-158), funded in the Library's budget and administered by the Close Up Foundation, will recognize, encourage, and develop achievements in civic literacy by upper-level elementary students, classes, and schools throughout the nation.

Two other legislative actions had a bearing on the Library. An amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act exempts legislative and judicial branch employees of the U.S. government from "coordination and supervision" by the chief of mission to a foreign country, which could affect Library employees abroad who hold diplomatic passports. The Library has requested an exception to this provision. A Senate resolution (S. Res. 459) provides for the transfer of video recordings of Senate floor proceedings to the Library and the National Archives for storage and reference service.

## RESEARCH

Research and reference work performed for the Congress in support of its legislative mission is usually associated with CRS, the Library's research and information arm of the Congress. In fact, however, inquiries are answered throughout the Library in all departments, cover a virtually unlimited range of subjects, and draw upon every type of material that the Library collects.

In fiscal year 1988, the CRS staff responded to nearly half a million requests for information and analysis. Responses ranged from comprehensive, in-depth investigation of subjects of legislative action to

research and analysis in a variety of forms on very specific legislative issues.

The Major Issues System, begun in 1987, formally identifies major congressional issues at the beginning of each session of Congress. It focuses on issues that are national in scope or receive widespread public attention, have significant impact on the federal budget, the economy, or the nation's social fabric, and are most likely to be the subject of either hearings or legislation. The system tailors the list of issues for each session of Congress to provide a timely and effective focus for CRS activity. The twenty major issues in 1988 ran the gamut from AIDS to welfare. The list of issues also indicates the diversity of congressional interests—such as aviation safety, campaign financing, child day care, defense, deficit reduction, drug control, education, farm problems, health care, and trade. Measured in terms of number of requests, the topic of greatest interest in 1988 was health; issues ranking second and third in interest were trade and education, respectively.

Congressional Research Service reports, which differ greatly in length and complexity depending on such factors as the scope of the issue and the timing of the request, nonetheless must all meet the hallmarks of rigor, balance, and timeliness. Reports define and explain technical terms and concepts, provide solid statistical and related data, and frame the issue in a legislatively manageable way in a relevant context. The service prepared more than one thousand such reports last year, and, to achieve an even broader distribution, congressional committees published over fifty CRS studies.

Issue Briefs, which are prepared, updated, and stored electronically, are short (fifteen pages or less) summaries that define an issue, provide background on it, and analyze options and approaches for resolving the issue. They also contain a legislative history, a chronology of key events, and a brief bibliography. Like all CRS products, Issue Briefs make no legislative policy recommendations, although they may draw analytical conclusions. In 1988, CRS added one-page summaries to the briefs. The service, which maintains a file of 350 active Issue Briefs and an archive of an additional 400, distributed almost 300,000 copies

of Issue Briefs in 1988. Because they are stored in an electronic file, the texts of Issue Briefs are also available online to congressional users.

Last year CRS handed out more than 160,000 Info Packs to congressional staff. These are packages of explanatory information including CRS products as well as material from other sources that are intended to be a resource for congressional staff answering constituent requests or to provide general background on an issue. They reflect the same range of topics as does the Major Issues System.

In addition to the CRS materials described above, the service prepares a number of other publications for congressional use, which are also available to the general public through the Government Printing Office. *CRS Review* appears ten times a year (each issue is devoted to the analysis of a single major legislative area); *Major Legislation of the Congress* (the most recent issue in this series compiled twice annually is devoted to the 100th Congress and describes some 250 separate pieces of legislation in the context of 125 issue areas); and the annual *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* (the 2,219-page issue covering the first session of the 100th Congress summarizes every public measure introduced during the session). The *Digest* also exists as an online data base that summarizes all current public bills and laws.

Specialists in the Law Library, which provides foreign and international law research and reference for Congress, completed almost nine hundred written studies on topics as varied as election laws in Pakistan, witchcraft legislation in Africa, banking laws in Colombia, and patent laws in Taiwan, indications of the broad range of topics relevant to current legislative activity. Some requests were for multi-country studies, again on a wide variety of topics such as bank secrecy, antitrust, veterans benefits, antidrug legislation, and the environment.

Throughout other parts of the Library, various offices responded to more than fifteen thousand congressional inquiries for assistance or for information about Library policies or programs in fiscal 1988. These included requests for services as diverse as motion picture projection assistance, music, translations outside the scope of CRS, city planning materials to satisfy a Member's need for information about a proposed

sports stadium in his district, audiovisual materials, and help in learning about and using other parts of the Library. The Loan Division circulated almost forty thousand books to congressional offices in 1988.

## HEARINGS, BRIEFINGS, AND EXPERT ASSISTANCE

In addition to participating in the appropriation hearings, the Librarian of Congress and other Library officers met regularly with Members and committees of Congress on a variety of other matters. Progress on the plans for a new DEZ (diethyl zinc) deacidification program and facility to preserve books printed on acidic paper was the topic of a briefing in March, and the brittle book crisis was the subject of testimony at House hearings in April. Meetings in May and September focused on the Librarian's management and planning review of the Library, including proposed new initiatives and special programs for the Library and the findings of the National Advisory Committee and consultants Arthur Young and Company. Discussions also covered plans for the American Memory project and ways to enhance gift giving to the Library from the private sector.

The Library supports the Congress by offering other forms of expertise, most notably through the Copyright Office, which in 1988 prepared the second five-year report on library photocopying mandated by the 1976 Copyright Act. The report examined the extent to which section 108 of that law has achieved the intended balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users. The report concludes that there appears to be a consensus on the part of both copyright proprietors and copyright users that the statute provides a framework for achieving this balance. It also states, however, that "continued advancements in technology both in the United States and abroad suggest that in the future . . . balance may be impaired." It further recommends that no further review is needed unless the legislative charge "is expanded to cover the effects of new technology on the statutory balance." Other Copyright Office activities supporting legislative needs included studies on copyright liability of the states and the Eleventh Amendment and on the compulsory license for jukeboxes. On this last topic, the Copyright Office conducted hearings, as it did on the effect of new technologies—such as colorization, time compression, and panning and scanning techniques—on the creation and use of audiovisual works,

including motion pictures. Expert testimony before Congress covered such topics as satellite delivery of superstations, industrial design, record rentals, and the Berne Convention.

Congressional Research Service staffers frequently went to the Capitol to provide briefings or to present workshops and seminars that allowed the opportunity for questions, explanations, and interchange. Those unable to attend an event could request an audio or video tape or it might be shown on the Congressional Cable System. Frequent contact, either in person or over the telephone, allows CRS analysts to share their valuable institutional memory with the Congress on particular issues and statutes.

## LEGISLATIVE PARTICIPATION IN LC PROGRAMS

In January, CRS sponsored its tenth annual Public Policy Issues (PPI) Institute, a two-week program by a corps of CRS analysts to review the major issues expected to be predominant in an upcoming session. The PPI seminars held in 1988 drew more than a thousand participants. CRS attorneys give a semiannual series of twenty-five briefings on current legal issues of interest to Congress in a series called "Federal Law Update." Various periodic seminars for Members and staff bring together CRS experts and outside specialists throughout the year to explore the various facets of any given issue. Altogether, congressional Member and staff attendance at CRS events totaled almost seven thousand people in fiscal 1988.

Members of Congress also participated in a number of other programs at the Library during the year. Several members were guests in January and February at special showings of the acclaimed Soviet film *Repentance*, formerly banned in the Soviet Union, a symbolic and surrealistic motion picture about the country's Stalinist past. Screenings of several Soviet motion pictures shown as part of the U.S.-Soviet Film Initiative exchange program evoked congressional interest, as did the premiere at the Library of *The Afterglow*, a tribute to Robert Frost starring Burgess Meredith. Members also attended a lecture and reading by the poet laureate, Richard Wilbur. In February, Cable News Network (CNN) and the Turner Broadcasting System presented to the

Library the CNN "Profiles in Congress" series of short biographical sketches of each Member of Congress. Some two dozen Members of Congress attended sessions of the Library's symposium on "Knowledge and Power" (reported in "Milestones," p. 22).

The Congress in 1985 authorized Congressional Gold Medals honoring George and Ira Gershwin for their "outstanding and invaluable contributions to American music, theatre, and culture." This year, on June 23, 1988, Mrs. Ira Gershwin and Frances Gershwin Godowsky presented to the Librarian two original strikings of the medal; they had accepted the medal earlier that day from President Reagan in a White House ceremony. Marking the occasion, the Library produced a special concert of Gershwin music, conducted by John McGlinn and attended by Members of Congress and a number of Gershwin family members.

# MILESTONES

What distinguishes the Library of Congress in a given year may come in many forms. These are the milestones, the achievements that bring national and international recognition to the Library and shape its mission and responsibility. A year's most notable event may be the acquisition of an unparalleled collection associated with a now famous name (Jefferson), a composer's commission (Copland's "Appalachian Spring"), or a reading by a poet (Robert Frost). Actions outside the institution sometimes chart a course that would appear irreversible—the passage of legislation establishing the Library as the administrator of the copyright law (and the home of its deposits) or creating the Library's first Legislative Reference Service. In some years, events of significant impact set trends and affect Library operations for years to come—the first catalog card the Library sold or the first machine-readable record it ever produced. Discoveries can be as divergent as a deacidification process or the only known manuscript of the Bill of Rights. Not every year has a milestone—or perhaps if it does, its significance is not apparent until later—but unique, sometimes history-making events occur regularly in the life of the Library. A few of the 1988 highlights are described below.

## KNOWLEDGE AND POWER

In June, the Library's Council of Scholars was host to a symposium on "Knowledge and Power" that explored how knowledge has influenced and should influence practical affairs, especially in the American democracy. This gathering, appropriately held in the institution that is the most comprehensive and accessible knowledge resource in the

world, encouraged discussion of how we can better use our intellect to ensure our freedoms as well as to advance human rights and the common good. Scholars represented a diversity of disciplines.

The Librarian and M. H. Abram, chair of the Council of Scholars, presided at the various sessions of the symposium. The dinner speaker was Secretary of State George Shultz.

## KNOWLEDGE AND POWER

### The Speakers and Their Topics

James H. Billington	“Knowledge in the City of Power”
Daniel J. Boorstin	“Discoverers, Inventors, and the Power of Knowledge”
Zbigniew Brzezinski	“Knowledge and Power: Strategic Direction”
Gordon Craig	“Knowledge and Power in Germany”
Stanley Crooke	“Knowledge and Power: Bio-Technology”
Thomas S. Foley	“Knowledge and Power: A Brief Perspective on the U.S. House of Representatives”
Ray Jenkins	“Does Historical Knowledge Help Politicians to Govern Better?”
Henry A. Kissinger	“Knowledge and Power: Foreign Policy”
Leszek Kolakowski	“Information Barriers in the Communist System: Strengths and Liabilities”
Daniel P. Moynihan	“Man As He Is”
Jaroslav Pelikan	“‘Master of Those Who Know’: Knowledge and Power in Medieval Thought”
Claiborne Pell	“Knowledge, Power, and Policy”
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.	“Knowledge and Power: The American Experience”
Jonathan Spence	“Knowledge and Power: Confucians, Nationalists, and Communists”
Hugh Thomas	“The Mexican Labyrinth: History, Politics, and Myth”

## COUNCIL OF SCHOLARS

- James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress  
M. H. Abrams, Chair, Class of 1916 Professor of  
English, Cornell University  
Robert Alter, Professor of Comparative Literature,  
University of California at Berkeley  
Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus  
Gordon A. Craig, J. E. Wallace Sterling Professor  
of Humanities Emeritus, Stanford University  
Clifford Geertz, Professor of Social Science, Insti-  
tute for Advanced Study, Princeton University  
Nathan Glazer, Professor of Education and Social  
Structure, Harvard University  
Philip W. Gold, M.D., Director of Neuroendocrine  
Research, Intramural Research Program, National  
Institute of Mental Health  
Robert Heilbroner, Norman Thomas Professor of  
Economics, New School for Social Research  
Gertrude Himmelfarb, Distinguished Professor  
Emeritus of History, City University of  
New York  
Gerald Holton, Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics  
and Professor of the History of Science, Harvard  
University  
Akira Iriye, Professor of History, University of  
Chicago  
Joseph Kerman, Professor of Music, University of  
California at Berkeley  
Leszek Kolakowski, Professor of Philosophy,  
University of Chicago  
Joshua Lederberg, President, Rockefeller University  
Laurence E. Lynn, Jr., Professor, School of Social  
Science Administration, University of Chicago  
Laura Nader, Professor of Anthropology, University  
of California at Berkeley  
Richard P. Nathan, Professor of Public and Interna-  
tional Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public  
and International Affairs, Princeton University  
Michael Novak, Director, Religion, Philosophy,  
and Public Policy Study, American Enterprise  
Institute  
Robert Nozick, Arthur Kingsley Porter Professor of  
Philosophy, Harvard University  
Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale  
University  
Carl Schorske, Professor of History, Princeton  
University  
Jonathan Spence, George B. Adams Professor of  
History, Yale University

## MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN RUS'

An important Library conference commemorating the millennium of the baptism of Vladimir, ruler of Rus', resulted in two notable accomplishments—the increase of scholarly interest in topics little studied in the West and the participation by noted Soviet specialists. Participants focused on aspects of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian culture that have been relatively neglected by Western scholarship. Some three dozen speakers and panelists discussed “The Impact of Christianity on the Culture of the Eastern Slavs,” in sessions devoted to the history of Russian music and the Russian visual arts, the religious culture of the eastern Slavs, and book culture.

Accompanying this event, a major Library exhibition told the story of Vladimir's decision to adopt Christianity and its effect on the cultural, literary, and religious life of the people of Rus', which today largely encompasses the European portion of the Soviet Union, for the next thousand years. In addition to rare Slavic book materials, illuminated music manuscripts, and a pair of examples of icon painting, the exhibition drew on the Prokudin-Gorsky photograph collection and from the Yudin Collection, purchased in the early years of the twentieth century. Gennadiĭ Vasil'evich Yudin, a Russian merchant and bibliophile, amassed a private library of eighty thousand volumes—the largest and most important in what is today the Soviet Union—that would become the cornerstone of the Library's Russian and Slavic collections. An interesting footnote to the Yudin story is the Library's decision to complete the full cataloging of several thousand uncataloged titles in this collection, another instance of the Library's attempts to cope with its long-standing problem with arrearages.

## THE BERNE CONVENTION

United States adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the oldest and most extensive multilateral copyright treaty, was a major effort of the Library's Copyright Office in 1988. Congress took a minimalist approach to adhering to the Berne Convention, that is, making as few changes as possible in the current U.S. copyright law. The Librarian and the Register of Copyrights

attested to its significance for American copyright law in hearings at which they advanced strong testimony for joining the Berne Convention in order to increase U.S. trade leverage, to enhance political credibility, and to aid in fighting international piracy. They also testified against one provision of the bill, which proposed amending the Copyright Act by eliminating the requirement of registration before filing an infringement suit. Subsequently, in a compromise hammered out by the Librarian and the Register with congressional leadership, implementing U.S. adherence continues to require registration for all works by American authors. Congress passed this milestone legislation in October, and the Senate ratified the treaty on October 20, 1988. During the legislative year, the Copyright Office kept other Library divisions informed of the probable effects of these bills on the flow of deposits.

## MACHINE-READABLE COLLECTIONS READING ROOM

In July the Library opened a new reading room, the first of its kind in the nation, as a one-year pilot project. The Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room is intended to be a facility for the study of the design, history, and documentation of software and information data files. It focuses attention on the Library's continuing program to acquire, catalog, and make available to researchers materials in this format. It brings these items together physically and serves to underscore the significance of traditional library materials formatted in new technologies to contemporary society. The reading room houses five microcomputer work stations, a core collection of over sixty major computer software packages that are considered industry leaders, a dozen reference titles on CD-ROM, and over five hundred software and data files available from the stacks. Readers can access bibliographic information through an online catalog available on-site. Typical works available are *Grolier's Electronic Encyclopedia*, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and *Books in Print*. In addition, this new facility benefited from a major gift from the Agnelli Foundation of Milan, Italy, of *De Italia*, an encyclopedia of Italian culture and civilization in video disk format with retrieval software, text, and indexes accessible on a microcomputer, which the foundation also donated to the Library.

In support of this effort to pursue its collections of machine-readable materials, the Library proposed revisions in the Copyright Office mandatory deposit regulation to cover this material. The mandatory deposit regulation exempted deposit requirements for works published solely in machine-readable formats. To help build collections for the new reading room, the Library's proposal would eliminate this broad regulatory exception and require the deposit of one copy; it would continue to exempt data bases that are only available online.

## THE COLLECTIONS

In the Librarian's words, the "Library of Congress is not just the largest, the most diverse, and the most accessible repository of human knowledge in the history of the world, it is an important but still partially undiscovered national asset for dealing with some of . . . the key problems pressing in on us today from three concentric circles—from the world, from the nation, and from within this city of government itself. Having this universal library on Capitol Hill at the dawn of the information age is rather like having the world's largest gold reserve under the Treasury as you go on the gold standard."

The Library is an institution whose collections prompt one to coin superlatives. By the year 2000, its collections will exceed 100 million items. It already collects in every known written language (and undoubtedly in a few unwritten ones) and in languages known only to computers. It houses larger Hispanic-American and Arabic collections than exist in any repository in Latin America or the Arab world, possesses the largest Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Soviet, and Polish collections anywhere outside those countries, and is keeper of the world's largest collections of maps, documentary photographs, sheet music, and motion pictures. It is the chamber music capital of the United States; it preserves for the nation the papers of the first twenty-three presidents; and it owns the only copy in the world of the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's own handwriting. Most importantly, in the service of these universal collections of human knowledge, information, and expression, the Library looks outward not inward. That activity allows the Library, in the Librarian's words, "to participate in the unending human effort to winnow information into knowledge, to distill knowledge into wisdom, and to bring it all to bear on the enduring American dream that whatever our problems are today, tomorrow can still be better than yesterday."

The several thousand items the Library receives every day build the foundation for the Library's first mission—its collections. Some of the more interesting and important additions to these unparalleled collections are described here.

## ACQUISITIONS

### *Major gifts and purchases*

Despite limited funds for special purchases, the Library remained an active partner with donors and sellers in building its collections.

Through a variety of bequests and purchases, the Library received several handsome and important additions to the collections in 1988. Especially noteworthy were acquisitions in music, graphic materials, and manuscripts.

A longtime collector of famous musical works—manuscripts, correspondence, and documents spanning the history of musical creativity from the twelfth century to modern times—Hans Moldenhauer amassed one of the greatest private archives of primary source materials in music ever assembled, including treasures from a veritable “Who’s Who” of famous composers, as well as numerous literary figures. Dr. Moldenhauer arranged, in 1968, for the transfer of his collection to the Library by bequest and purchase. The Moldenhauer Archives in the Library of Congress came into being that year, but the donor died before completing the transfer. In his will, he provided for the balance of his gift, along with a trust fund of \$250,000 to support publication of a book in memory of Rosaleen Moldenhauer, his second wife, and other acquisitions, commissions, or publications. Dr. Moldenhauer’s widow, Mary Moldenhauer, has also provided materials for the archive. A member of the Moldenhauer family and two Library officers will administer the foundation created by his bequest.

Following the death of Ray Eames in August 1988, the Library prepared to receive the mass of materials documenting the work of the office that she and her late husband, Charles Eames, had directed during their professional lives together as world-renowned designers of everything from exhibitions to furniture, as filmmakers and photographers, and as educators. To be known as “The Work of Charles and Ray Eames,” the Library acquisition contains original papers, office records, drawings, photographs and transparencies, graphics, and

motion pictures numbering approximately 1.5 million pieces. The IBM Corporation presented a grant of \$500,000 in 1980, which allowed the Library to begin inventorying the Eames materials while they were still housed in California.

Clare Boothe Luce, who died in October 1987, had previously donated large amounts of her own and Henry Luce's personal papers to the Library of Congress. In her will she completed this gift with more of her personal papers and a bequest of \$250,000 for preparing and providing reference service on the collection.

The Fahnestock South Sea Collection, documentation of an expedition by brothers Sheridan and Bruce Fahnestock to the South Seas in the early 1940s, includes audio recordings, films, and documents from the islands of the South Pacific. The collection contains the first electronic recordings to be made in Oceania, which were the last documentary efforts before the large-scale disruptions of traditional cultures wrought by World War II. Included are recordings of traditional music of Bali, Fiji, Java, the Kangean Islands, Madura, the Marquesas Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, and the Society Islands. The discs from the Kangean Islands are the first known field recordings from that small archipelago north of Bali.

The Library acquired the copyist's score and parts for Anton Webern's String Quartet Op. 28, which was a commission of the Library's Coolidge Foundation. The composer heavily annotated this copy, which makes it a notable companion to the holograph score already in the Library's collections.

The Library purchased the *Ballets-Minute* from the noted French typographer, Pierre Lecuire, through his own intervention; it was the one title lacking from the Library's collections of his work. Mr. Lecuire enhanced the research value of this item by donating manuscript materials and extra proofs.

*Other notable acquisitions* The Library received nearly 60,000 gift items, excluding gifts of special collections, with an estimated value in excess of half a million dollars, in 1988. Overall, gift receipts totaled almost 850,000 pieces. The number of receipts represents an 8 percent decrease from fiscal 1987. A selected list of some of these significant acquisitions or additions to collections follows.

## NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS: A SELECTED LIST

- More than one hundred caricatures drawn by Salvadoran diplomat and artist Antonio (Toño) Salazar
- Joel Berger collection of over thirty-six hundred sound recordings from Imperial Russia
- Sefer Elim* and *Ma'ayan Ganim*, published in Amsterdam in 1629
- Hamse-i hrgisi* (1839), a rare Ottoman Turkish work
- William Bohun's *Institutio Legalis* (1708) and the *Abridgement of All the Statutes in Ireland in the Reign of King George I* (1728)
- La Nation Arabe* (1930-38), a complete run
- Solidarnosc Bulletin d'Information*, an eight-year run acquired from its Paris publisher
- The Argentine anarchist periodical *La Protesta* (1922-36)
- The only known salesman's dummy for *Tom Sawyer*
- Additional materials for the Jerome Kern and George and Ira Gershwin collections
- Architectural materials of Winold Reiss and John Osborne Craig and Mary McLaughlin Craig
- Additions of works by Howard Dearstyne and Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe to resources for the study of the Bauhaus School of Architecture
- Almost five hundred Mathew Brady photographs
- Political comic strips (1970-82) by Garry Trudeau
- The papers of Jan Papanek, noted Czech diplomat and refugee activist
- Papers of I. I. Rabi, Nobel Prize-winning physicist
- Papers of Rayford W. Logan, black scholar and activist
- Papers of David Beers Quinn, preeminent historian of the early British exploration of America
- Papers of Gen. Noel Francis Paris, leader of the Tuskegee Airmen
- Papers of Alfred Easton Poor, designer of the Wright brothers memorial at Kitty Hawk, N.C., and contributor to the design of the Library's Madison Building
- Papers of Judges Robert Bork and Carl McGowan, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia
- Additions to the papers of Caspar Weinberger, Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, and Roy Wilkins
- David Nirenstein's donation of his father's lifetime work, an extensive and large-scale business real estate atlas and map collection
- Records of the Society of Women Geographers
- Lithographic bird's-eye view of a Civil War training camp along the Little Miami Railroad, Hamilton County, Ohio
- Josiah Holbrook's very rare five-inch American terrestrial globe (1837), on a candle stand
- The first American plat survey, accompanied by manuscript notes, for the sale of the Durham Iron Works properties on the Delaware River in Bucks County, Pennsylvania
- Two hand-colored relief maps by Leonard N. Abrams: one of the Soviet Union and the other a prototype terrestrial globe painted to resemble the planet earth from space years before there was space photography

Although they are technically not acquisitions, discoveries (or re-discoveries) of materials in the Library's collections can create the same sense of excitement as a valued new addition. In 1987, the major discovery was the only known manuscript draft of the Bill of Rights. This year's find was perhaps less dramatic, but equally fascinating. In 1938 conductor Andre Kostelanetz sealed three recordings and a letter in a container that he directed be opened in 1988. He ventured to predict what music would stand the test of time, an accurate pronouncement given his choice of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and Grofé's "Grand Canyon Suite." The discs contained Kostelanetz's own recordings of these selections. Fearing that the progress of technology might outstrip his chosen form of preservation, the conductor also enclosed two record needles.

*Collection  
development*

A lack of funds has hindered acquisitions as well as those activities that support them. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rate have affected the acquisition of foreign-language materials (see "International Relations," p. 67). Although book funds increased in 1988 by nearly 10 percent, to almost five million dollars, the prices of current general and law books and serials increased by more than 11.5 percent. Such straitened circumstances mean an additional burden on recommending officers to stretch the Library's resources further. The good word for the year is that the Library's collections grew steadily in this period, and staff resourcefulness and creative problem-solving enabled the Library to maintain the quality of its research collections.

Inflation has hampered the acquisition of many items, scholarly journals in particular. Higher costs of some titles have offset the savings the Library achieved in recent years by canceling subscriptions to journals deemed to be of marginal value. During the year the uncertainty of funds delayed the placing of new subscriptions. As another means of savings, the Library sought to reduce the number of serials acquired in multiple copies. Nevertheless, the Library accessioned approximately 1.5 million serial pieces in 1988.

The Library initiated projects to link certain Copyright Office activities more closely to the acquisitions process in the hope of improving receipts through this source while avoiding unnecessary and costly duplications. Improvements included establishing procedures that would let the office know what works the Library wanted so that it could

acquire them through the enforcement of the copyright law's mandatory deposit provisions, by claiming high-cost microform collections unavailable through the Cataloging-in-Publication Program, and through a front-end selection of all types of audio discs immediately upon their receipt in the Copyright Office. Copyright deposits are among the most popular and also the most valuable works the Library acquires, and they enrich the collections by supplying most of the expensive scholarly studies and reference books. The office transferred over 709,000 deposits in 1988, which included not only books and serials but also sound recordings, films, maps, and published music. The estimated value of materials transferred to the Library was nearly \$9.5 million in fiscal 1988. The Copyright Office also transferred to the collections unpublished dramas from the period 1937-77 and will continue to microfilm the post-1977 deposits of unpublished performing arts materials.

The Library concluded a continuing series of foreign acquisitions seminars for recommending officers designed to cover all areas of the world. The series, which cut across all Library departments and all formats, began in 1983. The eighteenth and last seminar was on the Pacific Islands. A new series of seminars, following a subject approach, began with one in September on children's literature. Its purpose was to acquaint all recommending officers with the activities and needs of the Library's Children's Literature Center.

The Library continued to work with the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) to develop guidelines for evaluating the quality of library collections in a manner consistent among libraries, known as the *Conceptus*, and to survey those collections. In 1988 these activities focused on collections in astronomy, women's studies, neurology, and chamber music. At the request of RLG, the Library of Congress accepted what is called Primary Collecting Responsibility for 5 areas of library and information science and 9 of cartography. The Library now has this responsibility for a total of more than 130 subject areas.

In addition to the emphasis and focus given to collections in new and nontraditional formats that the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room will provide, activities in other reading rooms testify to the continued importance of non-book (or non-paper) collections. Many reference materials published on CD-ROM are now available in the

Library's reading rooms. Microforms also continue to play an important part in the growth of the collections and are frequently the medium of cooperative projects or exchanges (see "Special Projects," below). Important micro-formatted acquisitions in 1988 included Third World area studies, rare retrospective runs of newspapers, clipping files, and authors' manuscripts; some are important as replacements for paper copies, but in many instances these are the sole source of an important or unique acquisition.

#### ACQUISITIONS—TITLES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	810	32	78,651
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	3,639	51	144,596
Class BL-BX (Religion)	6,888	37	360,004
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	2,431	95	98,462
Class D (History, except American)	12,960	121	666,982
Class E (American History)	1,869	38	121,079
Class F (American History)	4,735	62	198,900
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	4,110	50	306,843
Class H (Social Sciences)	32,259	486	1,077,983
Class J (Political Science)	4,442	87	228,860
Class K and LAW (Law)	9,170	2,960	544,742
Class L (Education)	3,176	80	192,199
Class M (Music)	5,389	5	397,104
Class N (Fine Arts)	6,557	73	261,016
Class P (Language and Literature)	28,385	814	1,503,086
Class Q (Science)	11,149	197	504,249
Class R (Medicine)	5,773	158	218,320
Class S (Agriculture)	3,038	61	162,362
Class T (Technology)	10,914	256	542,912
Class U (Military Science)	1,567	43	69,051
Class V (Naval Science)	770	34	35,623
Class Z (Bibliography)	4,789	76	225,711
TOTAL	164,820	5,816	7,938,735
<i>Other Collections</i>			
Maps	36,762	7,540	3,793,699
Microforms	161,929	2,732	3,095,867
Motion pictures	5,924	108	102,013
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	10	—	554
Books in raised characters	426	—	7,199
Incunabula	—	1	4,693
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	24,299	—	166,598
Music	6,145	277	3,589,484
Newspapers (bound)	—	1,654	4,396
Pamphlets	26,445	249	230,895
Technical reports	34,107	24,106	729,689
Other	12,122	49	3,086,526
Talking Books	2,016	—	31,175
Video tapes or disks	10,407	—	50,007

## ACQUISITIONS—PIECES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	4,245	142	376,471
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	4,726	34	229,736
Class BL-BX (Religion)	8,700	23	515,400
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	4,700	23	196,714
Class D (History, except American)	16,219	90	956,176
Class E (American History)	5,422	79	212,872
Class F (American History)	7,407	43	346,208
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	11,377	14	323,000
Class H (Social Sciences)	44,781	466	2,243,323
Class J (Political Science)	10,573	109	676,215
Class K and LAW (Law)	30,468	1,027	1,771,554
Class L (Education)	6,407	34	427,683
Class M (Music)	4,956	12	557,294
Class N (Fine Arts)	11,475	16	368,818
Class P (Language and Literature)	29,722	7,172	1,941,362
Class Q (Science)	19,062	98	889,841
Class R (Medicine)	7,650	50	366,939
Class S (Agriculture)	6,329	17	355,342
Class T (Technology)	18,480	125	1,054,284
Class U (Military Science)	2,203	16	153,398
Class V (Naval Science)	1,940	7	88,341
Class Z (Bibliography)	9,856	172	530,973
TOTAL	266,698	9,769	14,581,944
<i>Other Collections</i>			
Audio materials (including Talking Books)	101,408	12,744	1,302,800
Manuscripts	642,548	218,142	36,563,392
Maps	36,762	7,540	3,919,000
Microforms	333,714	2,732	7,343,209
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	10	—	8,634
Books in raised characters	1,190	—	62,113
Incunabula	—	1	5,691
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	24,299	—	166,598
Music	6,145	277	3,710,366
Newspapers (bound)	—	1,654	37,617
Pamphlets	26,450	253	230,896
Technical reports	34,107	24,106	1,453,345
Other	12,122	49	6,674,564
Visual material			
Motion pictures	5,924	108	345,234
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)*	1,191,913	2,263	10,403,271
Posters	615	209	62,889
Prints and drawings	5,673	177	265,199
Video tapes or disks	10,407	—	57,192
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	1,154	1,486	1,121,580
TOTAL	2,434,441	271,741	73,733,590
GRAND TOTAL	2,701,139	281,510	88,315,534

\*Includes 1,150,000 negatives from the *U.S. News and World Report* collection added in fiscal 1988.

## PRESERVATION

Concomitant with the Library's mission to house, preserve, develop or augment, process, and serve the body of knowledge that is its legacy to future generations is the need to preserve the various media in which that knowledge is stored. The thrust of the Library's preservation activities is threefold:

- (1) to preserve the record of the past and present through existing and new technologies and, where desirable, to do so in the original format before the item becomes irretrievably deteriorated;
- (2) to develop or encourage the development of more permanent media for materials that libraries (including this Library) acquire and to promote their use; and
- (3) to explore new technological frontiers that will serve the yet unknown preservation needs of both the Library of Congress and others in the twenty-first century and beyond through a national program of leadership, development, and assistance in this area.

On December 7, 1987, exactly two years to the day after an accident put the Library's former DEZ testing operation out of commission, the Library conducted its first trial run in a new pilot plant facility in Houston, Texas, thus concluding a concerted effort to establish a successful engineering design for this program. What followed were twenty-three safe, complete runs at the plant to test both the engineering and the formats needing deacidification. The Library was thus able to resolve safety and design issues and to establish procedures for book materials. The Preservation Office selected, stamped, numbered, and packed for treatment in the test facility approximately five thousand books. The DEZ master plan specifies that American history is the first area, and the Law Library's U.S. collections the second category of material, to be treated in phase 1, which will begin in 1990-91.

The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), responding to a congressional request for an independent analysis of the Library's DEZ process, generally affirmed the value, efficiency, and effectiveness of this solution to the acidic paper problem. OTA recommended, however, continued examination of the specific benefits of the DEZ process for the

Library's collections, ongoing consideration of alternative processes that meet the Library's criteria and that might have lower costs, and a top-level commitment to safety practices in the operation of the facility.

The year unfortunately saw decreased preservation productivity in the areas of binding, microfilming, and conservation owing primarily to building renovation work and staffing shortages. The Congress appropriated increased funding in fiscal 1989 to double the number of brittle books microfilmed, to twenty-two thousand titles. A staff committee recommended ways to double the processing of these titles. This initiative is one part of a planned national effort to microfilm three million books over a twenty-five-year period.

Among the many valuable Library items that did receive conservation treatment were the Harkness 1531 Huejotzingo Codex, an eighty-seven-leaf, manuscript legal document containing eight Nahuatl Indian pictographs, in native colors, on amatl paper; the first year of publication of the Soviet newspaper, *Izvestiia*, in ten post-binder volumes; the first two volumes of Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect*, an important illustrated American architectural publication of 1860; and Fielding Lucas, Jr.'s *United States Atlas*, published in Baltimore in 1823. The last item is a unique scroll of maps housed in a cardboard cylinder, which the Library unrolled and rehoused in a special portfolio with the map still attached to the scroll.

## PRESERVATION WORK

### *Items in Their Original Format*

Volumes bound or rebound commercially	196,805
Rare book materials treated—volumes	5,408
Rare book materials surveyed—volumes	1,750
Manuscripts treated—individual sheets	7,929
Maps treated—individual atlas sheets	1,509
Prints and photographs treated—individual items	3,389
Disc recordings cleaned and packed	5,648
Tape recordings cleaned and repackaged	53

### *Items in Other Formats*

Brittle materials converted to microfilm—exposures	1,871,440
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm—exposures	1,515,195
Still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	1,684
Motion pictures replaced or converted—feet	2,333,715
Sound recordings converted to magnetic tape—feet	5,076

## ARREARAGES

A major problem of continuing, growing concern in the Library is the amassing of huge arrearages in the normal processing stream and in special collections, which are subject to the vicissitudes of donations, transfers, or even purchases of greatly varying size from year to year. Both the Management and Planning and National Advisory Committees wrestled with this issue at length.

Processing and custodial divisions throughout the Library reported that, despite some gains in reducing backlogs in 1988, the national library was still left with arrearages larger than the entire collections of many libraries. The magnitude of this problem is compounded by a critical awareness of the need to allocate already thin resources more effectively, to improve access to and the service of collections now in place, and to continue to acquire and process the kinds of collections that have given the Library its eminence and prominence.

## AUTOMATION

The automated Circulation Control Facility now allows the Loan Division to maintain borrower accounts and book check-in/check-out at the item level, provides the division with statistical information, and allows the division to use LC cataloging for items to be charged. A wand reader links books, readers, and circulation records, with three Library divisions now applying PIN (Piece Identification Number) labels to Library materials. Abandoning an unwieldy manual file for a powerful and multidimensional tool, the Loan Division charged its first inter-library loans on the new system in June. The second request, and the first foreign loan on the new system, was for *Capitalism and Social Democracy*, charged to a library in Leningrad.

In pursuit of quality service to its broad base of customers in the United States and abroad, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) relies now almost solely on automated procedures to produce and disseminate the Library's bibliographic output—including other institutions' data—and its technical publications. The new Customer Information Management System will allow CDS to monitor customer balances and enforce the payment-in-advance policy, enabling tighter fiscal control. The Cataloging Distribution Service also worked on

improvements in tape distribution and in the software to convert UKMARC records from the British Library to USMARC, on the development of software for the distribution of copyright records, and on the installation of software for premastering CD-ROM products.

The system that links book paging from the stacks of the general and law collections with the Library's MUMS and SCORPIO files, called FETCH, allows easier and faster book retrieval by replacing manual call slips, increases the convenience of using online catalogs, and provides greater accuracy. Responsibility for the system, part of an integrated Book Paging System, now resides in the Collections Management Division.

Microcomputers, better known as PCs, are playing an increasingly visible role in the Library environment, in reference work and bibliography production as well as in office and fiscal applications. These time- and labor-saving devices are an important asset to job performance, and a newly established Information Technology Center in the Automated Systems Office will assist users in learning about both microcomputer hardware and software.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Automation in support of the Library's bibliographic endeavors moved ahead in several areas.

The Online Cataloging Experiment, begun in 1987 to integrate the conception, creation, and dissemination of a bibliographic record as one online operation on the MUMS data base, caused some production delays, but its benefits will more than offset any shortfalls. The experimental system gives catalogers the ability to create and change records at will and to avoid duplicating one another's work; it provides users and other libraries instant information about the status of a new bibliographic record. The experiment has brought change of enormous proportions to the staff, with myriad human factors involved.

ACQUIRE, a single system for information on all types of acquisitions activity throughout the Library, moved toward implementation. Consistency in the form of citation, making it easier to identify unwanted duplication, is one of the potential benefits, which also includes the sharing of serial descriptions for subscriptions to these items.

## CATALOGING WORKLOAD

### *Descriptive Cataloging Stage*

New titles fully cataloged	170,028
Cooperative new titles fully cataloged	9,859
Titles recataloged or revised	41,700
Cooperative titles recataloged or revised	6,442
Name and series authorities established	193,231
Cooperative name and series authorities established	46,386
Name and series authorities changed	44,776
Cooperative name and series authorities changed	8,676
Minimal-level cataloging, titles	25,156

### *Subject Cataloging Stage*

Titles classified and assigned subject headings	183,309
Titles shelved, classified collections	168,294
Volumes shelved, classified collections	187,986
Titles recataloged	29,234
Subject headings established	10,507
Class numbers established	4,226

### *Decimal Classification Stage*

Titles classified	102,420
Full-level cataloging completed, titles	173,265

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which cataloged 567,407 works registered in fiscal 1988.

A total replacement for the Automated Process Information File expands the number of fields for catalogers. The old file was converted to the new format and re-indexed. This enhancement also supports the automatic production of CIP data.

A new PREMARC application gives greater flexibility to this large file, which is a subsystem of MUMS. Staff are now able to make online corrections to the file of some five million bibliographic records, which will make it much more useful to catalogers, reference librarians, and readers.

The Library also developed a prototype to use in producing an online *Index to Hispanic Law Periodicals*—now a card file; the system allows the use of more index terms and longer abstracts of legal articles. The data base for the *Index to Latin American Legislation* has been online since 1976. The further development of a broad automated application for bibliographies will reduce both production time and costs for printed

bibliographies, especially for the annual publication of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Many scholars and researchers regard the revered Main Card Catalog, essentially frozen since the adoption of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* in 1981, as an irreplaceable research tool that links mind and matter in a fashion that the computer does not allow. K. G. Saur has been filming the catalog since 1984 so that it will be available to libraries worldwide, and the Library has been busily revising the catalog (and interfiling from supplemental catalogs) over the past four years—working ahead of the Saur crew. Revisers completed this process in June. The Library plans to return the Main Card Catalog itself to a location adjacent to the Main Reading Room when that facility reopens in the spring of 1990.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

Other cooperative projects helped the Library fulfill its responsibility as the repository of unique or elusive materials of national significance. The Research Libraries Group, Inc., Chinese preservation microfilming project has searched, collated, and prepared for filming sixty-eight Chinese newspapers and periodicals and has filmed forty-one titles. The Hispanic Division is editing responses to an archival survey project related to the upcoming Columbus quincentennial celebration; the survey will assemble information about Spanish archival documents relating to the Americas in U.S. repositories in photoform.

Under a grant from the National Geographic Society, the Geography and Map Division completed the first phase of cataloging all maps and atlases of the District of Columbia. The Congressional Information Service (CIS) Project will microfilm state session laws dealing with slavery through the year 1865.

Despite problems with equipment and shortages of support staff, the Library's lengthy project to inventory its general book collections completed Class P, Language and Literature, after forty-four months, bringing to 90 percent the portion of the general collections now inventoried. The survey, which began in 1978, is the first ever undertaken of the Library's general collections.

## READER SERVICES

African and Middle Eastern Division .....	
American Folklife Center (Archive of Folk Culture) .....	
Asian Division .....	
Children's Literature Center .....	
Collections Management Division .....	
European Division .....	
General Reading Rooms Division .....	
Geography and Map Division .....	
Hispanic Division .....	
Law Library .....	
Law Library in the Capitol .....	
Loan Division .....	
Manuscript Division .....	
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division .....	
Music Division .....	
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped .....	
Prints and Photographs Division .....	
Processing Services .....	
Rare Book and Special Collections Division .....	
Science and Technology Division .....	
Serial and Government Publications Division .....	
	TOTAL

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 487,829 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1988, and for the Copyright Office, which answered 489,882 inquiries.

## READER AND REFERENCE SERVICES

Always subject to fluctuations caused by a variety of factors, reader use of the Library's services and collections has tended generally to increase steadily over time. Readership in the Research Services reading rooms, however, dropped by about 8 percent in 1988. The closing of the Main Reading Room for renovation was the major cause of this decline, although two years of planning and preparation assured a smooth transition of public service from this facility to the fifth floor of the Adams Building. Most of the other reading rooms, however, saw increases in reader use.

<i>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</i>	<i>Direct Reference Service</i>			
	<i>In Person</i>	<i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Total</i>
..... 9,342	10,732	1,665	16,296	28,693
..... —	15,000	8,500	8,000	31,500
..... 71,867	17,768	753	36,065	54,586
..... —	873	441	1,328	2,642
..... 559,645	24,468	8,869	4,700	38,037
..... 28,723	12,406	1,460	17,861	31,727
..... 504,700	288,279	6,376	81,304	375,959
..... 135,551	16,888	2,099	7,038	26,025
..... 11,665	17,859	2,906	24,880	45,645
..... 1,100,247	562,525	7,057	138,711	708,293
..... 4,672	1,105	—	805	1,910
..... 84,100	8,943	53,148	69,814	131,905
..... 60,887	11,144	4,471	9,585	25,200
..... 29,504	19,596	2,530	24,123	46,249
..... 53,335	16,185	3,314	16,338	35,837
..... —*	695	18,088	6,229	25,012
..... 165,070	41,430	2,800	16,361	60,591
..... —	8,108	1,516	80,271	89,895
..... 20,670	6,088	884	7,310	14,282
..... 9,406	37,486	3,753	13,916	55,155
..... 487,644	102,108	627	25,125	127,860
..... 3,337,028	1,221,686	131,257	606,060	1,957,003

\*See p. 46 for additional statistics.

Probably the largest legal resource center in the world, the Law Library, in addition to serving Congress, serves the other branches of government, the bar, academic and research libraries, and the general public. It is the only comprehensive law library of the U.S. government. It provided more than a thousand studies in 1988 to clients other than Congress. It experienced an 8 percent increase in readership, and requests for materials from the Law Library's rare book collection more than doubled. The number of bibliographies prepared increased 58 percent.

Certain reader trends indicated new interests. A renewed interest in the events and affairs of the Soviet Union, in the summits, and in the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty directly affected the European Reading Room; its visitors increased by 30 percent, with a record number of Soviet affairs scholars. The Science Reading Room reported an increased interest in the Slavic science and technology serial collections. There were increases in serious inquiries from scholars and government researchers, as well as for translation services from Congress, in African, Middle Eastern, and Asian study areas. Genealogists using land ownership maps and atlases for personal names and using foreign gazetteers and topographic maps for locations of foreign place names were a significant factor in the highest level of reference use in the history of the Geography and Map Reading Room, an 8 percent increase over 1987. Research Services staff prepared 179 bibliographies during the year.

The Loan Division, which must maintain some eleven thousand patron accounts, not including those for congressional offices, saw an 8 percent increase in requests, with interlibrary loan requests hitting an all-time high of more than fifty-three thousand, over a third of them from foreign research libraries. The division has relied increasingly on telefacsimile transmission both to receive and respond to such requests. Total outside loans—including those to congressional offices and to other special categories of borrowers—equaled 144,600 items.

# THE LIBRARY, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD

Almost from its founding nearly two hundred years ago, the Library has forged relationships with other cultural and learned institutions at home and abroad, with other government agencies, and with the private sector and numerous individuals to attain its higher goals: gathering information and knowledge through its acquisition of collections; serving the American people, their libraries, the creative community, and many other constituencies; and disseminating, in various forms and formats, the assembled learning and wisdom accumulated here. The Library has always been an active partner in all manner of collegial relationships.

## NATIONAL ENDEAVORS

### *NLS/BPH*

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) represents the Library of Congress in the lives of more than 486,000 Americans who are unable to read conventional printed books and magazines. These citizens received almost twenty million books and magazines on records or in braille in fiscal 1988.

Four very different events in 1988 highlight the types of activities that are part of the NLS reading program. The service reissued on cassette, with tone indexing, the acclaimed Alexander Scourby narration of the King James version of the Bible and added a braille edition of *Parenting* magazine to its periodical program. National outreach to senior citizens began with the market testing of a mass-media print and broadcast public education campaign called "Take a Talking Book," the most ambitious public-awareness project NLS has ever undertaken. Automation of manual processing and monitoring of book production became a reality with the new Production Control Management Information System going online after several years of development.

Two automated systems are part of the NLS nationwide network of service. Six additional libraries installed READS (a micro-computer Reader Enrollment And Delivery circulation System), and forty-five cooperating libraries began using the new NLS communications network, NLSNET, an electronic data exchange system, again using microcomputers, to link network libraries. A history of the development of recorded books and playback equipment for the blind and physically handicapped, *Talking Books: Pioneering and Beyond*, published in mid-1988, assembles in one place for the first time a complete account of this aspect of a program now more than half a century old.

#### SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

	<i>Items Circulated</i>	<i>Number of Readers</i>
<i>Regional and Subregional Libraries</i>		
Recorded disc containers	8,096,200	267,910
Recorded cassette containers	10,859,100	417,950
Braille volumes	710,300	21,900
<i>NLS/BPH Direct Service Overseas</i>		
Recorded disc books	3,100	330
Recorded cassette books	14,500	440
Braille books	1,000	60
<i>NLS/BPH Direct Service in Music</i>		
Recorded disc containers	700	390
Recorded cassette containers	12,900	890
Braille volumes	5,200	640
Large-type volumes	2,500	370
<i>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</i>		
Recorded disc containers	18,800	
Recorded cassette containers	53,100	
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	20,200	
Braille volumes	12,200	

*Preservation—* The role of the Library's National Preservation Program Office is to represent the Library's preservation efforts on the national scene, to coordinate and facilitate national and international preservation efforts, and to disseminate information about them. The office works with preservation, library, and other relevant organizations through meetings, surveys, projects, and publications, reports to them on developments at the Library like the DEZ project, presents papers, and

consults with state and local organizations. The office prepared the agenda for the annual meeting of the Cooperative Programs Group, thirteen state and regional preservation outreach and service programs. It sponsored a meeting in January of the Washington Conservation Guild and worked on plans for a 1989 conference to be cosponsored by the Library of Congress and others on state preservation programs. The office completed filming of a documentary on the role of library binding in the preservation of collections, a thirty-minute film that will be ready for distribution in fiscal 1989. The office represents the Library in preservation standards work of the Standards Development Committee of the National Information Standards Organization.

In 1988, the office responded to thirty-five hundred requests for publications, information, and archival ink, over half of them from overseas. It distributed *National Preservation News* to more than twenty-five hundred institutions and individuals. Work continued on planning the development of a bibliographic data base of preservation information.

Other events on the national scene included the airing of the film *Slow Fires: On the Preservation of the Human Record* on PBS. Produced as a joint project of the Library of Congress, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the film has had a significant impact on public opinion, has generated media interest in the paper acidity or brittle book crisis, and has attracted congressional interest. The Library also produced a twenty-minute film on the DEZ preservation process, *An Obligation to the Future*, to help enlighten and educate the general and library publics on how the process works and to explain the purpose of the facility in Houston, Texas.

*Center for  
the Book*

Created by law in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books and reading and to encourage the study of how books shape society, the Center for the Book actively promotes reading on the commercial television networks and has sponsored a variety of publications and public programs, including symposia, lectures, exhibitions, and special events.

Six new state centers became affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress in 1988, bringing to seventeen the total of state or regional centers. The new book centers are located in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio. As reported earlier, the center will be active in 1989 in promotions of the "Year of the Young Reader."

#### **CENTER FOR THE BOOK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Simon Michael Bessie  
Director, Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.  
New York, New York

Ernest L. Boyer  
President, The Carnegie Foundation for the  
Advancement of Teaching  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dan Lacy  
Irvington-on-Hudson, New York

Louis L'Amour (deceased)  
Author  
Los Angeles, California

Anthony D. Marshall  
New York, New York

Gerard Piel  
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Al Silverman  
President, Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.  
New York, New York

Barbara Tuchman  
Author  
Cos Cob, Connecticut

Robert Wedgeworth  
Dean, Columbia School of Library Service  
New York, New York

#### *Copyright*

Fiscal 1988 marked the tenth anniversary of Copyright Office operations under what some people occasionally still refer to as the "new copyright law." When the 1976 Copyright Act became effective on January 1, 1978, it replaced a law that had been in effect since 1909, altering not only the provisions of an old law but also a long-established way of doing business. Registration of copyright claims became voluntary, which, together with increased filing fees, made

## COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Published</i>	<i>Unpublished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and machine-readable works	111,531	40,902	152,433
Serials	120,000	—	120,000
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	40,447	119,091	159,538
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	39,664	20,764	60,428
Sound recordings	9,408	19,239	28,647
Renewals	—	—	43,830
Mask work registrations	—	—	925
TOTAL	<u>321,050</u>	<u>199,996</u>	<u>565,801</u>

some observers fear that there would be drastic reductions in copyright registrations. Instead, during the last ten years, the number of applications for registration in the Copyright Office has increased 45 percent. As administrator of the U.S. copyright statute, this office contributes to yet another arena of public service—protection of the national fabric of literary and artistic and other creations. Public interest in copyright remains high, attested by the more than 230,000 phone calls on the subject received last year.

## PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Special programs and events are a vital part of the activities of many Library divisions and are emblematic of how these divisions give life and new dimension to their collections and their work. They also manifest the Library's involvement with the larger cultural and intellectual community of the nation and the world.

## Highlights

The 1987–88 poet laureate consultant in poetry, Richard Wilbur, opened the literary season in October 1987 with a reading of his poems. Notable programs of the year included Roger Asselineau’s lecture, “St. John de Crèvecoeur, the American Farmer from Normandy,” and Ian Frost’s one-man, dramatic “Byron in Hell: His Life and Loves” to mark the bicentenary of the poet’s birth. Richard Wilbur’s successor, Howard Nemerov, had begun preparing for the new season at the close of the fiscal year.

In June, the Library held its seventh annual Summer Chamber Festival, which critics and audiences alike have acclaimed for its excellence. The festival brought together fifteen exceptional musicians to be in residence in Washington, D.C., and offered a program of masterpieces from the standard repertoire, seldom-heard works of major composers, and twentieth-century compositions, including the premiere of Max Raimi’s *Four Songs* for clarinet, viola, and piano.

The Library celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the broadcasts of its weekly chamber music concerts, begun in 1948 over Washington, D.C., radio station WQQW (now WGMS). Over the years, both local live broadcasts and remote airings of Library concerts have been a means of sharing this widely known and highly regarded musical program with uncounted audiences outside the walls of the Coolidge Auditorium.

The Mary Pickford Theater was the site of a special showing of the first ten Academy Award-winning films, kicking off this series with *Wings* (1927), the very first Oscar winner and an innovative film for its time. Its star, Buddy Rogers, was present to reminisce about its creation. Over the year, other Pickford Theater film series focused on the discovery of America, Hollywood, and the western. The lost episodes of the British series “Upstairs, Downstairs” were also presented. The various series attracted nearly twelve thousand film lovers to the small theater that seats only sixty-four patrons at each showing.

The American Folklife Center’s summertime Outdoor Concert Series got under way with old time music and flatfoot dancing from the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky and Tennessee. The varieties of music this year were Irish and Vietnamese and Hispanic, and listeners heard gospel, bluegrass, and the blues.

## AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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The Librarian of Congress  
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Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities  
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Washington, D.C.

Director, American Folklife Center  
Alan Jabbour  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

In March 1988, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee held its fifth annual Forum on Federal Information Policies, this year on "The Impact on Competitiveness." The event attracted some 170 library and information leaders from the public and private sectors, and Congressman Sherwood L. Boehlert delivered the keynote address.

The Children's Literature Center sponsored a symposium, "Windows on Japan: Children, Books, and Television Today," which drew librarians, editors, reviewers, and booksellers from the national children's book community. The day-long event served as a forum on contemporary Japanese culture and childhood.

A special guest, internationally acclaimed artist and book designer Leo Lionni, helped the Library mark its second annual celebration of International Children's Book Day, which each year falls on or near the birthday of Hans Christian Andersen. Some fifty countries worldwide participate in this commemorative event.

For the fourth year the Library helped prepare the questions for "American Treasury," one-minute spots on CBS Television every weekday afternoon. These brief questions come from the Library's reference staff and are based on information in the LC collections.

A selected list of other public programs held during fiscal year 1988 follows.

#### **SELECTED PUBLIC PROGRAMS**

##### **1987**

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| October 3              | Lieuwe Visser, bass-baritone; Robert Nasveld, piano                |
| October 8-9            | Juilliard String Quartet's opening concert of their 1987-88 season |
| October 13-21          | Film Series: Discovery of America                                  |
| October 15-16          | Juilliard String Quartet with Christopher Oldfather, piano         |
| October 16-December 18 | Film Series: But Did You See                                       |

- October 20 Peter Taylor reading and commenting on his fiction
- October 29 D. W. Krummel, lecture, "The Memory of Sound: Observations on the History of Music on Paper"
- October 30 Founder's Day Concert, Phyllis Bryn-Julson, soprano; James Tocco, piano
- October 30-31 "Libraries and Scholarly Communication," a symposium sponsored with the School of Library Service, Columbia University
- November 5 "Festivals of Death and Life," an illustrated lecture by Jack Santino
- November 6 David Shifrin, clarinet; Menahem Pressler, piano
- November 9 August Kleinzahler and Timothy Steele reading their poems
- November 10 National Book Week reception
- November 13 Pro Arte Quartet
- November 16 Alison Lurie reading from her work
- November 19 Paul Smith, illustrated lecture, "'Raise a Fire and Strike a Light': An Exploration of British Folk Drama"
- November 20 London Baroque; Paul Hillier, baritone
- November 30 Robert Pack reading and commenting on his poems
- December 3-22 Film Series: Twenty Years Apart
- December 4 Emerson String Quartet; Menahem Pressler, piano
- December 9 "Readers Are Leaders," a symposium sponsored by the Center for the Book with the U.S. Department of Education
- December 10 "Traditional Holiday Foodways," an American Folklife Center workshop on holiday foods
- December 11 Da Capo Chamber Players
- 1988**
- January 29 Theater Chamber Players of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
- February 4-5 Beaux Arts Trio opening concert of their season

- February 5 Program and dinner in cooperation with the Scholarly and Professional Publishing Division of the Association of American Publishers
- February 23 "Poetry from the United Kingdom": Michael Hofmann, Paul Muldoon, Craig Raine, and Carol Rumens reading their poems
- March 4 Charles Treger, violin; Menahem Pressler, piano
- March 5 Meliora String Quartet
- March 8 Jane Kenyon and Judith Moffett reading their poems
- March 11 Clark-Schuldmann Duo
- March 14 "Current Issues in Literacy," a symposium sponsored with the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University
- March 18 A reading with music on the 600th anniversary of the death of Persian poet Khaje Hafez Shirazi
- March 18 Orford String Quartet; James Campbell, clarinet
- March 19 Carnegie Hall International American Music Competition winner; William Sharp, baritone; Steven Blier, piano
- March 25 Continuum; Cheryl Seltzer and Joel Sachs, Directors
- March 29 "An Evening of Poetry in the Comic Vein": X. J. Kennedy and George Starbuck reading their poems
- April 7-8 Juilliard String Quartet with Walter Trampler, viola, and Ralph Kirshbaum, violoncello
- April 7-  
June 30 Film Series: The Southern
- April 9 National Library Week reception
- April 9 Anton Nel, piano
- April 11 Andrei Voznesensky reading his poems; Karen Akers reading translations
- April 11 Guy Stern, lecture, "Nazi Book Burnings and the American Response"
- April 18 "An Evening of Poetry in Translation," with Herbert Mason and Stephen Mitchell

- April 21 Cumberland Music Tour, the first concert in the American Folklife Center's outdoor series
- April 21-22 Juilliard String Quartet with Stephen Hough, piano
- April 22 Juan García, lecture on black communities in Ecuador
- April 23 Frans Bruggen, recorder, transverse flute; Gustave Leonhardt, harpsichord; Anner Bylisma, baroque cello
- May 2 Richard Wilbur, lecture, "The Persistence of Riddles"
- May 4 Rubén Bareiro Saquier, lecture on Guarani literature
- May 6 Adèle Auriol, violin; Bernard Fauchet, piano
- May 13 Blair String Quartet; Ian Greitzer, clarinet
- May 14 Galliard Quintet
- May 20 Miriam Fried, violin; James Tocco, piano
- May 27 David Hardy, violoncello; Lambert Orkis, piano
- June 3 Aaron Rosand, violin; Vladimir Sokoloff, piano
- September 14 "The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary, 1492-1992: Perspectives on Hispanic America," a panel discussion
- September 26 Denis Donoghue, lecture, "The Scandal of T. S. Eliot"
- September 28 Cuban poet Pablo Armando Fernández, lecture on contemporary Cuban writing

## PUBLICATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

The Library continued to publish books, pamphlets, and serials that make its collections better known and to mount exhibits that feature items from its collections. Capturing an event that marked a turning point in the history of the Library, *Swearing in of James H. Billington as the Thirteenth Librarian of Congress, September 14, 1987, at Eleven O'Clock: Great Hall, the Library of Congress* provides a complete transcript of the ceremony, including remarks by President Ronald Reagan and Dr. Billington's response.

Looking ahead to the future, one of the first books published by the Library in fiscal 1988 presents a study that seeks to imagine the future of the traditional book in an electronic age. *Books in Our Future: Perspectives and Proposals*, edited by John Y. Cole, explores the evolution of reading habits among Americans of various ages, races, and education or income levels and studies the changing role of the book. A more personal focused dialogue on the ramifications of reading or failing to read is John D. MacDonald's *Reading for Survival*, in which his fictional personae Travis McGee and Meyer involve the reader in a playful free-floating discussion.

An attribute of the book that is sometimes overlooked, and which is as yet unmatched by electronic media, is the tactile experience of print on paper and the aesthetic pleasure the reader feels when holding and reading an example of the art of fine printing such as *Fine Printing: The Los Angeles Tradition*. Composed and printed letterpress by Patrick Reagh, the book exhibits the craft that it describes as it evolved in Southern California. The text derives from an Engelhard Lecture on the Book sponsored by the Center for the Book and presented on October 2, 1985, by the Los Angeles fine printer Ward Ritchie.

The lively arts—motion pictures, broadcasting, music, theater, and dance—are an important part of the Library of Congress collections. The Library's *Performing Arts Annual 1987* features Aldous Huxley, Raymond Chandler, William Faulkner, Christopher Isherwood, and James Agee, writers in Hollywood whose enduring work for the medium of film is examined by Virginia M. Clark in "Stranger in Paradise." Robert Saudek writes from personal knowledge in "Live Television Is

Alive and Well at the Library of Congress.” Elise Kirk describes Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge’s contribution to chamber music at the Library of Congress, where, on October 30, 1944, Martha Graham and her company danced the first performance of Aaron Copland’s *Appalachian Spring*. Wayne Shirley reveals how the commissioning of the music and dance came about in “Ballet for Martha: The Commissioning of *Appalachian Spring*.”

As the 100th Congress convened, one of the most efficient and successful letters projects continued to document the early history of the legislative body. Volume 14 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, edited by Paul H. Smith, reproduces correspondence, notes, speeches, reports, and other writings of the delegates from October 1, 1779, to March 31, 1780. Volume 15 takes up with documents dated from April 1, 1780, through August 31, 1780.

The grass-roots identity of one small American community is studied in *The Grouse Creek Cultural Survey: Integrating Folklife and Historic Preservation Field Research*, by Thomas Carter and Carl Fleischhauer. Architectural history and folklife combine to paint an unusually rich picture of this small Mormon ranching community in northwest Utah.

The first volume of *The Near East National Union List*, compiled by Dorothy Stehle under the direction of George N. Atiyeh, appeared in fiscal 1988. This bibliographic tool integrates citations in a variety of formats and from hundreds of sources, listing publications in Near Eastern languages that have been reported to the National Union Catalog by some 240 libraries in the United States and Canada. Before 1979 these records in Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, and modern Turkish were filed in a card file in the Library’s Near East Section, where they were used extensively over the years by researchers. The information on these cards is now made widely available by publication in book form.

Representing the varied ethnic backgrounds of the Library’s staff, *The True Essentials of a Feast: A Collection of Recipes from the Staff of the Library of Congress* contains over 160 recipes reflecting a cross section of cultures and interests and ranging from original creations to time-honored family recipes to adaptations of recipes encountered over years of adventurous cooking.

Five Library of Congress publications that appeared in previous fiscal years were on the Notable Documents List for 1987, compiled by the ALA's Government Documents Round Table and published in *Library Journal*. They were *Multiple Meanings: The Written Word in Japan—Past, Present, and Future* (1986), edited by J. Thomas Rimer; *Slavery in the Courtroom: An Annotated Bibliography of American Cases* (1985), by Paul Finkelman; *The Tradition of Science: Landmarks of Western Science in the Collections of the Library of Congress* (1987), by Leonard C. Bruno; and two CRS publications. Also judged outstanding in physical appearance—that is, in their typography, design, paper, and quality of illustrations, printing, and binding—three Library of Congress publications were singled out at the Washington Book Publishers' third annual design competition in April. These were: *The Tradition of Science, Fine Printing: The Los Angeles Tradition*, and, among promotion pieces, the Library's *Cards and Gifts* brochure. A supplementary list of new Library publications follows.

#### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

*Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1987*

*Birding: An Introduction to Ornithological Delights for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals*

*Books for Children*, no. 4, edited by Margaret N. Coughlan

*Cassette Books, 1987* (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

*Conser Editing Guide*, update no. 3 (Cataloging Distribution Service)

*Czech and Slovak Literature in English: A Bibliography*, 2d edition, compiled by George J. Kovtun

*Federal Cylinder Project*, vol. 3. *Great Basin/Plateau Indian Catalog. Northwest Coast/Arctic Indian Catalog*, edited by Judith A. Gray

*For Younger Readers, 1986-1987* (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

*The German Collections in the Library of Congress: Chronological Development*, by Margrit B. Krewson

*Getting the Books Out: Papers of the Chicago Conference on the Book in 19th-Century America*, edited by Michael Hackenberg

*Hebraica Cataloging: A Guide to ALA/LC Romanization and Descriptive Cataloging* (Cataloging Distribution Service)

*Humor* (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

*Japanese Children's Books at the Library of Congress: A Bibliography of Books from the Postwar Years, 1946-1985*, compiled by Tayo Shima

*Japanese Local Histories in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography*, compiled by Philip M. Nagao

*LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Topical Terms for Subject Access* (Cataloging Distribution Service), by Elisabeth Betz Parker

*Library of Congress Subject Headings in Microform* (Cataloging Distribution Service)

*Masaryk and America: Testimony of a Relationship*, by George J. Kovtun

*Name Authorities, Cumulative Microform Edition* (Cataloging Distribution Service)

*National Union Catalog*, microfiche edition (Cataloging Distribution Service)

*Polish Genealogy and Heraldry: An Introduction to Research*, by Janina W. Hoskins

*Tactile Maps: A Listing of Maps in the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*

*U.S. Imprints on Sub-Saharan Africa: A Guide to Publications Cataloged at the Library of Congress*, vol. 2 (1986), compiled by the African Section

*Vietnamese Holdings in the Library of Congress, Supplement, 1979-1985*, compiled by A. Kohar Rony

*Where Angels Fear to Tread: Descriptive Bibliography and Alexander Pope*, by David L. Vander Meulen (An Engelhard Lecture on the Book)

This is a list of some of the titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list of titles in print, see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, copies of which are available from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Perhaps nowhere else in the Library is it more evident than when viewing exhibitions that the collections and resources of the Library are as varied as they are vast. The exhibitions of this year clearly illustrate the depth, breadth, and diversity of the Library's collections. Themes and topics cross time lines and international boundaries. "The American Solution," an exhibition installed last year in celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, was reassembled in facsimile form in the Supreme Court as a permanent exhibit. Other exhibits were the result of cooperative efforts between the Library and other organizations. A list of all new exhibits mounted in the Library in fiscal year 1988 follows.

### **SELECTED EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS**

#### *Exhibitions*

"Faces of Hispanic Culture: Caricatures by Antonio Salazar"

An Oval Gallery exhibition of a selection of twenty caricatures from the more than one hundred caricatures by Salazar donated to the Library by the widow of the diplomat and caricaturist

"45th Annual White House News Photographers Association Awards"

Award-winning photos in color and black and white plus video tapes taken by the White House News Photographers of worldwide events of 1987

"From Bulgaria: Contemporary Bulgarian Printmakers"

Over a hundred fine prints by twenty-seven contemporary Bulgarian artists in a cooperative exhibition of the U.S. Information Agency, the Bulgarian Government, and the Library of Congress

"Geography and Map Division Recent Acquisitions"

An exhibit of sixty-five items, a representative sampling of the various means of acquiring these items, drawn from the more than sixty-five thousand cartographic materials added to the collections

"The Millennium of the Baptism of Rus' "

To celebrate the 1000-year anniversary of the baptism of Vladimir, ruler of Rus', an exhibition on Vladimir's decision to adopt Christianity and its influence on the course of religion, culture, and history of the region

“Nazi Book Burnings and the American Response”  
In cooperation with the American Holocaust  
Museum, an exhibit of photographs, posters,  
newspaper accounts, and manuscripts dealing  
with the pre-World War II book burnings by the  
Nazis

“Sixteenth Annual LC Employees’ Art and Crafts Exhibition”  
The latest installment of the annual exhibition  
which celebrates the talents of Library staff  
members

*Special Displays*

“H. G. Wells’s Outline of History”

“Of That Place I Sing: Music with Geographic  
References”

“Ten Oscar Winners”

“Time Lines: The Stream of History Pictorialized”

“U.S. Congress-Supreme Soviet Film Exchange”

“Virginia Ratification”

*Traveling Exhibits*

“Baroque Finale”

“The Empire That Was Russia: Photographic  
Record by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky”

“43d Annual White House News Photographers  
Association Awards Exhibition”

“44th Annual White House News Photographers  
Association Awards Exhibition”

“Lewis Hine, Reformer with a Camera”

## SHARING BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

### *LSP and Internet*

One of the Library's most important networking efforts of late has focused on coordinating the implementation of the Linked Systems Project (LSP), funded in part by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and begun as a cooperative effort among LC, the Research Libraries Group, Inc., and OCLC, Inc., to implement computer-to-computer links to facilitate resource sharing among libraries. The first application of LSP will maintain a National Authority File, an integrated and consistent data base of name authority records built by the Library of Congress and libraries cooperating with it under the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO) program.

Under LSP, the record transfer capability allows the movement of name authority records from one system to another. During fiscal 1988, the Library distributed, on a cost recovery basis, 556,000 such records to the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and OCLC. This distribution replaced the subscription tape service RLIN and OCLC had with the Library. In turn, RLIN and OCLC also contributed authority records from NACO participants to the Library, at no cost, through LSP. (Indiana University contributed the first such record to the Library on Friday, March 4, 1988.) These records are immediately available online and also become part of the Cataloging Distribution Service's tape service. Another LSP capability, information retrieval, allows the searches between systems necessary for processing records. The Library uses this feature to conduct quality checks of records it receives through the Linked Systems Project.

The next expansion of LSP will permit the actual processing of bibliographic records in this environment, and the Library participates in a cooperative venture to bring about the implementation of the bibliographic component of LSP. The first goal is to incorporate National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP) operations into the Linked Systems Project structure.

The Library has also engaged with the builders of a planned supernetwork, called Internet, to support the research needs of the academic

and scientific communities. Library staff members have met with representatives from the University of Maryland, U.S. Department of Education, Corporation for National Research Initiatives, National Science Foundation, and EDUCOM (an umbrella organization that represents the nation's universities) to work to align the two networking environments of Internet and the Linked Systems Project. Success in this endeavor will set the stage for forging one national information network.

*Cooperative  
cataloging*

Fiscal year 1988 was an important one for NACO, the Library's program coordinating not only the contribution of name and series authority records but also of all bibliographic records to the LC data base from outside participating libraries. The year's addition of more than 56,000 authority records brought this file to a grand total of over 300,000 records since the project began in 1977. Series authorities, made a separate category from names only last year, grew to more than 4,000, and bibliographic records collected through this program since 1981 have reached nearly 75,000.

NACO began its second decade by coordinating an ever-widening range of cooperative cataloging projects. One step forward was the initiation of NACO-Music, a creation of the Music OCLC Users Group that involves specialists outside the Library of Congress in creating and revising authority records, particularly music uniform titles.

Prominent among developments in cooperative cataloging was the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP), a nationwide program in which designated research libraries work with the Library to produce full bibliographic records, together with related authority work, to add to the LC data base. A two-year pilot to test the program's premise began in June with participants—who first came to the Library for training—using LC terminals at their own institutions to search and contribute records. Hardware and telecommunications problems abounded. Ultimately, the Linked Systems Project will serve as the mode for participation, alleviating many of these early difficulties that have nothing to do with testing the efficacy of coordinated cataloging.

The Library undertook an ambitious project to automate the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* using the RLIN system. The last

manually produced volume of this catalog was the 1985 edition. To convert to an automated mode and to get this publication back on an annual schedule, the Library decided to simplify the index and cumulate it with two volumes covering 1986-87 and 1988-89, respectively. The Library expects to publish the first machine-readable edition in mid-1989. (In a related development, Chadwyck-Healy published the *Index to Personal Names in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1984*, in June.) A cooperative project in retrospective conversion, involving the Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries, will convert the 460,000 monograph reports originally published in the *National Register of Microform Masters* between 1965 to 1983 into machine-readable records.

The Library enhanced production of the *National Union Catalog (NUC)* with a new automated program that allows the direct conversion and loading on magnetic tape of bibliographic records, which constituted approximately a quarter of the more than four million bibliographic records the Library received in 1988 from outside libraries. This has boosted *NUC* production to record levels, and the Library is promoting the use of magnetic tape to increase the timeliness of the *NUC*. For the fourth year, the Library has included records of microform masters in the *NUC* data base.

The Library's CIP Program provides preliminary cataloging data to be printed on the verso of the title page of new books. Now over ten years old, it provides records for thirty-nine to forty thousand books published in the United States every year—better than three-quarters of the publishing output in this country. The program generated nearly seventy thousand items for the collections, valued in excess of two million dollars. In nearly 80 percent of its transactions, the Library met its promise to the five hundred participating publishers to complete the data within ten working days; the average is eight-and-a-half days.

The Library expanded the online cooperative project with RLIN to include the cataloging of Hebraic-language records—along with Chinese, Japanese, and Korean ones—on the RLIN system in the vernacular. The Research Libraries Group, which administers RLIN, will next turn its attention to developing a capability for cataloging Arabic

and Persian monographs online; the Library will participate in this project.

The twentieth edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification and Related Index* went to press and was due out in January 1989. It is the first four-volume edition of Dewey.

### *Serials*

The amount of business the National Serials Data Program generates is in itself testimony to the need for the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) as a tool to help gain bibliographic control over this elusive category of publications. Of the twelve hundred such numbers assigned last year, some 85 percent represented new publications (and the balance, title changes). The Library issued a brochure on the program to promote use of the ISSN as the effective tool it has become and to help publishers understand the importance of identifying serials for libraries.

The restructuring last year of the Cooperative Online Serials Program, known as CONSER, kept Library staff busy this year implementing these changes. The twenty-five participants in this cooperative project have built a data base that, by the end of 1988, numbered more than 425,000 authenticated serials records. An Abstracting and Indexing Advisory Committee met to consider further applications for CONSER records, and another task force explored ways RLIN could contribute directly to the data base, probably through the Linked Systems Project. The Library also concluded the first year of a project to allow CONSER libraries that are not online to OCLC, which houses the CONSER data base, to be active participants in this serials program.

The United States Newspaper Program, which operates in twenty-five locations nationwide, including the Library of Congress, has built a data base estimated to contain as many as 85,000 bibliographic records; participants have submitted as many as 150,000 holdings records. Cataloging of the Library's holdings of U.S. newspapers translates into more than 14,000 records in the CONSER data base.

*Standards*

The Library in 1988 revised and then published all its USMARC format documentation for U.S. libraries, shepherded the development of a national standard for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean character encoding in machine-readable form, and worked on a new methodology for the production of *Symbols of American Libraries*, which libraries will also use in the Linked Systems Project. The Library's Network Advisory Committee continued working on issues of intellectual property rights in an online networking environment. Discussion continued on the issue of communication of bibliographic information for material that appears in multiple versions, the topic of sessions at numerous national meetings. The Library also participated in meetings on the proposed use of a standard identifier for serials in bar code form. An expected increase in the use of bar codes should provide additional incentive for publishers to seek the assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers by the National Serials Data Program.

**RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE**

	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books*	146,464	2,688,379
Visual materials	10,534	94,982
Maps	4,924	114,720
Music	6,476	34,914
Name authorities	236,307	2,153,743
Subject authorities	9,350	174,281
Serials	49,108	428,280
NUC (National Union Catalog)	142,749	461,530
PREMARC	(2,944)	4,713,624
TOTAL	602,968	10,864,453

\*Includes full-level and minimal-level records.

*Cataloging  
Distribution  
Service*

The national role of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) underscores the importance to the U.S. library community of bibliographic products from the Library of Congress. This year CDS marked the eighty-fifth anniversary of the enabling legislation in 1902 that established the Card Division. The division first published cards and then book catalogs (such as the *NUC*) and it now offers the various MARC distribution services, microfiche publications, and technical manuals—and in 1988 its first CD-ROM. As part of an intensified marketing program, the Library distributed the first two issues of *CDS Connection*, a newsletter to promote CDS products and services. It also conducted market surveys to test interest in a variety of projects, including a

CD-ROM edition of the Library's copyright files, a loose-leaf compendium of *Rule Interpretations*, and an enhanced Alert Service.

## FEDLINK

The Library of Congress has been the home of to the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) since 1965—the year this interagency committee was formed to support and effect a wide spectrum of educational and cooperative programs, policy initiatives, and studies for the more than 2,500 federal libraries and information centers in the United States and abroad. Formerly known as the Federal Library Committee, FLICC assumed its new name in 1984 to reflect its more diverse constituencies. FLICC's operating arm, known as FEDLINK (the Federal Library and Information Network), brokers services to enhance the library and information resources available to the federal sector. During this fiscal year, participation in FEDLINK grew to 1,395 agency libraries, information centers, and offices that cooperate in the use of 135 contractual services, all linked through FEDLINK's electronic bulletin board, requiring more than 33,500 interagency agreements for service in 1988. FEDLINK provides cost-effective access to a large number of data base services for online research, as well as online cataloging, interlibrary loan, and automated acquisitions and serials control.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Significant international activity occurred in several areas in fiscal year 1988, most notably in exchanges and acquisitions. The Library's role as an international institution has been firmly established for many years, and acquisitions overseas have been a major concern to the Library since World War II.

### *Experiments in cooperation*

Following a devastating fire that destroyed or damaged 4,000,000 volumes in the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad, Russia's original vehicle for westernization, the Library of Congress mobilized a team of Slavic specialists and preservation advisers to offer aid and advice in repairing and restoring this loss to the world of knowledge. The teams recommended that Soviets use

vacuum freeze drying and phased conservation techniques to save more than 200,000 volumes. The parties also signed a bilateral protocol designating the Library of Congress as principal coordinator of an international replacement and recovery effort to restore items lost in the fire. This assistance is an important step in the new direction the Librarian of Congress has established for the Library.

During the Moscow summit in June, President Ronald Reagan, speaking at Moscow University, Mikhail Gorbachev's alma mater, presented to its library the first major primary materials for studying American history ever available there: microfilms from the Library of Congress of the complete papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln.

The Soviet-American Film Initiative, an official week-long cultural exchange in the spring, offered screenings of two important Russian feature films, *Commissar* and *Cold Summer of 1953*. At the request of the White House, the Library provided copies of *Singin' in the Rain*, *Friendly Persuasion*, and *To Fly* as well as an episode of Alistair Cooke's *America* on immigration for the President to present to General Secretary Gorbachev during the Moscow summit.

A U.S.-USSR Seminar on Access to Library Resources through Technology and Preservation convened at the Library of Congress in July also marked the warming of relations between the two countries. Evidence of a working exchange came when Processing Services staff analyzed a tape of Soviet bibliographic records that the Soviet delegation had brought from the All Union Book Chamber. The conferees resolved to continue efforts to reduce the technical differences uncovered that would impede the exchange of machine-readable records.

*Acquisitions  
abroad*

In 1988, rising prices, limited funds, and fluctuations in exchange rates adversely affected the acquisition of foreign-language materials, although a strengthened dollar in the last half of 1988 created some optimism regarding overseas purchases for the Library's collections. These factors have reduced the Library's ability to purchase all the materials it needs, especially current foreign publications, and have also required that recommending officers be ever more selective. The increased cost of foreign materials also reduced the Library's ability to

purchase retrospective materials to fill gaps in the its collections. The Library made certain organizational changes in its blanket order operations as well as certain refinements in arrangements supporting blanket order operations in order to achieve greater economies and effectiveness in this program. For example, the Library arranged for the blanket order dealer for USSR publications to come to Washington to discuss refinements of procedures for acquisitions from the Soviet Union.

Travel to countries whose publications are difficult to acquire, especially those without well-developed book trades, is essential both to the development of the collections and to the professional growth of the Library's area specialists. Despite severe restrictions in funds for acquisitions trips, specialists were able to make several survey trips abroad initiating and reestablishing contacts with exchange partners, government agencies, and book dealers. Areas visited were the five English-speaking nations of West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia), Spain, Morocco, Jordan and Syria, and Kenya (part of an official visit to the Library's office in Nairobi).

In a time of fiscal constraint, the Library's exchange activities take on increased importance in the building of the collections. It is therefore significant that 96 percent of the more than 450,000 pieces received on exchange came from abroad. Unfortunately, this was a decrease of nearly 10 percent over the previous year. Although decreases were in the area of official publications, the program is still the important primary source for the Library of the official publications of other governments. Receipts of monographs from the People's Republic of China more than doubled in 1988 over 1987. After three decades of inactivity, the Library reactivated official exchanges with Cuba.

The Library's overseas offices, however, had a strong acquisitions year, producing a 19 percent increase in receipts—acquiring more than 784,000 pieces through a network of 86 dealers, 25 contract representatives, and 5,073 exchange partners. Sensitive to funding limitations and to the budgets of other American libraries that participate in the special foreign acquisitions program, these offices have tackled many difficult tasks and shown initiative in automating numerous activities. The Library has also emphasized the further development of on-site cataloging in its overseas offices. Such expansion has meant overall increased productivity, promoting independence in descriptive cataloging in New

Delhi, in minimal-level-plus cataloging in Jakarta, and in the Overseas Data Entry program, under which the overseas offices will increasingly supply the Library with cataloging records in machine-readable form.

In the search for a successor to the P.L. 480 programs that supported the Library's overseas activities for many years following World War II, the Library of Congress began discussions with the Debt for Development Coalition to seek ways in which it could tap local currencies available in Third World countries and also submitted requests through three universities for nearly \$400,000 as part of a cooperative project funded by the Luce Foundation to improve acquisitions from Southeast Asia. In addition, the Library prepared a proposal to be submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation to fund major microfilming programs in East and West Africa.

### *Copyright*

International copyright matters are of continuing concern and interest to the Library, which regularly sponsors or participates in meetings with copyright specialists representing areas of the world where copyright expertise and developments vary widely. Five high-ranking government officials from Pacific Basin and Asian nations participated in the first International Copyright Institute, a two-week program of copyright training for developing countries. Taught by LC copyright specialists and various other government and private sector experts, the institute offers these visitors a firsthand opportunity to learn about the U.S. copyright system and how copyright business is conducted in this country. The program also allows U.S. participants to meet those people responsible for the administration, enforcement, or drafting of these nations' copyright laws.

The Copyright Office also frequently plays host to visitors from abroad. This year a number of visitors or delegations from the People's Republic of China visited Washington as well as other parts of the country while studying the U.S. system. China will soon enact its first copyright law. In addition, Library officials from the Copyright Office were active abroad, lecturing, participating in conferences, and meeting with their counterparts in other countries. Topics of discussion frequently focused on copyright activity in the United States and ranged from protection of computer programs to mandatory deposit requirements to adherence to the Berne Convention. Notable were three joint meetings

sponsored by UNESCO and the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva, at which participating nations discussed standards of protection for applied/industrial design, the written word, and photographic works. The meetings are part of nine such gatherings to review the changing technological environment for the creation, exploitation, and personal use of copyrighted works. The participating nations are attempting to develop nonbinding principles for national policymakers who devise solutions to copyright problems engendered by these changes.

*Other activity* The Library inaugurated an important cooperative program with the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to index and microfilm the Library's rich holdings of Arabic manuscript codices.

The Library maintains close relations with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and LC staff members play an active role in its meetings, programs, and policy recommendations. The Library's National Preservation Program Office serves as the international focal point for the IFLA Preservation and Conservation Core Programme, whose director is a Library staff member. This program supervised the completion of three UNESCO publications on preservation and also planned a preservation conference for English-speaking African countries and a conference on the preservation of serial literature. The Programme on Preservation and Access intensified its activity in 1988 and helped raise the level of preservation awareness worldwide through presentations at meetings and the continued development and distribution of publications. More than thirteen hundred institutions and individuals received two new issues of *International Preservation*. Officials began negotiations to establish two new preservation and conservation regional centers in Japan and Australia, which would join established centers in France, East Germany, and Venezuela. Library of Congress staff also represented the American National Standards Institute at the first meeting of the International Standards Organization committee on the preservation of media.

The Deputy Librarian represented the Librarian of Congress at ceremonies inaugurating a new building for the National Library of China. The new structure closely rivals the Library of Congress Madison Building as the world's largest library building.

# THE LIBRARY'S PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

## RENOVATION AND RESTORATION

Funded in 1984 with a congressional appropriation of \$81.5 million, the project to remodel and restore the Library's two older Capitol Hill buildings has presented unusual challenges and demanded creative solutions by staff and readers alike. The work has proceeded without any major interruptions in Library service despite disruptions in access, ventilation, electricity, and the like. It is an extensive two-phase project involving complete overhauls or replacements of entire building systems and a total restoration of artwork and architectural details, and it promises some splendid enhancements: in the Jefferson Building, a refurbished Main Reading Room, other specialized reading rooms in the newly designed "colonnades" that will group together the collections and the appropriate reference staff, an upgraded Coolidge Auditorium with a new Gershwin Room nearby, a new Rosenwald Room, a new outdoor cafe, and refurbished decorative spaces along the west front of the building to exhibit Library collections. The fifth floor of the Adams Building will house a Social Science Reading Room on the north end, a Science and Technology Reading Room on the south. The new computer catalog and book service center and photocopy facility between the two reading rooms opened in early fiscal 1988.

A significant symbolic and actual step forward in this project came with the closing in December 1987 of the Library's august Main Reading Room, the largest single reader service space in the Library buildings and the one most often identified with the Library of Congress. The completion of the work in the Main Reading Room in the spring of 1990 will roughly coincide with the halfway point in this monumental undertaking.

In pursuit of Phase I (and in a few instances Phase II) work to complete the five-year construction project, contract letting and contract completion proceeded only slightly behind schedule on all aspects of the

renovation and included everything from storm windows to art restoration. In preparation for the closing of the Main Reading Room, the Library relocated its card catalog and reference collection to a book-stack in the Adams Building. In anticipation of reoccupying offices and reading rooms renovated in Phase I, the Library prepared furniture designs for a number of areas, including the Rare Book Room and Main Reading Room.

The Librarian's request for a major review of the plans for the Jefferson and Adams Buildings resulted in a revision of the uses to which the Library's two older Capitol Hill buildings would be put, resulting in a broader, more conceptual, view of integrated space throughout the Library's Hill facility. The Jefferson Building will contain facilities for Members of Congress and their staffs and for the study of every region and culture of the world. There will be informative, educational exhibits on the ground floor, and the Library's greatest treasures will be on display on the second floor of the Great Hall. The Visitors' Gallery to the Main Reading Room will cap the visitor's experience in the Jefferson Building, the Library's monument to civilization and learning. The Adams Building will focus on modern scientific and analytic techniques as applied to the social, natural, and physical sciences and will facilitate modern analysis in the common language of science. The Madison Building will remain the locus of the Library's administrative, processing, and support services; of the special services provided by the Congressional Research Service, Law Library, and Copyright Office; and of the Library's rich "multi-media" collections.

## SPACE PLANNING

Another of the Librarian's initiatives focused on the public space at the first-floor entrance to the Madison Building. Plans call for an enlarged and redesigned sales shop, a program of orientation to the Library, and exhibits that will look to the future and demonstrate new technologies. There will be some alterations to Madison Memorial Hall and adjacent exhibit space and modification of the building entrances and foyer. Plans also included the draping of banners on the exterior of the building and erecting an information kiosk on Independence Plaza.

The rapid growth of the general collections and many special collections attests to the Library's ever-present need to anticipate crowding and to plan for future space requirements. The general collections are growing at the rate of 250,000 pieces a year, which translates to only two to three years of growth space left. Asian collections are growing at more than 30,000 volumes a year, and motion picture collections space is nearing saturation. Shelving space for unbound newspapers is exhausted. These and other reminders of space limitations constantly challenge the Library to find adequate means to house its staff and to acquire, preserve, process, store, and serve its collections.

# ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

During fiscal 1988, there were a number of personnel changes and several significant organizational changes. Managerial and organizational matters were very much on everyone's mind at year's end as the management and planning review process drew to a close.

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The Library's first Development Office came into being in March with the appointment of Ronald A. Morse, formerly assistant director for development at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, as its first head. The formal organization of a Development Office for the Library will bring new direction and energy to the search for private-sector funding for many Library programs that are outside the scope of its legislated, appropriated mandate, but that are nonetheless in keeping with its national stature and role as a unique cultural and intellectual institution without parallel in this country.

The Library reorganized the former Internal Audit Office to recognize its broad charge to provide leadership, coordination, and policy recommendations in the area of audits and investigations to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to detect fraud and abuse. The Librarian named the head of the office, John W. Rensbarger, to be the Library's first inspector general. The Office of the Inspector General is part of the Office of the Librarian. Richard H. Austin, former chief of the Financial Management Office, was subsequently named assistant inspector general for management studies.

There were also several interdepartmental organizational changes in fiscal 1988. The Performing Arts Library at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts moved administratively from the Research Services department office to the Music Division to align similar reference activities in the performing arts and create more direct supervision and ensuring consistency in levels of service. Processing Services took

FINANCIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Unobligated Balance from Previous Year</i>	<i>Appropriations or Receipts</i>
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 8,361,081	\$245,357,914 <sup>1</sup>
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	—	19,222,313 <sup>2</sup>
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	—	43,164,342 <sup>3</sup>
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	—	36,187,118 <sup>4</sup>
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	248,642	—
Furniture and furnishings	3,341,429	6,429,031 <sup>5</sup>
TOTAL	<u>11,951,152</u>	<u>350,360,718</u>
<i>Transfers from Other Government Agencies</i>		
United States/India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation, special foreign currency program (dollar equivalent)	131,012	708,609
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	1,281,844	886,513
Real property operations	—	333,700
TOTAL	<u>1,412,856</u>	<u>1,928,822</u>
<i>Gift and Trust Funds</i> <sup>6</sup>	<u>6,968,958</u>	<u>9,104,080</u>
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$20,332,966</u>	<u>\$361,393,620</u>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts (see p. 78), amounting to \$5,000,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 100-202, approved December 22, 1987. Also includes \$101,491,914 for reimbursable inter-agency agreements and reimbursable travel.

<sup>2</sup> Includes copyright registration receipts (see p. 79), amounting to \$7,000,000 that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 100-202, approved December 22, 1987. Includes \$931,000 from copyright cable and jukebox fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(3) and 116(c)(1). Also includes reimbursements of \$11,313 for travel.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$142,342 for reimbursable salaries and travel.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1,118 for reimbursable travel.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$613,031 for reimbursable interagency agreements.

<sup>6</sup> The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

*In the U.S. Treasury*

Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$ 20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	<u>5,048,091</u>
Total	<u>\$6,479,204</u>

<i>Total Available for Obligation</i>	<i>Obligated</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Not Available</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Forwarded to Fiscal 1989</i>
\$253,718,995	\$245,419,509	\$ 372,526	\$ 7,926,960
19,222,313	19,050,861	171,452	—
43,164,342	43,105,825	58,517	—
36,187,118	34,924,681	1,262,437	—
248,642	205,211	—	43,431
<u>9,770,460</u>	<u>2,283,268</u>	<u>42,080</u>	<u>7,445,112</u>
<u>362,311,870</u>	<u>344,989,355</u>	<u>1,907,012</u>	<u>15,415,503</u>
839,621	745,495	—	94,126
2,168,357	—	—	2,168,357
<u>333,700</u>	<u>332,145</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,555</u>
<u>3,341,679</u>	<u>1,077,640</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,264,038</u>
<u>16,073,038</u>	<u>8,297,042</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,775,996</u>
<u>\$381,726,586</u>	<u>\$354,364,037</u>	<u>\$1,907,012</u>	<u>\$25,455,537</u>

*Outside the U.S. Treasury*

(market value September 30, 1988)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	\$ 2,102,000
McKim Fund	1,799,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	90,000
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund	152,000
Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund	855,000
Rose Marie and Harold Spivacke Fund	784,000
Total	<u>5,782,000</u>
Total investments	<u>\$12,261,204</u>

## CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION: FINANCIAL STATISTICS

### Source of Income

General	\$4,279,374
Sales to U.S. government libraries	161,169
Sales to foreign libraries	<u>1,442,465</u>
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$5,883,008

### Analysis of Income

Book Catalogs	
<i>National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials; Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings; National Register of Microform Masters; Monographic Series; and Subject Catalog</i>	\$ 158,233
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	589,308
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	19,976
Card sales (gross)	731,680
CD-ROM	
<i>CDMARC Subjects</i>	21,049
MARC Tapes	1,503,676
Microfiche Catalogs	
<i>NUC Books</i>	570,666
<i>NUC U.S. Books</i>	875
<i>NUC AV Materials</i>	53,138
<i>NUC Cartographic Materials</i>	37,593
<i>NUC Production Masters</i>	35,359
<i>Register of Additional Locations</i>	94,348
<i>Name Authorities</i>	255,851
<i>Subject Headings</i>	201,650
<i>Books in English</i>	—
<i>Children's Literature</i>	3,336
<i>Geographic Cutters</i>	4,464
Nearprint publications	100,038
Technical publications	<u>1,501,768</u>
TOTAL GROSS SALES	<u>5,883,008</u>
ADJUSTMENTS	<u>170,518</u>
TOTAL NET SALES	\$5,712,490

over the processing of serials microforms from Research Services, effecting the transfer of the microform serials shelflist from the Microform Reading Room to the Serial Record Division, along with a photocopy of the dictionary catalog of serials on microform.

## COPYRIGHT BUSINESS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Claims</i>	<i>Fees</i>
<i>Receipts</i>		
Copyright registrations at \$10	578,924	\$5,789,240
Renewals at \$6	48,467	290,802
TOTAL CLAIMS AND FEES THEREFROM	627,391	6,080,042
Fees for recording documents		257,160
Fees for certified documents		83,858
Fees for searches made		133,476
Fees for special handling		438,400
Fees for expedited services		37,012
Fees for registering mask works at \$20		20,300
Fees for 407 deposits at \$2		828
Fees for other services (photocopying, etc.)		8,927
TOTAL FEES EXCLUSIVE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION CLAIMS		979,961
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$7,060,003
<i>Transfers</i>		
Fees transferred to appropriation		\$7,000,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts		7,602
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED		\$7,007,602

## SPECIAL EVENTS FOR THE LIBRARY STAFF

Family Day, the first such outdoor celebration for Library staff members and their families, took place on September 24. Staff members from every nook and cranny of the Library came together in a number of committees to make this event a success by coordinating food and beverages, logistics and security, entertainment, and door prizes. Stage entertainment by staff groups included music of all kinds from country fiddling to gospel. Local merchants helped support the event.

Three programs for staff marked the Library's observance of Hispanic Heritage Week. They included a panel discussion on the upcoming quincentenary celebration of Columbus's discovery of America in 1492, a concert featuring Mariachi San Cristobal sponsored by the American Folklife Center, and a special address by award-winning mathematics teacher Jaime Escalante, who was the subject of the Warner Brothers film, *Stand and Deliver*, which portrayed Mr. Escalante's return to teaching and his success in motivating and challenging his high school students, mostly Latinos, to prepare for an advanced placement calculus examination.

Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, Georgia, was the keynote speaker for the Library's Black History Month observance. Addressing an overflow audience in the Coolidge Auditorium on February 9, Mayor Young set the theme for the celebration, speaking on "The Constitutional Status of Afro-Americans into the 21st Century." Other events marking Black History Month included a performance by the Howard University Jazz Ensemble, programs on "We the People—Blacks and the American Constitution: The First 200 Years" and "Writing and Teaching Black History." Pickford Theater events including screenings of *A Different Drummer*, a documentary series tracing the history of blacks in the U.S. military, and *Two Dollars and a Dream*, a film about black entrepreneurship.

At the Library's fourth annual Handicapped Awareness Program, keynote speaker John Yeh, president of Integrated Microcomputer Systems Inc., Rockville, Maryland, emphasized the consideration of hiring and promoting employees based on their ability and performance and encouraged deemphasizing an individual's disability. The next speaker was Simon Carmel, who is deaf. Dr. Carmel, an anthropologist and folklorist, gave a brief history of deaf culture. This year's program also included a special screening of a documentary film, *When Sound Is Silent*, produced by Ray Schmitt of the Congressional Research Service.

## DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE STAFF

FERS (the new Federal Employees Retirement System enacted in 1986) is a three-tiered system consisting of Social Security, a basic retirement plan, and a Thrift Savings Plan covering all federal employees hired since the beginning of 1984 and certain others. An open season that spanned the end of last fiscal year and the beginning of fiscal 1988 gave employees covered under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) the opportunity to elect to transfer to FERS and retain any previous accrued CSRS benefits. During this period, 326 out of 3,945 eligible Library employees elected FERS coverage. Following several amendments to the law enacted during the open season that made FERS a more attractive option for some employees, the Office of Personnel Management allowed for belated elections of the new system in the spring. An additional 74 Library employees elected to transfer to FERS at this time. The percentage of LC employees electing FERS

coverage (higher than the majority of federal agencies) is in part a reflection of the background and interests of many of the Library's staff members who want the flexibility of moving between the federal and private sectors. Over half of the Library employees covered by FERS participate actively in the Thrift Savings Plan, which offers both an automatic contribution and the opportunity for voluntary employee contributions with full or partial matching government contributions. Congress enacted the plan to encourage tax-deferred savings by employees toward their retirements and to allow portability of benefits for employees leaving federal service before traditional retirement age.

Eleven reductions-in-force (RIFs) were implemented in 1988, including two large RIFs in the Federal Research Division, affecting thirty-nine positions, and one in the Buildings Management Office that affected fifteen positions. The remaining RIFs involved positions in the Cataloging-in-Publication Division (four positions); Order Division (five positions); Copyright Office (one position); Federal Research Division (one position); Office of the Assistant Librarian for Research Services (one position); Publishing Office (one position); and Cataloging Distribution Service (two positions abolished via two separate RIFs). Of the sixty-nine staff members affected, fifty-one were placed in other positions within the Library. Six people resigned, three retired, and eight were involuntarily separated because they did not have any retention or placement rights under the Library's personnel regulations. Action on one staff member was pending at the end of 1988.

Recognizing that an increased awareness and understanding of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) will help allay unfounded fears and promote sensible approaches to AIDS-related issues as they may arise in the workplace, the Library issued an announcement in July stating that "it is the policy of the Library of Congress that HIV-infected staff members shall be allowed to continue working as long as they are able to maintain acceptable performance and do not pose a safety or health threat to themselves or others in the workplace. In those instances in which HIV-infection results in medical conditions

which impair the staff member's health and ability to perform safely and effectively, those HIV-infected staff members shall be accorded the same rights as staff members who suffer from other serious illnesses in conformity with applicable regulations and collective bargaining agreements. In this regard, the Library shall consider accommodation of staff members' AIDS-related conditions in the same manner as it would other medical conditions which warrant such consideration." The announcement also emphasized that the Library of Congress is committed to the ongoing development of training and education programs for staff members and supervisors on AIDS.

#### EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Paid from Appropriations to the Library</i>	<i>Paid from Other Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Office of the Librarian	169	18	187
Congressional Research Service	854	—	854
Copyright Office	539	—	539
Law Library	89	—	89
Management Services	549	150	699
National Programs	215	29	244
Processing Services	1,287	4	1,291
Research Services	811	160	971
TOTAL	<u>4,513</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>4,874</u>

#### APPOINTMENTS

During fiscal 1988, the following people were named to senior management positions:

Cole Blasier, chief, Hispanic Division, Research Services;

Peter Bridge, chief, Cataloging in Publication Division, Processing Services;

Sandra Charles, M.D., medical officer, Health Services Office, Personnel and Labor Relations Office;

Joan A. Doherty, chief, Information and Reference Division, Copyright Office;

Jeffrey Heynen, chief, Special Materials Cataloging Division, Processing Services;

Judy C. McDermott, chief, Exchange and Gift Division, Processing Services;

Louis R. Mortimer, director for research management, Research Services;

Winston Tabb, chief, Loan Division, Research Services;

Warren M. Tsuneishi, acting Assistant Librarian for Research Services;

Keith Ann Stiverson, special assistant to the Law Librarian, Law Library; and

Charlene A. Woody, science administrator, Science and Technology Division, Research Services.

#### SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian of Congress, served from late January through the fiscal year concurrently as the acting Associate Librarian for Management.

Susan C. Finsen, assistant director for operations, Congressional Research Service, served concurrently as acting director of personnel from mid-August for the balance of 1988.

Ellen Hahn, chief, General Reading Rooms Division, Research Services, served from the beginning of 1988 as chair of the Librarian's Management and Planning Committee.

Declan C. Murphy, special projects officer, assumed responsibility for the Council of Scholars and for the Library's literary programs following the retirement of John C. Broderick; William H. Robinson, deputy director, Congressional Research Service, subsequently became acting director for the Council of Scholars and Nancy Galbraith, special assistant for poetry, acting director of the Poetry and Literature Program.

Peter G. Sparks, director for preservation, and Carolyn H. Sung, executive officer, Research Services, returned to their permanent jobs following year-long details in which Dr. Sparks devoted his full attention to the mass deacidification project and Dr. Sung was the acting director for preservation.

Elizabeth F. Stroup, director for general reference, Research Services, left the Library in March to become director of the Seattle (Washington) Public Library.

## HONORS

Henriette D. Avram was awarded the Joseph W. Lippincott Award for Distinguished Service in Librarianship, at the annual conference of the American Library Association; Agnes A. Ferruso, the Congressional Information Service's "Documents to the People" Award of ALA's Government Documents Roundtable; Margrit B. Krewson, the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Ben R. Tucker, the Margaret Mann Citation, the highest award of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division.

## RETIREMENTS

During fiscal 1988, two senior Library managers announced their plans to retire, John C. Broderick, the Assistant Librarian for Research Services, at the end of March, and William J. Welsh, the Deputy Librarian of Congress, on October 3, 1988. Mr. Welsh had served the Library of Congress since 1947, rising through the ranks as section head in the Order Division, head of the *East European Accessions Index* project, executive officer of the Processing Department, associate director of the Administrative Department, and associate director of the Processing Department. He became director of that department, the Library's largest, in 1968 and was promoted to the Library's second-ranking post in February 1976. Dr. Broderick came to the Library's Manuscript Division in 1964, and served subsequently as the assistant chief (1965-75) and chief (1975-78) of that division, before becoming the head of the Research Services department in January 1979.

## A MEMORIAL

Among its current and retired staff members who have died, the Library noted especially the contributions of Virginia Haviland. Miss Haviland, who died in January 1988 and who was a world-renowned expert in children's literature, was the first head of the Library's Children's Book Section, now known as the Library's Children's Literature Center. An author and editor of numerous books, Virginia Haviland initiated the Library's scholarly work, *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources*, which, with its supplements, has become a standard in the field. Friends and colleagues gathered for a program and reception in her memory in March. Dorothea Lang, who in the 1970s had shown Miss Haviland a copy of James Janeway's book *A Token for Children*, published in Boston in 1728, made a special gift of this work—one of only two copies known to exist—to the Library during this program. The book was the most popular Puritan children's book in both England and America in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. It becomes the second earliest American children's book in juvenile collections of the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division.





