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**DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES**

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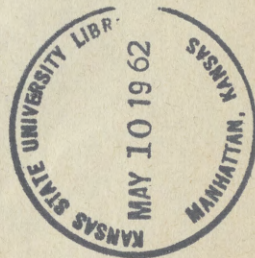
GOVERNMENT

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**HEARINGS**  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION  
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UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION  
ON  
S. 2029 and H.R. 8141  
TO REVISE THE LAWS RELATING TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

MARCH 15 AND 16, 1962

Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Rules and Administration



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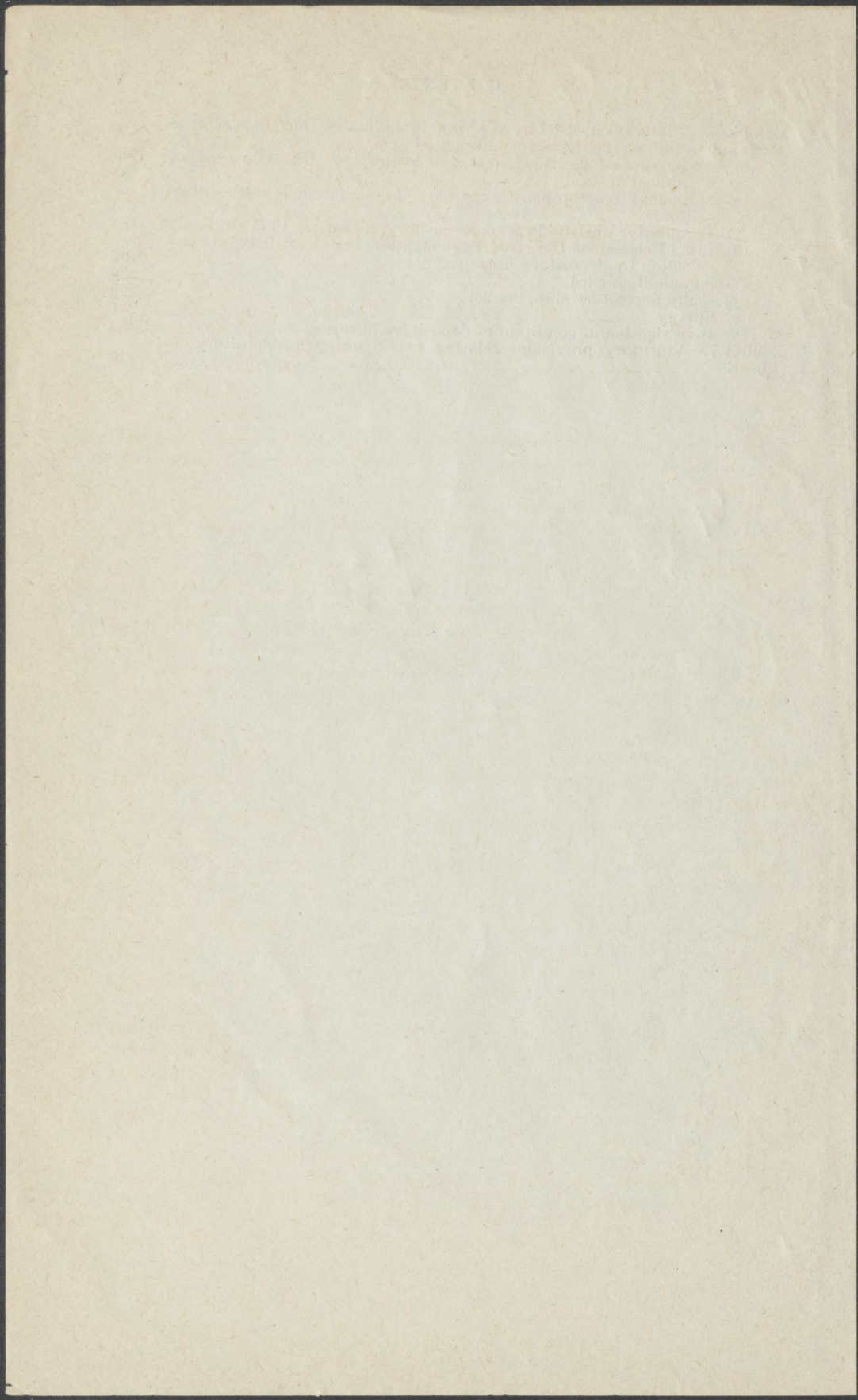
## CONTENTS

	Page
Opening statement by Hon. B. Everett Jordan, chairman, Subcommittee on the Library-----	1
Testimony of—	
Hon. Wayne L. Hays, a Representative in Congress from the 18th District of the State of Ohio; accompanied by Mr. John F. Haley, staff director, Joint Committee on Printing-----	12
Hon. Frank J. Lausche, a U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio-----	23
Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian, Duke University, Durham, N.C.--	27
John B. Nicholson, Jr., librarian, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio--	36
Dan A. Williams, director, Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa-----	38
Roger H. McDonough, director, Division of State Library Archives and History, New Jersey Department of Education, Trenton, N.J.--	40
Clifton Brock, chief, business administration and social sciences division, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.--	46
Miss Germaine Krettek, director, Washington Office, American Library Association-----	55, 102
James L. Harrison, Public Printer, Government Printing Office; accompanied by Carper W. Buckley, Superintendent of Documents; William H. Addison, Assistant Superintendent of Documents; Joseph A. King, Chief of Library, Documents Division; and Felix E. Cristofane, Administrative Assistant to the Public Printer-----	57
Paul Howard, Librarian, Department of the Interior-----	90
Richard F. Taitano, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior; accompanied by Chester Leedom, Solicitor's Office of the Department, Branch of Territories-----	94
Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian for Public Affairs, Library of Congress-----	96
Written statement of—	
Hon. Wallace F. Bennett, a U.S. Senator from the State of Utah-----	61
Hon. Philip A. Hart, a U.S. Senator from the State of Michigan-----	104
Hon. Edward V. Long, a U.S. Senator from the State of Missouri---	104
Hon. Maurine B. Neuberger, a U.S. Senator from the State of Oregon--	105
Miscellaneous:	
Depository library vacancies by State and district as of March 5, 1962 (table)-----	3
Texts of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141-----	6
Resolution in support of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 adopted by the Council of the American Library Association on January 31, 1962-----	28
Statement relative to the microfacsimile provisions of H.R. 8141, prepared by Verner W. Clapp, president, Council on Library Resources, Inc-----	31
Estimated additional cost of Federal Depository Library program if H.R. 8141 or S. 2029 is enacted into law in present form (supplied by the Public Printer)-----	85
Estimated cost to components of the Government of additional publications not printed at GPO which would be made available for depository distribution under H.R. 8141 or S. 2029 (supplied by the Public Printer)-----	88
Request by District Commissioners for inclusion in S. 2029 or H.R. 8141 of a provision for two additional depository libraries in the District of Columbia-----	94

## APPENDIX

	Page
Exhibit 1.—Agency comments and recommendations:	
Comptroller General.....	111
Department of Agriculture.....	117
Department of the Air Force (for the Department of Defense).....	113
Department of Commerce.....	118
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	116
Department of the Interior.....	115
Department of Labor.....	120
Department of State.....	119
Department of the Treasury.....	117
Librarian of Congress.....	112
Post Office Department.....	113
Public Printer.....	109
Exhibit 2.—Communications from the library profession:	
Adams, Charles M.; librarian, the Woman's College, University of North Carolina (Greensboro).....	127
Albanese, Naomi G.; dean, School of Home Economics, the Woman's College, University of North Carolina (Greensboro).....	128
Bardolph, Richard; head, Department of History and Political Science, the Woman's College, University of North Carolina (Greensboro).....	122, 127
Black, Dr. Jean; librarian, Portland (Oreg.) State College.....	105
Brahm, Walter, State librarian, the State Library, Columbus, Ohio.....	128
Brock, Clifton; chief, business administration and social sciences division, University of North Carolina Library (Chapel Hill).....	123, 131
Clapp, Verner W.; president, Council on Library Resources, Inc.....	31
Coman, Edwin T., Jr.; librarian, University of California (Riverside).....	132
Dawson, Eugene E.; president, Colorado Woman's College (Denver).....	129
Downs, R. B.; dean of library administration, University of Illinois Library (Urbana).....	124
Galvin, Hoyt R.; director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, N.C.....	122, 129
Goldhor, Herbert; chief librarian, the Evansville Public Library and Vanderburgh County Public Library, Evansville, Ind.....	125
Hacker, Harold S.; director, Rochester (N.Y.) Public Library.....	121, 123
Hughey, Elizabeth H.; State librarian, North Carolina State Library (Raleigh).....	125
Kirkpatrick, L. H.; librarian, University of Utah (Salt Lake City).....	62
LeBus, Betty Virginia; president, Indiana Library Association.....	131
Mahler, Mrs. Jeanne H.; head, Public Documents Department, the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pa.....	130
Moore, Everett T.; assistant librarian, University of California Library (Los Angeles).....	125, 126
Morgan, John M.; assistant reference librarian, the University of Toledo (Ohio).....	121, 127
Patch, William H.; documents librarian, the Memorial Library, the University of Wisconsin (Madison).....	130
Price, Paxton P.; State librarian, Missouri State Library (Jefferson City).....	104, 128
Pullen, William R.; chairman, public documents committee, American Library Association, Georgia State College of Business Administration (Atlanta).....	124
Scott, John E.; president, West Virginia Library Association.....	132
Exhibit 3.—"The Federal Depository System: A Proposal for Change," by Clifton Brock, University of North Carolina Library (Chapel Hill).....	133
Exhibit 4.—List of designated depository libraries.....	147
Exhibit 5.—A study of proposed legislation requiring distribution to depository libraries of Government publications produced other than in the Government Printing Office plus a proposal for implementation, Civil Service Commission, financial management intern program (project thesis of Ralph K. Skinner).....	167

Exhibit 6.—Materials utilized by the Superintendent of Documents in the administration of the depository library system:	
(a) Acceptance of designation as a depository for U.S. Government publications-----	Page 183
(b) Statement to accompany acceptance of designation as a depository library-----	184
(c) Cumulative Instructions to Depository Libraries, 1955 edition--	184
(d) List of classes of U.S. Government publications available for selection by depository libraries-----	192
(e) Sample item card-----	228
(f) Daily depository shipping list-----	229
(g) Survey-----	231
(h) Investigation of condition of depository libraries-----	233
Exhibit 7.—Statutory provisions relating to Government depository libraries-----	239



## DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

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THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1962

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m., in room 301, Old Senate Office Building, Senator B. Everett Jordan presiding. Present: Senator Jordan (chairman).

Also present: Gordon F. Harrison, chief clerk and counsel; John P. Coder, printing and editorial assistant; and Hildreth Sharp, clerical assistant.

Senator JORDAN. The subcommittee will come to order.

These hearings by the Subcommittee on the Library of the Committee on Rules and Administration, scheduled for today and tomorrow, March 15 and 16, are for the consideration of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141, the so-called depository library bills. The other members of the subcommittee are Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen. It is my understanding that they will participate in these hearings when and if their busy schedules permit.

You will appreciate, I am sure, that I am somewhat awed by the prospect of serving as chairman of a subcommittee whose only other members are the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader.

S. 2029 was introduced by Senator Frank J. Lausche on June 7, 1961, and the same date referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. H.R. 8141, authored by Congressman Wayne L. Hays, was passed by the House of Representatives on August 22, 1961, and referred to this committee the following day. Similar bills sponsored by Mr. Hays were passed by the House in the 85th Congress (H.R. 13140) and the 86th Congress (H.R. 519), neither of which was acted upon by the Senate.

The two bills before us today are, with the exception of certain minor perfecting changes incorporated in H.R. 8141, identical in text and in purpose. Without objection, the texts of those bills will be inserted in the record of these hearings at the conclusion of my statement. Henceforth in this statement for the purposes of simplification any general reference to "the bill" will mean either S. 2029 or H.R. 8141.

A brief description of the depository library system and the changes therein contemplated by the bill before us are as follows:

The depository library system is a long-established cooperative program between the Federal Government and designated major libraries throughout the United States under which certain classes of Government publications are supplied free of cost (except postage) to those libraries for the purpose of making such publications more

readily accessible to the American public. The program is administered by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, a major division of the Government Printing Office.

There are at present 594 designated depositories. The principal categories of designations are as follows:

1. All State libraries;
2. All land-grant college libraries;
3. Executive department libraries;
4. Service Academy libraries; and
5. Congressionally designated libraries:
  - (a) One for each Senator within his State, and
  - (b) One for each House Member within his congressional district.

The majority of authorized designations have long since been made. There are still available, however, 118 congressional designations which could be made under the present law, 106 by Members of the House of Representatives and 12 by Members of the Senate. According to our information Senatorial designations are available to the following:

Senator Ernest Gruening, of Alaska,  
 Senator J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware,  
 Senator Hiram L. Fong, of Hawaii,  
 Senator Oren E. Long, of Hawaii,  
 Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa,  
 Senator John Stennis, of Mississippi,  
 Senator Alan Bible, of Nevada,  
 Senator Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., of New Hampshire,  
 Senator Frank J. Lausche, of Ohio,  
 Senator Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina,  
 Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont, and  
 Senator J. J. Hickey, of Wyoming.

Without objection, I will insert in the record at this point a tabulation of those available congressional designations, compiled from information supplied by the Superintendent of Documents.

(The tabulation referred to is as follows:)

*Depository library vacancies, by State and district, as of Mar. 5, 1962*

[Information supplied by the Superintendent of Documents]

State	Total	Members of the Senate		Members of the House	
		Classes of Senators	Total	Congressional districts	Total
Alabama	3			3, 5, 7	3
Alaska	2	Class 3	1	At large	1
Arizona	1			2	1
Arkansas	1			2	1
California	4			9, 22, 23, 26	4
Colorado					
Connecticut	2			At large, 5	2
Delaware	2	Class 2	1	At large	1
Florida	2			6, 8	2
Georgia	5			2, 3, 4, 7, 10	5
Hawaii	3	Class 1, class 3	2	At large	1
Idaho					
Illinois	7			4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 23	7
Indiana					
Iowa	2	Class 3	1	6	1
Kansas	1			5	1
Kentucky	1			6	1
Louisiana	1			1	1
Maine					
Maryland	3			3, 5, 7	3
Massachusetts	5			3, 6, 8, 12, 13	5
Michigan	2			1, 14	2
Minnesota					
Mississippi	4	Class 1	1	3, 4, 5	3
Missouri	2			1, 11	2
Montana	1			1	1
Nebraska					
Nevada	1	Class 3	1		
New Hampshire	2	Class 2	1	1	1
New Jersey	4			7, 8, 12, 14	4
New Mexico					
New York	14			2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 40, 42	14
North Carolina	4			3, 4, 8, 11	4
North Dakota					
Ohio	4	Class 3	1	1, 21, 23	3
Oklahoma	1			2	1
Oregon					
Pennsylvania	13			1, 5, 6, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30	13
Rhode Island	1			1	1
South Carolina	5	Class 3	1	2, 3, 4, 6	4
South Dakota					
Tennessee	2			2, 7	2
Texas	4			1, 6, 8, 21	4
Utah					
Vermont	1	Class 3	1		
Virginia	2			1, 5	2
Washington	2			1, 3 <sup>1</sup>	2
West Virginia	2			5, 6	2
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	2	Class 2	1	At large	1

<sup>1</sup> Library in process of being designated.

Total depository-library designations presently available to—

Members of the Senate	12
Members of the House	106
Total available congressional designations	118

Senator JORDAN. Theoretically under the present law the congressionally designated depositories within a State would equal the total number of its congressional delegation (Senators plus Representatives). Redistricting within States over a long period, however, has resulted in certain congressional districts having two or more depositories while other districts have lost the privilege of any.

The proposal before us would increase the maximum to two congressionally designated depositories for each district, and provide that the additional designations resulting thereby be made by Members of the House representing those districts. In the course

of these hearings the subcommittee wishes to determine the total number of additional depositories which could be authorized, and of that maximum the number which probably would be established in the near future.

I wish to emphasize and make perfectly clear that the designations presently available to 12 Members of the Senate would cease to exist. Senators would participate in the new program to the limited extent of naming regional depositories from existing depositories within their States.

In other words, if this bill is passed and becomes law, all these available Senatorial designations would cease to exist. I think the Senators should know that.

Several questions face the subcommittee in respect to the proposed formula:

1. If there is a need for additional depositories, why are the available 118 designations still vacant?

2. Are the judgments that the new formula would result in a modest increase of from 100 to 150 on a sound basis?

3. Should the bill be amended to enable Members of the Senate also to designate new depositories, a privilege they had and a few still have under the present law?

Another important aspect of the bill before us relates to the classes of Government publications available to depository libraries. Under the present law they may select only from documents printed at the Government Printing Office. This bill would extend the depositories' selective privilege to include Government publications printed by Government departments and agencies in their subsidiary printing plants. Questions concerning that provision are:

1. What percentage of non-GPO-printed material would fall within the categories—

(a) Required for official use only,

(b) Required for strictly administrative or operational purposes, and

(c) Classified for reasons of national security, and thus be unavailable to depositories?

2. Should the cost for supplying non-GPO-printed material be borne by the issuing agencies, as proposed in the bill, or should a single appropriation be made to the Superintendent of Documents to accommodate the entire expanded program?

The present law provides that the libraries of the executive departments shall be constituted as depositories. The bill before us would permit a depository library within each independent agency and within each major bureau or division of those departments and independent agencies. Questions which arise in respect to these provisions are:

1. How many depositories would thereunder result in the Federal Government?

2. Who would resolve any difference of interpretation between the Superintendent of Documents and the head of a department or agency as to what would constitute a major bureau or division within that department or agency for the purposes of designation?

3. Is it necessary that Government agencies have this ready access to the publications of all other Government agencies?

Another provision of the bill would authorize the establishment of a maximum of two regional depositories within each State for the acqui-

sition and permanent retention of all available Government documents. By this means regular depositories within the areas so served could be more selective in their choice of publications and discard unneeded items after 5 years.

The regional depositories would have the additional privilege of requesting and receiving from the Superintendent of Documents microfacsimile copies of any documents he—

determines to be suitable for such form of reproduction and which can be furnished by him within the limit of available appropriations.

This specific provision raises certain important questions:

1. While admitting that microreproduction is an extremely useful device for conserving shelf space—a problem in all libraries, should the Government subsidize this project for the benefit of this group of libraries, and while so doing probably be in competition with private concerns already supplying this service?

2. If subsidy for this purpose be desirable or necessary, should it be implemented by this bill, or would it more properly be accomplished by inclusion in a general library services bill?

3. If it is established that the Government should supply gratis microfacsimile copies of publications to regional depository libraries, would the Superintendent of Documents be the logical official to administer this phase of the program, or would the Librarian of Congress be a more appropriate official for this purpose, since the Library of Congress already has certain of the required facilities, has had considerable experience with the processes involved, and is presently in cooperation with private enterprise producing microfacsimiles of Government documents for sale to libraries at a minimum cost?

4. Would not practically all Government publications be suitable for microreproduction and have to be made available to regional depositories under the terms of this bill?

5. Has the library profession as a whole accepted any particular method of microreproduction as standard for their purposes?

While the purposes of this bill are fairly clear and generally commendable, it is apparent that the accomplishment of those purposes would not be a simple matter. In this short statement I have pointed out certain of the problems for which the subcommittee, with the assistance of a distinguished group of witnesses, will attempt to supply some answers.

A very important consideration which I have not yet mentioned is the cost of this proposed revision of the depository library system. Due to certain aspects of the bill which are difficult to reduce to facts and figures, it may be necessary for the subcommittee to consider this proposal to a considerable degree on the basis of its merits and the principles involved.

It is the subcommittee's hope, however, that with the kind cooperation of the Superintendent of Documents and other agencies involved, a fairly reliable statement of the projected costs can be arrived at for presentation to the full committee and the Senate.

Without objection, I will now order inserted at appropriate places in the record of these hearings all reports, communications, and other materials pertinent to this inquiry which have been received by the subcommittee.

Before calling upon our first witness, Senator Frank J. Lausche, the sponsor of S. 2029, I would like to welcome all in attendance at this hearing and to express the subcommittee's gratitude to all witnesses for making the necessary arrangements to appear.

(The texts of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 are as follows:)

87TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## S. 2029

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7, 1961

Mr. LAUSCHE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

### A BILL

To revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Depository Library Act of 1961".*

The term "Government publication" as used in this Act and the amendments made by it means informational matter which is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law.

Government publications, except those determined by their issuing components to be required for official use only or those required for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security, shall be made available to depository libraries through the facilities of the Superintendent of Documents for public information. Each component of the Government shall furnish the Superintendent of Documents a list of publications, except those required for official use only or those required for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security, which it issued during the previous month that were obtained from sources other than the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 2. Section 501 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (March 1, 1907, ch. 2284, sec. 4, 34 Stat. 1014; 44 U.S.C. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 501. The Government publications, which may be selected from lists prepared by the Superintendent of Documents and when requested from him, shall be distributed to depository libraries specifically designated by law and to such libraries as may have been designated by each of the Senators from the several States, respectively, and as have been or shall be designated by the Representatives in Congress from each congressional district and at large and by the Delegate from each Territory, or the Resident Commissioner from each Commonwealth: *Provided*, That additional libraries within areas served by Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners may be designated by them to receive Government publications to the extent that a total of not more than two such libraries, other than those specifically designated by law, which are qualified to fulfill minimum requirements as provided by law for depository libraries, may be designated within each area; however, before any additional library within a congressional district, Territory, or Commonwealth shall be designated as a depository for Government publications, the head of that library shall furnish his Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner with justification of the necessity for the additional designation. This justification, which shall also include a certification as to the need for the additional depository library designation, shall be signed by the head of every existing depository library within the congressional district, Territory, or Commonwealth or by the head of the library authority of the State, Territory, or Commonwealth within which the additional depository library is to be located. The justification for additional depository library designations shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Documents by the Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner."

SEC. 3. Section 502 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (January 12, 1895, ch. 23, secs. 53 and 61, 28 Stat. 608 and 610; 44 U.S.C. 83), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 502. The Superintendent of Documents shall currently issue a classified list of Government publications in suitable form, containing annotations of contents and listed by item identification numbers in such manner as to facilitate the selection of only those publications which may be needed by designated depository libraries. The selected publications shall be distributed to depository libraries in accordance with regulations issued by the Superintendent of Documents, so long as they fulfill the conditions provided by law."

SEC. 4. Section 5 of the Act of June 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 75, ch. 3; 44 U.S.C. 84), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The designation of a library to replace any one of not more than two depository libraries, other than those specifically designated by law, within a congressional district, Territory, or Commonwealth may be made only when the library to be replaced shall cease to exist, when the library voluntarily relinquishes its depository status, or when the Superintendent of Documents determines that it no longer fulfills the conditions provided by law for depository libraries."

SEC. 5. Section 4 of the Act of March 1, 1907, as amended (34 Stat. 1014, ch. 2284, and 52 Stat. 1206, ch. 708; 44 U.S.C. 85), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, the components of the Government which order the printing of publications shall either increase or decrease the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depository libraries and State and Territorial libraries so that the number of copies delivered to the Superintendent of Documents shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list: *Provided*, That the number thus delivered shall at no time exceed the number authorized under existing statute: *Provided further*, That such copies of publications which are furnished the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depository libraries shall include the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives; all publications, not confidential in character, printed upon the requisition of any congressional committee; all Senate and House public bills and resolutions; and all reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions; but shall not include so-called cooperative publications which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining.

"The Superintendent of Documents shall currently inform the components of the Government which order the printing of publications as to the number of copies of their publications required for distribution to depository libraries. The cost of printing and binding those publications which are distributed to depository libraries, when obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, shall be borne by components of the Government responsible for their issuance; those requisitioned from the Government Printing Office shall be charged to appropriations provided the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose.

"All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories to receive Government publications subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws."

SEC. 6. Section 70 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 612, ch. 23; 44 U.S.C. 86), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 70. Each library which may hereafter be designated by Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners as a depository of Government publications shall be able to provide custody and service for depository materials and be located in an area where it can best serve the public need, and shall be located within an area not already adequately served by existing depository libraries. The Superintendent of Documents shall receive reports from designated depository libraries at least every two years concerning the condition of each and shall make firsthand investigation of conditions for which need is indicated; the results of such investigations shall be included in his annual report. Whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library is below ten thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained so as to be accessible to the public, or that the Government publications which have been furnished the library have not been properly maintained, he shall delete the library from the list of depository libraries if the library fails to correct the unsatisfactory conditions within six months. The Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner in whose area the library is located shall be notified and shall then be authorized to designate another library within the area served by him, which shall meet the conditions herein required, but which shall not be in excess of the number of depository libraries authorized by law within each district, Territory, or Commonwealth."

SEC. 7. Section 98 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 624, ch. 23; 44 U.S.C. 87), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 98. The libraries of the executive departments, of the United States Military Academy, and United States Naval Academy are constituted designated depositories of Government publications. A depository library within each independent agency may be designated upon certification of need by the head of the independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents. Additional depository libraries within executive departments and independent agencies may be designated to receive Government publications to the extent that the number so designated shall not exceed the number of major bureaus or divisions of such departments and independent agencies. These designations shall be made only after certification by the head of each executive department or independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents as to the justifiable need for additional depository libraries. Depository libraries within executive departments and independent agencies are authorized to dispose of unwanted Government publications after first offering them to the Library of Congress and the National Archives."

SEC. 8. Section 74 of the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (28 Stat. 620, ch. 23; and sec. 11, 49 Stat. 1552, ch. 630; 44 U.S.C. 92), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 74. All Government publications of a permanent nature which are furnished by authority of law to officers (except Members of Congress) of the United States Government, for their official use, shall be stamped 'Property of the United States Government', and shall be preserved by such officers and by them delivered to their successors in office as a part of the property appertaining to the office. Government publications which are furnished to depository libraries shall be made available for the free use of the general public, and may be disposed of by depository libraries after retention for a minimum period of five years, and in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Depository Library Act of 1961, if the depository library is served by a regional depository library. When the depository libraries are not served by a regional depository library, or if they are regional depository libraries themselves, the Government publications, except superseded publications or those issued later in bound form which may be discarded as authorized by the Superintendent of Documents, shall be retained permanently in either printed form or in microfacsimile form."

SEC. 9. Not to exceed two depository libraries in each State, territory, and Commonwealth, may be designated as herein provided to be regional depositories, and as such shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, receive from the Superintendent of Documents copies of all new and revised Government publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries; and in addition shall be entitled to receive a microfacsimile copy of these Government publications which the Superintendent of Documents determines to be suitable for such form of reproduction and which can be furnished by him within the limit of available appropriations. Designation of regional depository libraries may be made by a Senator, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner within the areas served by them, after approval by the head of the library authority of the State, Territory, or Commonwealth, who shall first ascertain from the head of the library to be so designated that the library will, in addition to fulfilling the requirements for depository libraries, retain at least one copy of all Government publications, either in printed or microfacsimile form (except those authorized to be discarded by the Superintendent of Documents); and within the region served will provide inter-library loan, reference service, and assistance for depository libraries in the disposal of unwanted Government publications as herein provided. The agreement to function as a regional depository library shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Documents by the Senator, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner when designation is made.

The libraries designated as regional depositories shall be authorized to permit depository libraries, within the areas served by them, to dispose of Government publications which they have retained for at least five years after first offering them to other depository libraries within their area, then to other libraries, and then if not wanted to discard.

87TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 8141

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 23, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

## AN ACT

To revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Depository Library Act of 1961".*

The term "Government publication" as used in this Act and the amendments made by it means informational matter which is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law.

Government publications, except those determined by their issuing components to be required for official use only or those required for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security, shall be made available to depository libraries through the facilities of the Superintendent of Documents for public information. Each component of the Government shall furnish the Superintendent of Documents a list of publications, except those required for official use only or those required for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security, which it issued during the previous month that were obtained from sources other than the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 2. That section 501 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (March 1, 1907, ch. 2284, sec. 4, 34 Stat. 1014; 44 U.S.C. 82), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 501. The Government publications, which may be selected from lists prepared by the Superintendent of Documents and when requested from him, shall be distributed to depository libraries specifically designated by law and to such libraries as may have been designated by each of the Senators from the several States, respectively, and as have been or shall be designated by the Representatives in Congress from each congressional district and at large, and by the Delegate from each Territory, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That additional libraries within areas served by Representatives or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico may be designated by them to receive Government publications to the extent that a total of not more than two such libraries, other than those specifically designated by law, which are qualified to fulfill minimum requirements as provided by law for depository libraries, may be designated within each area; however, before any additional library within a congressional district or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be designated as a depository for Government publications, the head of that library shall furnish his Representative or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as the case may be, with justification of the necessity for the additional designation. This justification, which shall also include a certification as to the need for the additional depository library designation, shall be signed by the head of every existing depository library within the congressional district or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or by the head of the library authority of the State or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, within which the additional depository library is to be located. The justification for additional depository library designations shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Documents by the Representative or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, as the case may be."

SEC. 3. That section 502 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (January 12, 1895, ch. 23, secs. 53 and 61, 28 Stat. 608 and 610; 44 U.S.C. 83), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 502. The Superintendent of Documents shall currently issue a classified list of Government publications in suitable form, containing annotations of contents and listed by item identification numbers in such manner as to facilitate the selection of only those publications which may be needed by designated depository libraries. The selected publications shall be distributed to depository libraries in accordance with regulations issued by the Superintendent of Documents, so long as they fulfill the conditions provided by law."

SEC. 4. That section 5 of the Act of June 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 75, ch. 3; 44 U.S.C. 84), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The designation of a library to replace any one of not more than two depository libraries, other than those specifically designated by law, within a congressional district or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may be made only when the library to be replaced shall cease to exist, when the library voluntarily relinquishes its depository status, or when the Superintendent of Documents determines that it no longer fulfills the conditions provided by law for depository libraries."

SEC. 5. That section 4 of the Act of March 1, 1907, as amended (34 Stat. 1014, ch. 2284, and 52 Stat. 1206, ch. 708; 44 U.S.C. 85), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, the components of the Government which order the printing of publications shall either increase or decrease the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depository libraries and State libraries so that the number of copies delivered to the Superintendent of Documents shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list: *Provided*, That the number thus delivered shall at no time exceed the number authorized under existing statute: *Provided further*, That such copies of publications which are furnished the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depository libraries shall include the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives; all publications, not confidential in character, printed upon the requisition of any congressional committee; all Senate and House public bills and resolutions; and all reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions; but shall not include so-called cooperative publications which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining.

"The Superintendent of Documents shall currently inform the components of the Government which order the printing of publications as to the number of copies of their publications required for distribution to depository libraries. The cost of printing and binding those publications which are distributed to depository libraries, when obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, shall be borne by components of the Government responsible for their issuance; those requisitioned from the Government Printing Office shall be charged to appropriations provided the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose.

"All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories to receive Government publications subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws."

SEC. 6. That section 70 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 612, ch. 23; 44 U.S.C. 86), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 70. Each library which may hereafter be designated by Representatives or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico as a depository of Government publications shall be able to provide custody and service for depository materials and be located in an area where it can best serve the public need, and shall be located within an area not already adequately served by existing depository libraries. The Superintendent of Documents shall receive reports from designated depository libraries at least every two years concerning the condition of each and shall make firsthand investigation of conditions for which need is indicated; the results of such investigations shall be included in his annual report. Whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library is below ten thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained so as to be accessible to the public, or that the Government publications which have been furnished the library have not been properly maintained, he shall delete the library from the list of depository libraries if the library fails to correct the unsatisfactory conditions within six months. The Representative or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in whose area the library is located shall be notified and shall then be authorized to designate another library within the area served by him, which shall meet the conditions herein required, but which shall not be in excess of the number of depository libraries authorized by law within each district or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

SEC. 7. That section 98 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 624, ch. 23; 44 U.S.C. 87), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 98. The libraries of the executive departments, of the United States Military Academy, of the United States Naval Academy, and of the United States Air Force Academy are constituted designated depositories of Government publication. A depository library within each independent agency may be designated upon certification of need by the head of the independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents. Additional depository libraries within

executive departments and independent agencies may be designated to receive Government publications to the extent that the number so designated shall not exceed the number of major bureaus or divisions of such departments and independent agencies. These designations shall be made only after certification by the head of each executive department or independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents as to the justifiable need for additional depository libraries. Depository libraries within executive departments and independent agencies are authorized to dispose of unwanted Government publications after first offering them to the Library of Congress and the National Archives."

Sec. 8. That section 74 of the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (28 Stat. 620, ch. 23; and sec. 11, 49 Stat. 1552, ch. 630; 44 U.S.C. 92), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 74. All Government publications of a permanent nature which are furnished by authority of law to officers (except Members of Congress) of the United States Government, for their official use, shall be stamped 'Property of the United States Government', and shall be preserved by such officers and by them delivered to their successors in office as a part of the property appertaining to the office. Government publications which are furnished to depository libraries shall be made available for the free use of the general public, and may be disposed of by depository libraries after retention for a minimum period of five years, and in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Depository Library Act of 1961, if the depository library is served by a regional depository library. When the depository libraries are not served by a regional depository library, or if they are regional depository libraries themselves, the Government publications, except superseded publications or those issued later in bound form which may be discarded as authorized by the Superintendent of Documents shall be retained permanently in either printed form or in microfacsimile form."

Sec. 9. Not to exceed two depository libraries in each State and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may be designated as herein provided to be regional depositories, and as such shall receive from the Superintendent of Documents copies of all new and revised Government publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries; and in addition shall be entitled to receive a microfacsimile copy of these Government publications which the Superintendent of Documents determines to be suitable for such form of reproduction and which can be furnished by him within the limit of available appropriations. Designation of regional depository libraries may be made by a Senator or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico within the areas served by them, after approval by the head of the library authority of the State or Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as the case may be, who shall first ascertain from the head of the library to be so designated that the library will, in addition to fulfilling the requirements for depository libraries, retain at least one copy of all Government publications, either in printed or microfacsimile form (except those authorized to be discarded by the Superintendent of Documents); and within the region served will provide interlibrary loan, reference service, and assistance for depository libraries in the disposal of unwanted Government publications as herein provided. The agreement to function as a regional depository library shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Documents by the Senator or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico when designation is made.

The libraries designated as regional depositories shall be authorized to permit depository libraries, within the areas served by them, to dispose of Government publications which they have retained for at least five years after first offering them to other depository libraries within their area, then to other libraries, and then if not wanted to discard.

Passed the House of Representatives August 22, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk*.

Senator JORDAN. Senator Lausche, who was scheduled to appear first this morning, has been unavoidably delayed.

We are delighted, however, to have Congressman Wayne L. Hays here, who is the author of the House bill. We welcome you this morning, sir, and will be glad to hear your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WAYNE L. HAYS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE 18TH DISTRICT OF OHIO; ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN F. HALEY, STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING**

Mr. HAYS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I feel certain that you will easily evaluate the depth of appreciation in my acceptance of your kind invitation to give expression of personal views on what I consider at least to be important legislation.

Back in 1956, when I was chairman of the House Special Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Paperwork our group was urged by many Members of Congress to study and evaluate the unsatisfactory arrangement then used to select depository libraries for Government publications. I was concerned to observe that the laws which governed the selection of these libraries were basically the same as those enacted almost 100 years before.

After due consideration and deliberation, it was decided that our staff would work out details in conjunction with the American Library Association's committee on public documents. A questionnaire was developed, and 1,193 were sent out—571 to then-existing depositories and 622 nondepositories.

The responses were most illuminating and gratifying. Printed reports by our committee are replete with these important findings. The returned questionnaires were evaluated through the splendid cooperation of Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, of the Duke University Library, and William R. Pullen, who at that time was head of the University of North Carolina Library. I would be remiss if I did not take a moment at this point to acknowledge the tremendous assistance furnished to our committee by these dedicated men—and the knowledgeable students who also helped in this great project. You will hear from Dr. Powell during your sessions, and appreciate his important contribution as we did in the formative stages.

With this fine evaluation, we were then ready to conduct our nationwide hearings. We met with educators and librarians in the key cities of Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, and concluded in Washington, D.C. And I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I was able personally to attend the hearings in San Francisco and Washington. Other members of the subcommittee conducted the hearings in other cities. And we gave the librarians in these areas of the United States an opportunity to come in and be heard. Advance notice was given so that all who wished to be heard in the environs of those cities could also present their views. These hearings show that many responded.

Our printed record points up the immensity of this project, and from all data received was drawn the first bill which passed the House late in the 85th Congress.

We realized that no leadtime was furnished for the Senate committee to give due consideration to the measure. The identical bill was again passed by the House early in the 86th Congress. While there was a great deal of communication between your committee and mine, we somehow failed to compromise some technical areas of disagreement. Our committee believed that it had done all that could

be done in the development of needed information to proceed toward some instrument with which we could agree. Again, we left the burden of procedure on these fine people in the library and educational fields to work at the invitation of your committee in order to bring about a proposal that would find a climate of agreement.

I am delighted to be present at this furthest point of progress since the inception of the proposal. Your distinguished committee has on its list of witnesses the names of many that we recognize as the true pioneers in this attempted overhaul of such an antiquated statute. My feelings are known. I now conclude by again thanking you very much for the opportunity to give expression to my views—and kindly permit me to leave with one important thought. The House Members are not standing pat in this legislation. Amendments and changes may be desired. My feeling is that a start has to be made to bring some 1962 thinking to this outmoded statute. If it is the considered judgment of the Senate body that alterations are indicated, we will not be adamant. Our purpose and desire is to make a realistic beginning. If the amending process returns the bill to the House with changes that embrace the desirable objective of depository expansion, and bring to our vast need-to-know public accessibility to Federal documents, I will do all in my power to work out indicated compromises so that we can bring this badly needed legislation to the final enactment. Thank you very much.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, you mentioned the fact that, I think you said, 116 designations in any case have not been made. Senator JORDAN. 118.

Mr. HAYS. I think this is important, to have this brought out, and I think it indicates something that the record ought to show at an early date. I believe that in many, many cases, and certainly in my own case I won't make another designation because there is no necessity for it. But the fact remains that there is a necessity for additional designations in certain areas of the United States.

This matter was first brought to my attention, I might say, by the Kent State University, a university in my own State, which has a representative here who can speak for the university. But this university is a relatively new one. It has been a fast growing university. I do not know the exact enrollment at the moment—

Mr. NICHOLSON. 13,000.

Mr. HAYS. 13,000. I was going to say 10,000. It has grown even more since I communicated with it.

They are not designated. In the same congressional district there is a small college which has been designated for many, many years, which has a student body of, what, about 600?

Mr. NICHOLSON. About 600 students.

Mr. HAYS. Now this is the kind of situation we had hoped to be able to cure. I have no personal interest in it as it might affect my constituency. There is one library in my district designated. It happens to be in the same city as the only college in the district and they work together. There is no reason for another designation. I think you will find that many Congressmen will not wish to designate an additional depository library. As a matter of fact, I might say that my own guess is, and I think this is pretty well founded from the long hearings and study we have had on the setting up of the regional depositories, that you may find in the long run this might even save

the Government money. You find that many of these libraries do not want to take all these documents, and if there is a regional depository available to which they can turn for reference that they won't take many of them.

I thought it was important to bring out the fact there are these designations available, but they are not always in the places where they are needed. They are in places where they are not needed. And I realize this bill will create additional ones that are not needed, but I think it is testimony, to the good sense of the members, that they do not designate if they are not needed—and 118 of them have not been made.

And again I reiterate that in my own case, I won't use the additional designation, and I am sure there are many who will not. But in the case of new institutions, rapidly growing institutions, certainly they may need to do it. I have a branch college being established in my district. The day may come when they will need a designation. They do not at the moment. But if they did, I would not hesitate to use it. However, at the moment I can honestly say, Mr. Chairman, that I would not use it, and I imagine many others would not use theirs. But certainly a lot of people who need it would use it.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hays. I know that you deserve a great deal of credit for bringing the bill up to the place where it is now. There is no doubt that it was primarily due to your efforts that H.R. 8141 was passed by the House. I regret that the pressure of other business has delayed Senate consideration of this worthy proposal.

Mr. HAYS. I know the pressures you are under. Actually, we have gotten it through three times over there and the last two times there was no discussion because the membership was convinced that it was necessary. And I think this last time we almost passed it by unanimous consent.

Senator JORDAN. You already have answered one of the questions I had in mind to ask you. Available statistics indicate that under this bill there could be 499 additional depository libraries established by congressional designation. You pretty well answered that question with your statement that probably a considerable number of designations authorized by the bill would not be utilized.

I know, as I said in my opening statement, that due to the redistricting in several States, some congressional districts have two or more depositories, while other districts have none. Right in the city of Charlotte, for instance, as Dr. Powell knows, Queens College is a depository while the city of Charlotte, which has a much larger library, is very anxious to become one. It would probably serve more people, but under the present law cannot receive depository status.

Likewise, I can sympathize with the situation of the small institution that you spoke of. We do not want to deny depository status to smaller institutions which need it and want it, but there are other perhaps even more deserving institutions which should have the opportunity of becoming depository libraries. Another question, Mr. Hays: Is it your opinion that if these regional libraries were established as contemplated under this bill, this would relieve a lot of the present depositories of a great many documents that they do not need and do not want and which they have to keep now under the present law?

Mr. HAYS. I do, Mr. Chairman. I think one of the best features of this bill is for the first time it would give some relief to the storing of documents which have become outmoded and useless. There is nothing, as I understand it, in the present law which permits any library to ever dispose of any of this material. And we did provide a disposal procedure in here. I think it would give relief.

Senator JORDAN. Well I am sure, as we all know, that over the many, many years these libraries have been in existence they have accumulated documents that are completely obsolete, but they have to keep them. And that takes floor space and shelf space, which is expensive.

Mr. HAYS. I might say, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the gentleman with me is Mr. Haley, who is the staff director of the Joint Committee on Printing, and who was the staff director of the old committee on paperwork that I headed, and he is very knowledgeable on this. I took the liberty of bringing him along in case you asked me some technical questions that I did not have the answers to. He works in the field of printing and paperwork all the time.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Haley, we are glad to have you with us.

Mr. HALEY. Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. Do you have anything that you would like to add?

Mr. HALEY. No, sir. I think the chairman ably and succinctly presented the case as we all understand it.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Hays, this bill also contemplates microreproduction of documents for regional depositories. Do you think that the Government ought to subsidize this. You know it is an expensive process.

Mr. HAYS. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is a very debatable question. I might say that I am not adamantly wedded to this. I did think at the time, and I still do—I have not changed my mind—that if microreproduction is to be useful, that the Government will have to do it. And again you get into the realm of intangibles as I see it. I do not know exactly how much this would cost the Government. On the other hand, I do not know how many millions of dollars, or thousands of dollars—perhaps I ought to more carefully phrase that—it is costing these libraries to provide shelf space for documents which are not microfilmed. And while this is not a saving to the Federal Government, it is a saving somewhere.

I know the library of my own university, Ohio State, has been enlarged twice since I left the school, which does not seem as long as it has been, but it is long enough, I suppose. [Laughter.]

And I understand there is a proposal to enlarge it again. And this costs the taxpayer, somewhere, a lot of money. It was our thinking that while this might cost the Federal Government some money, on the other hand, it would save some money somewhere else along the line. And I say, we are not adamant about it, but that is the way we felt about it when we drew up the bill.

Senator JORDAN. Would it be your judgment—and I am asking these questions because I know you have given this entire subject a lot of thought—that the Superintendent of Documents should do this work, or should the Librarian of Congress do it? You know he is now engaged in microreproduction to a degree and has some facilities for doing it.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Haley made a study of that at the time. I do not recall what the findings were.

Mr. HALEY. The subsequent action by the Library, sir, now points up clearly that microfacsimile would be done better in Dr. Mumford's area.

I have a copy of this book on a card done by Eastman Kodak. That whole book was microfilmed. It is put in the finder, and you adjust by a simple little chart up here to the page. And the strides being made in the Library of Congress would well warrant that if microfilm copies will come into being to save shelfage in libraries, this would better come from that area than the Superintendent of Documents as we first believed.

They are equipped, they have studies going, plus working with all these great areas in the Rochester section. And I do not know how that would be written, but that would be our considered judgment, the Librarian of Congress.

Senator JORDAN. Have you made any studies as to how many additional depository libraries might result in the different agencies of Government if this bill is enacted? You could end up with a great many of them under a liberal interpretation of what constitutes a major bureau of a department or agency for the purposes of additional designations within the Government itself.

Mr. HAYS. I believe our first study, Mr. Chairman, indicated about 110. I see no way to give you a firm and final answer on it, but this is an educated guess based on our questionnaire and on the questioning of a great many Members of the House.

Senator JORDAN. 110 additional Federal agencies or bureaus would come under this?

Mr. HAYS. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. The reason I am asking these questions is because the number of additional libraries created would be a most important factor in determining the cost of this program.

Mr. HAYS. I think you can appreciate, Mr. Chairman, there have been many institutions in the last hundred years which have sprung up from nowhere. There were not even any of them established, and now we have large numbers of students who just do not have access to this service. And this is the thing we are trying to take care of.

As I said in my prepared statement, we are not adamant about it and if you, in your wisdom, come up with some better solutions to the problem, I think you will find in a conference that we will be very easy to get along with. If you can convince us that your new ideas will work, I think we will buy them.

Senator JORDAN. We are seeking information now to enable us to piece together a bill that this committee can report out and that the Senate will pass.

Mr. HALEY. Senator, I understand Paul Howard will make an appearance during these sessions. We worked with him, and I think Paul is one of the more knowledgeable. After Mr. Howard's statement—and I am very anxious to hear what he has to say about departmental libraries—with your permission, could we give answers as, say, a supplemental statement to that?

Senator JORDAN. You certainly may.

Mr. HALEY. We will have to see what Paul Howard has to say.

Senator JORDAN. We will be glad to have any testimony or additional information that pertains to this bill and that will be helpful.

You know, under present law the Naval Academy, the Military Academy, and the Air Force Academy are designated depository libraries. Also the Coast Guard Academy is, but the Merchant Marine Academy is not. Do you think this should be designated also?

Mr. HAYS. We would have no objection if it were named. However, under the bill we believe the Secretary of Commerce would have the power to designate that if he thought that were necessary. But if the Senate committee cares to put it in by name, certainly it would be all right with us.

Mr. HALEY. Senator, we had that bill before us to make the Merchant Marine one, in the 86th Congress. The language in section 7 clearly would permit in this case Secretary Hodges to appoint—

Mr. HAYS. It is on page 8:

\* \* \* certification by the head of each executive department or independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents as to the justifiable need for additional depository libraries.

And we think that he could do it. But, as I say, we have no objection to having it in by name.

Senator JORDAN. This bill also contemplates going outside the regular Government Printing Office to make additional publications available to depositories.

Mr. HAYS. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Do you have any idea how much extra material might be involved?

Mr. HAYS. We think, Mr. Chairman, it would involve only a relatively small amount because under the procedure set out, these people have a much better chance to designate what they want and be more selective about it. While there would be some selection outside the Government Printing Office, we think there would be a great deal of Government printing material which would not be selected. And probably the two might very well balance each other out.

In other words, there is much more selectivity and we think a much better chance to find out what they are getting than there is under the present system.

Many universities, I think, just order en masse because they have no real way of knowing what is in the documents. And many times once they get them, they do not really want them or do not really need them.

Mr. HALEY. Senator, if I may, at present work contracted out of the Government Printing Office to commercial printers and work produced in GPO field plants still has the aegis of the Government Printing Office on it. The end product must, of necessity, come back and go through the Superintendent of Documents. You do not lose anything by the contracting process.

The GPO is not big enough to do the whole broad complex of Federal printing so it, as we call it, "farms it out," but copies come back for Federal depository purposes.

I think that was the purport of your question, wasn't it?

Senator JORDAN. They are not available now to the libraries, are they?

Mr. HALEY. Yes; the Superintendent of Documents—

Mr. HAYS. I think he is talking about printing by the agencies.

Mr. HALEY. Oh, no.

Senator JORDAN. Under this bill certain classes of non-GPO-printed documents would for the first time be made available to depositories if they requested them. In other words, you could open up a whole new area of publications that might be requested, and thereby increase the cost of the program considerably.

Mr. HAYS. That is right.

Senator JORDAN. I wanted to get your thinking on that.

Now here is a technical question: In section 5, clause 3, of the bill a list of congressional publications available to depositories is stated. Included are—

all Senate and House public bills and resolutions; and all reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions.

Reports on public bills are not included in the list. Do you know why they were not included?

Mr. HAYS. Because copies required for depository libraries of House and Senate reports on public bills are provided for in section 131, title 44, United States Code. This section also provides for House and Senate document distribution to depository libraries.

Senator JORDAN. I thought there was some reason why you left it out.

Mr. HAYS. Yes, sir; I can understand why it would warrant some explanation.

Senator JORDAN. Another technical question: Section 5, clause 2, would provide that the number of documents sent by an agency to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries—

shall at no time exceed the number authorized under existing statute.

Since the enactment of the bill could roughly double the number of depositories making requests for publications, should not this provision state rather—

without regard to existing statutory limitations—

to enable agencies to continue their present distribution patterns without disruption?

Mr. HAYS. I would like to pass that question to Mr. Haley. He passes on all of these things in his position as staff director of the joint committee—subject to our approval.

Mr. HALEY. I rather guess that if they have to beef up the amount sent to the Superintendent of Documents, that they will be asking Congress for a little more money to provide it. They operate these programs, as they always tell us, on very narrow budgets. I do not see why that could not adjust if the size of the expansion so warrants the need for more copies.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Haley, let me ask you, couldn't the Joint Committee on Printing authorize an increase in the authorized number?

Mr. HALEY. No, sir. This increase in number of copies should be included in the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, if I could make a statement on this point—

Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. What we have in mind, as the chairman's question indicates, is that some agencies in the Government are limited by

statute as to the number of certain reports which can be printed. Some of those agencies have inquired of us: "What do we do if the libraries are asking us for, say, 1,000 copies and we already have a mailing list, that is a 'must' mailing list, of 4,500?"

Mr. HAYS. I see your point.

Mr. HARRISON. So you have no objection to amending the bill?

Mr. HAYS. No.

Mr. HALEY. I might say, we expanded the Government printing and binding regulations this year to effect an increase in the number of copies for free distribution to private organizations and individuals. But these copies, of course, have already been authorized by law.

Mr. HAYS. If you think it is necessary to amend the bill, I see no objection.

Senator JORDAN. This bill directs the Superintendent of Documents to issue currently a classified list of Government publications in suitable form.

Does not the Monthly Catalog with monthly and annual indexes already meet that requirement? If not, in what way could it be improved? You librarians could probably give a good answer to that.

Mr. HAYS. I think they would probably be able to answer that in detail. I would say from my experience in the hearings, that we felt the present list did not really give enough information about some documents so that librarians could determine whether they would be useful or not. These gentlemen can elaborate on that, but as I recall from our hearings some years ago, that was one of the chief complaints about the present list. And this is on the basis of my memory back over several years. But I believe that was it.

Senator JORDAN. Would the other witnesses like to testify on that point here while the question is under discussion?

Dr. POWELL. I think that is essentially correct, Mr. Chairman. The catalog would include these documents that you spoke of a moment ago that are now issued outside the Government Printing Office, and would also make annotations a little more meaningful and intelligible to the person who is going to check it, make it simpler to get the documents you really want.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Dr. Powell. Now, Mr. Hays, should the cost for supplying non-GPO-printed materials to depositories be borne by the issuing agencies, as proposed in the bill, or, as the Comptroller General suggests, should a single appropriation be made to the Superintendent of Documents to accommodate the entire expanded program?

Congressman, as you well know, most agencies look with apprehension at new programs they do not originate, but which would require them to seek additional funds from Congress to administer.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, if you are asking me that question, if the Comptroller General thinks that is the best way to do it, I would defer to his judgment because he is more competent in that field than I am.

Senator JORDAN. His word goes a long way in fiscal setups. I just thought you might have some thoughts on that.

Mr. HAYS. I am aware of his opinion on it. We did not have the benefit of that at the time the bill was drafted originally. And as I

say, if he thinks it could be better handled that way and it would be easier to keep track of, it is all right with us.

Senator JORDAN. Another question: In your opinion should the cost of items sent to depositories within the Federal Government—that is to Federal Government agencies—be charged to the appropriation of the Superintendent of Documents or be borne by the receiving agency

Mr. HAYS. I do not know that my opinion is worth any more than a single person's opinion, but I happen to believe it ought to be borne by the receiving agency. I think if they had to bear it, they might be a little more careful in what they order. If someone else is paying for it, I think they might order a lot of things they do not need and do not want and eventually would never use.

Senator JORDAN. That is a good answer to that question.

Mr. HALEY, do you have a comment on that?

Mr. HALEY. I am just thrilled with the answer.

Senator JORDAN. Well here is a question of course that I can ask, and this will be applicable to all the library witnesses here. I know you will say "No," but I would like to get your thoughts on it anyway. Under the present law you pay the postage on the documents you receive. This bill proposes that the Government pay it. Would it be such a great burden on you should the Government continue under this bill to require that you pay the postage?

Dr. POWELL. If I may speak for one institution, Mr. Chairman, I think this is such a small item that it would be simpler for the Government to bear the cost. It is not very much, about \$50 to \$75 per institution, for college libraries and more for the university libraries. But I would think that this is a legitimate charge, a charge that the Federal Government ought to be willing to bear. And if you place that against the clerical cost of keeping records—

Senator JORDAN. Under the present system it is costing about \$45,000.

Dr. POWELL. \$45,000, yes.

Senator JORDAN. There is some feeling—and I am just putting this out for information—that a depository library that is paying the transportation costs does not ask for a great many things that it really does not need, and that if the libraries were free of this small restraint they might become inordinate in their requests and unnecessarily increase the costs of the program.

Dr. POWELL. That is one thing. But we also have salaries to pay, and the cost of handling items not needed can mount up, too. I think we would be rather cautious about selecting documents—not just to avoid paying postage, but to avoid handling them. We try to select only what we really need. And the postage is an onerous bookkeeping job, it seems to me, for both the Government and the institution. It would be much simpler if the Government paid it. And it is not a big item.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Hays, was this discussed very much in your committee? It is really an important cost factor.

Mr. HAYS. This was discussed at length, Mr. Chairman, and there were pros and cons in the committee. We have no way of knowing how much this costs. Again this is an intangible item that you cannot very well tie down—how much clerical costs there are in computing the postage and collecting it and so on. And it seemed to

us that balancing one against the other, someone might save some money, someone else might put it out, but the total cost would probably not be very much different. I think that was our ultimate conclusion on it.

Senator JORDAN. In other words, your committee felt that we could probably do it without a great deal of additional expense?

Mr. HAYS. That is what we thought.

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to ask Mr. Haley a question. Do you have any information as to what percentage of Government publications is printed in GPO and what percentage of Government publications is printed elsewhere?

Mr. HALEY. I would rather give you that quite factually. The question could hardly be answered because we call the GPO the mother ship, and it does the big work, the big, long-run stuff. We would rather departments with captive plants take care of their small printing requirements. Hence, they would have more, and it would look awkward if the answer is, such as I know it will be, that about 60 to 65 percent is done inhouse, as we call it, in the departments, the GPO doing big and expensive publication work because it has the big press equipment and the big bindery equipment. So the answer would be that more are done outside of the GPO. But we have 352 field plants—

Mr. HAYS. I do not know whether this is pertinent or not, but I thought you might be interested to know that there are 352 field plants. I was not sure of the exact number. I know I was staggered when I first heard about it. And of course many of these field plants—I have only been in three or four of them although I have been on this committee for many years—do what they call house printing. For example, take the Armed Forces in Germany. They print all sorts of orders, sometimes on mimeograph, sometimes on offset. Sometimes they print division newspapers and things like that. Which, when you add it up, how much is done outside, how much is done in, this adds a great deal to the outside total. But these are not items that any of these universities would be ordering. So therefore the figure becomes one that you have to evaluate, knowing all the circumstances surrounding it.

Senator JORDAN. The reason we asked that question is because if you make all these additional publications available you just wonder how many libraries will start requesting, for example, the "Stars and Stripes" which I believe is printed in Paris.

Mr. HAYS. I believe it is private enterprise.

Mr. HALEY. It is private enterprise in a Government complex. It is what they call a self-sustaining member. It is not operated with appropriated funds. It can pay for itself with such little advertising and subscriptions.

Senator JORDAN. We do have some foreign printing plants, Government printing plants, included in that number you spoke of. I was astounded myself to find out how many we have scattered over the United States and parts of the world.

Mr. HAYS. It is an amazing number.

Senator JORDAN. You would open up a completely new field by this bill. If the depositories used this new privilege to a great extent, the cost could run very high.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to put in here some comment about why we did this. We did this because of publications in the scientific field, which the Government has gotten into, as you know, in a big way in the last 20 years. And we had no idea, and still have no idea, that they will be ordering all of these little "House" publications of the departments which have no general bearing, no general information that they would want. And should this develop into abuse, I think probably it could be handled either by amendment or perhaps by regulation from the Joint Committee on Printing. I do not think it will develop into an abuse, but I think the question being raised in the record is good enough to serve as a warning. Because certainly I would not be in favor of that kind of thing.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Sir, I am Roger McDonough, director of the State Library of New Jersey.

I would like to go along with what Congressman Hays and Dr. Powell have indicated, that I do not think our libraries are going to ask for things merely because they see them listed. We are all increasingly cost conscious. We are conscious of the cost of acquiring materials, the staff time involved, we are conscious of the cost of handling them. And this is very important to us.

Let me give an example, sir. We in the New Jersey State Library have long runs of State publications in the field of agriculture. Thirty miles away our land-grant college, Rutgers University, our State university, had a complete duplicate set of these materials. They use them every day and we use them only occasionally. We got rid of ours. We sent them back to the States of origin when they wanted them, or just sold them for wastepaper. And I think this is true for other libraries, sir.

Senator JORDAN. You would still be able to select what you wanted anyway. You would not send for things you did not want?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Precisely, sir. But so many new Government agencies are putting out materials that are terribly important for purposes of study and research that we ought to be able to select from those.

Senator JORDAN. I fully recognize that and appreciate it. Because as you said, Mr. Hays, these scientific papers that are being printed are tremendously important in the research field, and certainly many of them would have application and value outside of Government itself.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, the House is going into session at 11, and there will be a rollcall. I was wondering if you had any more questions?

Senator JORDAN. I do not have any more questions.

I want to tell you again how much we appreciate your coming over and testifying, and thank you for the work that you have done in this area in previous years. We are going to hold this record open for 10 days, and anything additional that you would like to insert will be included.

Mr. HAYS. Thank you very much. If there are any pertinent facts that we think should be in the record, we will supply them for you.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you. We appreciate very much your coming over.

Mr. HAYS. Thank you.

Mr. HALEY. Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. Good morning, Senator Lausche.

As all of you know, Senator Frank J. Lausche is the author of Senate bill S. 2029.

We are delighted you were able to come and testify on your bill, sir.

**STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. LAUSCHE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM  
THE STATE OF OHIO**

Senator LAUSCHE. Thank you very much.

I appear here this morning, Senator Jordan, and members of the committee, to give testimony in support of my bill, S. 2029, which testimony is equally applicable to H.R. 8141.

It is my emphatic conviction that the depository library system is in considerable need of repair. When the original legislation dealing with this subject was adopted in 1895—and, by the way, that is the year of my birth—it was no doubt adequate for the purposes of that time.

However, our population has grown. It is growing at the rate of 2½ percent a year. The educational system, while substantially the same, has grown larger. Fields of intelligence are explored much differently than the ones that were the subjects of importance in 1895, requiring, in my opinion, a change in the provisions of this law.

I need not discuss the importance of education. That is generally known and requires no elucidation on my part.

Now then, if the depository library system were not available, the Government would be required to expend additional millions of dollars each year to provide comparable facilities to make its documents available to the American public. Hence the educational as well as the monetary value of the library services to the country should not and cannot be minimized. It should also be remembered that although the depository libraries receive Government publications free of cost, they do bear all other expenses involved in cataloging and servicing the collections and making them available to the public.

Now then, it is natural that this contemplated expansion of depository library system will require additional annual expenditures. At present there are 594 libraries in the country receiving these documents. If the proposed revision is adopted, there could be approximately 500 new depositories designated.

It is my understanding that 100 to 150 additional libraries would seek depository status in the near future. I cannot give any opinion about the new cost that will be entailed. I have looked at the report filed by the House committee and it looks to me, if this report is in any degree true, that even though the cost entailed would be far in excess of what the report shows, there is every justification for the passing of this bill, (1) on the basis of need, and (2) on the basis that the cost is not at all out of proportion to the great good that can come through the services that will be provided by these bills that are now pending.

As I have already stated, the enactment of this proposed legislation will result in increased expenditures. Now it may not be possible to accurately estimate by looking into the future what the cost will be, and my suggestion is that any doubts be resolved in favor of an affirmative action rather than negative action.

With respect to the expansion of the rights of the Senators to make appointments, I think that that ought to be looked upon with favor.

I am not going to read this entire statement. I think in substance I have covered the pertinent matters that ought to be considered.

Senator JORDAN. Your whole statement will be included in the record, sir.

Senator LAUSCHE. Thank you very much.

Now, out in the Ohio institutions of higher learning, and we have 53 of them in Ohio, I do not know of any piece of legislation that has provoked greater response and support. The institutions of higher learning are asking that it be adopted.

Senator JORDAN. Did you know that you have available a depository designation in Ohio now?

Senator LAUSCHE. Kent State University has been begging—I did not know that I could make an appointment. There must be a limitation on the right.

Senator JORDAN. You can make one under the present law. But should this bill be enacted, it will wipe out that privilege, unless the Senate amends the bill to provide for additional senatorial designations. I want to acquaint you with that fact.

Senator LAUSCHE. I am glad you did, and I will explore to see which ones are entitled to it and make the appointment or the designation.

Senator JORDAN. Would any of the witnesses like to ask questions? We have some fine witnesses from very famous libraries who have done a great deal of groundwork on this bill, and we are delighted to have them with us.

I can say to you that Senator Lausche is one of the most helpful Members of the Senate on anything that is good, and he is a little bit rough on anything that is not so good.

Senator LAUSCHE. Mr. Nicholson is here from Kent State University.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Senator, I am sorry, but Kent has asked every Senator since I have been a librarian for depository designation and somehow this thing has slipped through. I never have found out why in each case. But we really have begged and begged, because we needed this designation very badly, as our statement will show. However, we are very grateful for all that you have done for us.

What do you think the reasons for opposition to these increases have been in the Superintendent's office? This is something I have never quite understood.

Senator JORDAN. You mean the Superintendent of Documents office?

Mr. NICHOLSON. We have always been led to believe that this is where our trouble came. We do not know this, but we have been told this over and over again.

Mr. HALEY. In the 85th Congress the House passed a bill to name Kent State as a depository, and it came over here. At that time, and the record will point it up, the Superintendent of Documents did not oppose Kent State personally, but opposed appointments other than as it was allowed in the law. I think he used words like "a Pandora's box"—where would it end if other Congressmen did it that way? Because Kent State was not entitled to it by geographical arrangement at the time—its congressional district had its quota;

Senator JORDAN. I can very easily understand why the Superintendent of Documents would raise that objection. If every library desirous of designation had their Congressmen introduce bills for the purpose, we would soon depart from an orderly system of designation.

Senator LAUSCHE. Then the reason that Kent did not get it was that under existing law it was not entitled to it because of its geographical position?

Mr. HALEY. That is right.

Senator LAUSCHE. Well then that explains it. I just could not understand that.

Mr. HALEY. It is unfortunate that a small college also in the area, of 600 people——

Senator LAUSCHE. Hiram College is the one that has been assigned it. And I do not want to see Hiram College lose it, but there is understandable strength in the argument of Kent with 8,000 students.

Mr. NICHOLSON. 13,000.

Senator LAUSCHE. With your off campus?

Mr. NICHOLSON. 10,000 on and 3,000 off.

Senator LAUSCHE. It has gone to 10,000. It was 8,000 when I was Governor.

Senator JORDAN. I appreciate very much your coming, Senator Lausche. We will give your bill very serious consideration. It is the same as the House bill, except for a few technical differences. There should not be any trouble in ironing those out.

Senator LAUSCHE. Thank you very much.

Senator JORDAN. We appreciate very much your being with us.

(The complete statement of Senator Lausche, referred to above, is as follows )

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. LAUSCHE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I wish to express my appreciation to you, first for your decision to hold hearings on my proposal S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries, and secondly for extending to me your kind invitation to appear in support of the measure. My remarks, of course, will be equally applicable to the companion bill, H.R. 8141, introduced by Congressman Wayne L. Hays, which passed the House of Representatives on August 22, 1961, and which is also on the agenda of these hearings. My statement will be comparatively brief, leaving discussion of most of the details to the more expert representatives of the Government agencies and the library profession who would be directly affected by the proposed changes.

At the outset I wish to state emphatically my conviction that the depository-library system is in considerable need of repair, especially in respect to the number of libraries which may be designated as depositories for Government documents. An upward revision in that number is definitely indicated.

When Congress enacted the basic depository-library legislation in 1895 it was no doubt adequate for its purposes at that time. Since then the Nation's population has increased greatly, has shifted significantly, and has developed new and constantly expanding educational requirements. There has been no comparable advance, however, in the important procedure by which Government publications are made available through depository libraries for the use of the American people. To all having knowledge of or interest in this program it is evident that revision and expansion of the depository-library system is long overdue.

Although it may sound trite, an intelligent, informed populace has been, is, and will continue to be the fundamental element in the strength of our Nation. Contributing greatly to that intellectual strength is the so-called Government document, designed to disseminate to the American public important information relative to the activities and purposes of its Government. The Government is able to make such information available to the citizenry due in large measure to the splendid cooperation of the American library profession. This is a service

to the Nation which its libraries have performed in the past, are presently performing, and are anxious to perform in the future to a greater degree and in a more comprehensive manner.

If the depository-library system were not available, the Government would be required to expend additional millions of dollars each year to provide comparable facilities to make its documents available to the American public. Hence, the educational as well as the monetary value of the libraries' services to the country should not and cannot be minimized. It should be remembered also that although depository libraries receive Government publications free of cost, they do bear all other expenses involved in cataloging and servicing the collections and making them available to the public. There is a provision in the depository-library bills which would require the Government to assume the cost of mailing the documents to the depositories, which expense is now borne by the libraries. The elemental justice of this provision seems too obvious to require more than mention.

Naturally the contemplated expansion of the depository-library system would require additional annual expenditures. Moreover, it is difficult to anticipate with accuracy the eventual results of certain provisions of the bill. For example, there are at present 594 libraries throughout the United States designated as depositories. Under the proposed revision approximately 500 new depositories could be designated. It is estimated that 100 to 150 additional libraries would seek depository status in the near future. This estimate, however, could prove to be low.

Another aspect of the proposal which is difficult to reduce to statistics is found in the provision to make available to libraries through the depository system certain publications issued by Government agencies which for practical considerations are not printed at the Government Printing Office but produced in subsidiary plants operated by those agencies. From this large additional area of Government publications depository libraries would have the right to select and receive copies of any which did not fall within the following categories, as determined by the issuing agencies:

- (1) Those required for official use only;
- (2) Those required for strictly administrative or operational purposes; and
- (3) Those classified for reasons of national security.

Experience alone would demonstrate which of those additional publications depositories would elect to receive. It would seem logical to assume, however, that the output of the subsidiary printing plants of at least some agencies would consist primarily of documents falling within the three categories specified above. The provisions of the pending bills would have little impact on such agencies. In other agencies considerable administrative adjustment might be required for compliance with the new law.

Congress has long since subscribed to the necessity and desirability of the depository-library system. Accordingly, if it is worth having, it should be adequate in size to fulfill its purpose and unfettered by an arbitrary limitation on the material available to it. The fact that for practical considerations some Government publications are printed in the Government Printing Office and others printed in smaller plants operated by certain other Government agencies does not make the latter publications Government documents of a lesser degree. With the sensible exceptions noted above, the present bills would make all Government publications, non-GPO-printed as well as GPO-printed, available to depositories and through them to the people of the United States.

As I have already stated, the enactment of this proposed legislation will result in increased expenditures. It is my understanding that the Superintendent of Documents will present to the subcommittee a cost estimate on the contemplated expanded system based on actual present costs and his best judgment with respect to those factors of the present proposal which are indeterminable at this time. I most respectfully urge the subcommittee to consider these bills on the basis of their merit and the principles involved, and not reject them solely because certain cost elements involved are by the nature of the proposal difficult to project. Even though the enactment of this legislation were to double the present cost of the depository-library system, it would be in my opinion money well spent and constitute a sound investment by the Congress for the increased benefit of the American people.

There is one additional aspect of the bills before you which should be clearly indicated to the Senate. Under the present law each Member of the Senate originally had the right to make one depository designation within his State. While most such designations have long since been made, there are a few still available. Also, with the admission to the Union of the new States of Alaska

and Hawaii, designations became available to the Members of the Senate from those States.

Under the provisions of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 the limitation on congressional designations would be increased to a maximum of two per congressional district. Any new designations under this formula would be available only to Members of the House of Representatives. Moreover, the few unfilled senatorial designations, including those recently made available to the Senators from Alaska and Hawaii, would cease to exist. While each Member of the Senate would have the right to designate a regional depository library within his State, such designations normally would be made from among present depositories and not result in the creation of new depositories.

I have been advised that the American Library Association plans to submit for the consideration of the subcommittee a proposed amendment which would grant each Member of the Senate one additional new depository-library designation for each 1 million of population of his State. It is my understanding that the amendment is desirable to enable a minority of libraries to achieve depository status, which because of complex circumstances resulting from the wide disparity in population of the respective congressional districts, they could not achieve even under the liberalized terms of the present bills.

Such amendment would grant designations to the Senate Members from the more populous States, in which the necessity for additional depositories is most acute. In my opinion, in conjunction with the congressional-designation provision of the present bills, it would provide a reasonable and workable formula which for many years to come would assure to the Nation the maximum benefit from its depository-library system. The creation of new depositories under the terms of the amendment would require certification of the necessity thereof by the head of the library authority of the State. This safeguard written into the law would assure that new depositories would be created only in those instances when a need therefor could be definitely established. I urge the subcommittee to give the proposed amendment serious and sympathetic consideration.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I would like to refer to what we all know to be a most cogent argument. Three times in as many Congresses our colleagues in the House of Representatives in their wisdom have passed and sent to us depository-library bills. The Senate's inattention to the bills received during the 85th and 86th Congresses has been explained if not justified. But Senate inattention to the present bill, received in the 1st session of the 87th Congress will be extremely difficult to explain or justify. The onus for action is squarely on the Senate. I respectfully urge the Subcommittee on the Library to report favorably the necessary legislation to effect the needed reform in our archaic depository-library system.

I thank you for your consideration and attention.

Senator JORDAN. Our next witness is Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian of Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Dr. Powell, I am going to ask that the four representatives of the library profession all complete their statements before we have questions. Then the subcommittee will question you as a group. I think that will save time and enable any of you to respond to the questions.

We are glad to have you, sir. Will you please proceed with your statement.

#### STATEMENT OF DR. BENJAMIN E. POWELL, LIBRARIAN, DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N.C.

Dr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, my name is Benjamin Edward Powell, and I am librarian of Duke University. I was chairman of the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association when the study was launched that formed the basis of the first draft of the bill now being discussed.

I was for several years, also, a member of a joint committee representing the American Library Association, the Association of Research

Libraries, Special Libraries Association, and the American Association of Law Libraries whose primary function was to maintain and direct here in Washington a documents expeditor to collect and distribute to the major research libraries of the country many important documents issued by Federal agencies but not distributed to depository libraries.

On behalf of the American Library Association, a nonprofit professional organization of more than 25,000 members, I wish to endorse strongly the provisions of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed further I would like to request permission of the subcommittee to insert in the record of these hearings a resolution in support of the proposals contained in S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 unanimously adopted by the Council of the American Library Association on January 31, 1962.

Senator JORDAN. Without objection, the resolution will be received and inserted at this point in the record.

(The resolution referred to is as follows:)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ALA COUNCIL, THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, AT ITS 1962 MIDWINTER MEETING IN CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 31, 1962, FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

(Transmitted by David H. Clift, secretary of the council and executive director, American Library Association.)

Whereas the American Library Association, a nonprofit, professional association of more than 25,000 members, recognizes the great educational and informational value of U.S. Government documents to students, research workers, and to the public in general; and

Whereas the association is convinced that the Depository Library Act of 1961 will further the best use of these publications; and

Whereas the House of Representatives on August 22, 1961, passed the Federal Depository Library Act: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Council of the American Library Association by unanimous vote respectfully requests the Senate of the United States to take favorable action on this pending measure in the 87th Congress; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Members of the U.S. Senate.

Dr. POWELL. A resolution of 1813, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to distribute certain documents to the executives of the several States and a few other officers and societies, may be said to mark the beginning of official distribution of Federal documents.

The Secretary of the Interior was responsible for distribution until 1895, when the Printing Act of that year made printing and distribution of documents the responsibility of the Government Printing Office. The legislation under which depository libraries are now operated has had only minor revision since 1895. Since 1922 each depository library has had the privilege of selecting the documents it needs; and subsequent legislation has permitted additional documents to be added to the depository list.

Under the present law, a possible 661 depository libraries are authorized. Most of the 594 that have been designated to date have been on the basis of one depository per congressional district, plus one depository designated by each Senator from the State.

The increase in and movement of population in this country, the development of new colleges, universities, and research centers, the change in character of Federal documents, and the increase in demand for them have demonstrated the inadequacy of the present law.

S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 contain provisions which would substantially correct this inadequacy.

The bill provides for, and I will not include all of the provisions, but the principal ones:

(1) The establishment of additional depository libraries where the population shifts mentioned above and the development of new teaching and research centers have created demands for documents which cannot be met.

(2) The thousands of documents, now issued by Federal agencies independently of the Government Printing Office, to be made available to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

(3) The establishment of as many as two regional depository libraries in each State. Such depositories would agree to receive and retain one copy of all Government publications, either in printed or microfacsimile form, and make these documents freely available for reference service and interlibrary loan within the region served.

(4) To permit all other depositories in the State to dispose of documents after 5 years. This would allow shelf space, especially in liberal arts college libraries not required to support graduate teaching and research, to be freed to receive materials more immediately useful than retrospective files of Government publications.

The value of Federal documents to education and research, to business, industry, and science has been long established. All of my 35 years as a librarian have been spent in depository libraries, and I appreciate the contribution the publications they contain make to research and teaching. The provisions of this bill are based upon replies to an inquiry sent to hundreds of librarians who use and supervise the use of Government publications and who recognize their importance to teaching and research institutions and to information centers wherever located.

It should be said also that libraries perform a great service to the Federal Government in serving as outposts and agents for dissemination of the useful information contained in the publications of its agencies.

Creation of regional depositories will assist greatly liberal arts college libraries and medium size public libraries which need current publications constantly, but have less urgent and less constant need for regular access to retrospective files.

Such libraries could then select documents more generously, knowing they need not retain them permanently, or they might collect more cautiously in certain areas, knowing that the publications would be available in a regional library not far distant.

With library shelf space now costing \$12 to \$15 a linear foot, housing the major part of a depository set is costly. Any relief that could be gained without sacrificing strength would therefore be welcome.

Regional libraries, on the other hand, need not fear that serving an entire State will tax their facilities beyond their capacity. In New York and Wisconsin where single depository libraries now make retrospective files of documents available to the entire State, the demands for service outside the library community have not been unduly heavy. Actually, few of the research libraries already serving as depositories will discard any documents. Most university libraries, like my own, will continue to select most of the documents and will retain all that have research value.

Provisions of a microfacsimile copy of the Government publications, and I am quoting from the bill here:

which the Superintendent of Documents determines to be suitable for such form of reproduction and which can be furnished by him within the limit of available appropriations

will relieve the regional libraries of responsibility of providing space for complete sets of documents in their original form. Provision of the microfacsimile copy has been given no time schedule in this bill, and will be provided only when the funds and staff of the Superintendent of Documents permit it.

In earlier hearings the Superintendent of Documents expressed concern about initiating a project of this character before agreement is reached among librarians as to the best form of microfacsimile.

Most research libraries are equipped to handle any form of microtext in current use, and directors of regional libraries will be happy to accept whatever the Superintendent of Documents chooses.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that we insert in the record a statement which just came from Mr. Verner W. Clapp, president of the Council of Library Resources, Inc., and former Assistant Librarian of Congress—a study he has made on the cost of microfacsimile and the amount of storage space that it will save. I have not had a chance to read this, but a cursory examination of it indicates that it will answer many questions that might be raised here.

Senator JORDAN. We will insert that at the conclusion of your remarks, sir.

Dr. POWELL. Thank you, sir.

Wide distribution and easy accessibility of Federal documents is desirable from the point of view of issuing agencies and users. As many depositories as are needed should be established. This bill provides that a request for an additional depository library in a congressional district must be supported by the existing depositories in that district or by the head of the library authority of the State. The establishment of new depositories will be limited by this provision to those actually needed, regardless of the maximum number permitted by legislation.

This brings me to a final point: Any legislation geared to districts rather than to population will not provide for enough expansion to keep abreast of demand during the next quarter or half century. This bill lacks an expansive feature. An amendment which would permit Senators to designate additional depositories according to a population formula would make this legislation serve the country better for many decades.

I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the opportunity of presenting for the American Library Association our views on this significant depository library legislation, and I hope that your committee and the Senate will take favorable action on it.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Powell.

(The statement of Mr. Verner W. Clapp, referred to above, is as follows:)

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC.,  
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1962.

MISS GERMAINE KRETTEK,  
Director, Washington Office,  
American Library Association, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MISS KRETTEK: I present herewith what seem to me to be important considerations bearing on the microfacsimile provisions of sections 8 and 9 of H.R. 8141, an act to revise the laws relating to depository libraries, passed by the House of Representatives on August 22, 1961, and now under consideration by the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

VERNER W. CLAPP, *President.*

#### I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

(a) In return for the Government publications received from the Superintendent of Documents, the regional depository libraries undertake to make these publications available and to provide interlibrary loan and reference service on them for the indefinite future. This is no inconsiderable obligation. Any reasonable program to reduce its costliness is very greatly to be desired.

(b) Government documents, with few exceptions, are "low use" materials, and even the few exceptions rapidly decline in rate of use. Microfacsimile is, in consequence, a wholly appropriate form in which to preserve such material for future use, while at the same time reducing the cost of storage.

#### II. COST OF STORAGE OF ORIGINALS VERSUS MICROFACSIMILES

(a) Each of the regional depository libraries will be receiving documents in quantities which are currently estimated to require more than 100 feet of shelving annually. Table 1 compares the cost of construction of storage space, at current rates, for 100 linear feet of Government documents in original form as compared with the same material in various forms of microfacsimile. For the purpose of the comparison it is assumed that Government documents run 5,000 pages per linear foot.

TABLE 1.—Comparative cost of storage space for 100 linear feet (500,000 pages) of Government documents in original form and in various forms of microfacsimile

Form	Units	Linear feet of shelving required <sup>1</sup>	Shelves per section <sup>2</sup>	Square feet stack space required <sup>3</sup>	Construction cost <sup>4</sup>
Original documents.....	500,000 pages.....	100	7	39.64	\$793
Microcards.....	10,000 cards <sup>5</sup> .....	10	22	1.26	25
Microfilm, 35-millimeter.....	417 rolls <sup>6</sup> .....	26	18	4.03	81
Microfilm, 16-millimeter.....	239 rolls <sup>7</sup> .....	10	18	1.54	31
Microlex.....	2,500 cards <sup>8</sup> .....	5	9	1.54	31
Microprint.....	10,000 cards <sup>9</sup> .....	13	8	4.50	90

<sup>1</sup> Calculations based on shelves 10 inches deep and 36 inches wide.

<sup>2</sup> Calculations based on a 7-foot 6-inch high stack.

<sup>3</sup> Calculations assume that the floor area actually devoted to shelving is 30 percent of the bookstack space, the remainder being required for aisles, elevator, stairway, and book lift.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated on the basis of \$20 per square foot, including cost of shelving.

<sup>5</sup> At 96 pages per card, 5,209 Microcards would be required for 500,000 pages. The larger number is estimated in order to permit a degree of unitizing; i.e., maintaining correspondence as far as possible between separate cards and individual documents.

<sup>6</sup> 100-foot rolls, 1,200 pages per roll, boxed and shelved in 2 rows. The length of the rolls would vary so as to avoid wherever possible dividing documents between rolls.

<sup>7</sup> 100-foot rolls, 2,100 pages per roll, boxed and shelved 2 rows to a shelf. Length of rolls would vary, similarly as for 35-millimeter film.

<sup>8</sup> At 400 pages per card, 1,250 Microlex cards would be required. The larger number is estimated to permit a degree of unitizing.

<sup>9</sup> At 100 pages per card, 5,000 Microprint cards would be required. The larger number is estimated to permit a degree of unitizing.

(b) In the foregoing computations no account has been taken of other costs of storage, such as heating, lighting, ventilation, cleaning, and repair of stack space. These would, of course, add substantially to the disparity between cost of storing the original documents and microfacsimiles. Neither, on the other hand, has any account been taken of the fact that, if microfacsimiles should be adopted, the regional depository libraries will require reading devices, the cost of which will add to the service. But it may be reasonably supposed that all of these libraries already own such devices or will need them in any case for their general needs.

(c) The bill provides for not to exceed 102 regional depository libraries. From table 1 it can be calculated that at \$793 per library, the construction cost to these 102 libraries for providing storage space in each for 100 linear feet of documents will be some \$80,886 per annum. By contrast, if the cost could be reduced to the mean of that of the microfacsimile methods illustrated, the total annual cost would be only \$4,896. The difference between these two figures, amounting to nearly \$76,000, is the amount which, in the light of the national economy as a whole, offers itself for a microfacsimile program. It might, however, be argued that even if a microfacsimile program were more costly than the savings to be derived, it should still be instituted in order to encourage the services of the regional depositories.

### III. COST OF A MICROFACSIMILE PROGRAM

(a) Because several of the processes identified in table 1 are proprietary, it would not be possible to obtain exact estimates of miniaturizing 100 linear feet of Government documents by these methods without careful preparation of specifications and invitation for bids. However, in the case of 16 millimeter microfilm, a preliminary estimate can be supplied on the basis of data recently assembled for the Council on Library Resources, Inc., by the firm of Forbes & Waite, information handling systems engineers of Lexington, Mass., in a report on "Costs and Materials Handling Problems in Miniaturizing 100,000 Volumes of Bound Periodicals," August 1961. The estimates presented in table 2 and table 3 are based largely on this report, and assume that the spines will be cut from all bound volumes and pamphlets so as to permit copying as nearly automatically as possible on a rotary camera on 16 millimeter silver film; and that service prints will be made on a diazo film.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Such film does not claim permanency, but has an expectancy of 50 years of useful life. However, Forbes & Waite calculate that the money saved in providing such film instead of more costly silver prints would grow in 50 years at 4 percent interest to 3.6 times the original cost of the film and would more than pay for a replacement. Furthermore, it may be expected that at the end of 50 years a redistribution of depository sets of microfacsimiles of older Government documents should well be considered.

TABLE 2.—Cost of master negative of microfacsimile of 100 linear feet of Government documents produced by rotary camera on 16-millimeter film

Operation	Product	Production rate	Production time	Cost rate	Cost
Preinspection (to identify folding plates, etc.):					
Labor.....	500,000 pages.....	5,000 pages per hour.....	100 hours.....	\$3 per hour.....	\$300
Equipment 1.....	Densitometer.....				90
Shearing spines:					
Labor.....	500,000 pages.....	10,000 pages per hour.....	50 hours.....	\$6 per hour.....	300
Equipment 1.....	Paper cutter.....				180
Camera work:					
Labor.....	500,000 pages.....	20,000 pages per day.....	25 days.....	\$24 per day.....	600
Equipment 1.....	Rotary camera.....				211
Supplies.....	Camera maintenance.....				211
	239 rolls of black and white 16-millimeter film (2,100 pages per roll),			\$2.80 per roll.....	669
Film processing:					
Labor.....	239 rolls.....	16 rolls per day.....	15 days.....	\$24 per day.....	360
Equipment 1.....	Film processor.....				288
Supplies.....	Maintenance.....				288
	Chemicals.....				200
Splicing:					
Labor.....	239 rolls.....	100 rolls per day.....	2½ days.....	\$20 per day.....	50
Equipment 1.....	Splicer.....				45
Postinspection:					
Labor.....	500,000 pages.....	12,000 pages per day.....	42 days.....	\$20 per day.....	840
Equipment 1.....	Viewer.....				120
Total direct cost.....					4,752
Overhead (50 percent).....					2,376
Total.....					7,128

1 Equipment is computed at 1/10 purchase price, assuming amortization over a 10-year period. Note that amortization expense is for an entire year—the equipment would be used only for a small fraction of the year.

TABLE 3.—Cost of 102 service copies of microfacsimile of 100 linear feet of Government documents on 16 millimeter diazo film

Operation	Product	Production rate	Production time	Cost rate	Cost
Production of prints:					
Labor.....	2,437,800 feet of film.....	2 times 10 <sup>6</sup> feet per year.....	1¼ years.....	\$4,500 per year.....	\$5,625
Equipment <sup>1</sup> .....	{Printer-processor.....				700
	{Printer-processor maintenance.....				700
Supplies.....	{102 times 239 rolls equals 24,378 rolls				19,504
	{or 2,437,800 feet of diazo film,				
	{Chemicals.....				1,500
Spooling, boxing, labeling:					
Labor.....	24,378 rolls.....	50 per hour.....	488 hours.....	\$2.50 per hour.....	1,220
Supplies.....	24,378 spools.....			5 cents per spool.....	1,220
	24,378 boxes.....			2 cents per box.....	488
	24,378 labels.....			10 cents per hundred.....	25
Total direct cost.....					30,982
Overhead (20 percent).....					6,200
Total.....					37,182

<sup>1</sup> Equipment computed as in table 3.

(b) It appears from table 2 and table 3 that the combined cost of producing a master negative and 102 service prints of 100,000 linear feet of Government documents will be of the order of \$45,000, representing a total saving in storage cost over retention of the originals.

#### IV. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

(a) Forbes & Waite point out that none of the automatic (rotary) cameras is wholly suitable for the kind of copying contemplated here. These cameras are designed to the copying of business records. Here they would be required to copy from both sides of the leaves with a faithfulness of reproduction comparable to that obtained by the much slower planetary cameras. The estimate in table 2 is nevertheless based on the use of one such rotary camera, but without making use of its page-turning mechanism. It is believed that this camera can be modified so as to provide adequate resolution. If the page-turning mechanism can also be made wholly dependable, the estimate for camera work could be reduced below the estimate.

(b) Folding plates (identified in the preinspection operation) would require separate copying. At a rate of 1 such plate for each 5,000 pages there would be only 100 such plates and the additional cost of copying would not be high.

(c) The estimates do not contemplate color reproduction of color printing. It is presumed that for most purposes a black and white service copy will suffice. However, further experience may suggest that certain material (e.g., inserted maps) should be copied in color. It is not likely that such material will form an important proportion of the total.

(d) Estimating for this kind of a task presents a great number of variables which cannot be taken account of here. For example, in estimating the cost of storing microfilm (table 1) it was assumed, for the sake of comparison, that these will be stored on 10-inch deep shelves. It would, of course, be much more efficient to store them on 8-inch shelves, showing a lower cost of storage than shown in the table. Similarly for Microprint cards: these come in boxes 10 x 6.5 x 3 inches and are normally shelved upright. Obviously, much better use of 10-inch deep shelves would be obtained and a lowering of storage cost would be shown if they were shelved on their narrow sides. But these and many other possible variations would have to be the subject of a study to determine the most efficient microfacsimile method for the purpose.

(e) An especially important variable for the validity of the estimate is the number of pages per linear foot of documents. Sample counts in library book stacks have yielded average figures of from 3,000 to 8,000 pages per foot for different kinds of material. For the present estimate a measure of 5,000 pages per foot has been adopted. Table 4 shows how costs of making the microfacsimile vary with differing page counts.

TABLE 4.—Cost of master negative and 102 service copies of 100 linear feet of Government documents at varying page counts per linear foot

Cost	Pages per foot		
	5,000	6,000	7,000
Master negative.....	\$7, 128	\$8, 049	\$9, 123
102 service copies.....	37, 182	40, 941	47, 524
Total.....	44, 310	48, 990	56, 647

#### V. CHOICE OF FORM OF MICROFACSIMILE

(a) All of the microfacsimile forms listed in table 1, as well as others, have found acceptance in libraries. Acceptance does not, however, indicate preference, nor, as long as desirable material is offered in various forms, is it likely that librarians will reach agreement on a single preferred form.

(b) The choice of a microfacsimile form for the reproduction of Government documents would depend upon a number of factors, including the following:

- (i) Ability to represent the original with such faithfulness as to permit easy reading in a viewing device and enlargement without loss of important information. (This might require, for example, among other things, resolution in the master negative of not less than 120 lines per millimeter at 19:1 reduction.)
- (ii) Convenience of use (unitization plays a part in such convenience).
- (iii) Convenience of storage, handling, and servicing.
- (iv) Resistance to damage or loss in use.
- (v) Suitability for copying or enlargement.
- (vi) Cost of storage.
- (vii) Cost of manufacture.

#### VI. NEXT STEPS

Next steps toward realizing the potential benefits of microfacsimile for the regional depository program would consequently appear to be:

- (a) To secure expert advice to refine the estimates and to recommend preferred microfacsimile forms based upon the foregoing criteria.
- (b) To enlist the services of an advisory group consisting of representatives of the regional depository libraries and of other librarians familiar with the uses of microfacsimile in libraries to advise in making the final selection of a preferred form.

Senator JORDAN. Our next witness is Mr. John B. Nicholson, Jr., librarian, Kent State University Library, Kent, Ohio. Mr. Nicholson.

#### STATEMENT OF JOHN B. NICHOLSON, JR., LIBRARIAN, KENT STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, KENT, OHIO

Mr. NICHOLSON. Thank you, sir.

My name is John B. Nicholson, Jr. I have been the head librarian of Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, since 1945.

I should like to speak today for Kent State University in support of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141, the bills to revise the depository library laws. The university, along with the American Library Association, is urging passage of the present bills and has supported similar bills introduced in previous sessions of the Congress because it believes that the depository library legislation in its present form no longer fully meets the Nation's need for ready access through libraries to the important resources represented by Federal Government documents.

With the depository library system tied to the congressional districts, as it primarily is, a definite limit has been set on the possible number of depository libraries which could be established.

This has resulted, because of rapid changes in population location, and because of the establishment of new libraries, in serious inequalities. It is these inequalities, I believe, which would be eliminated to a large extent if passage could be obtained for a bill based on S. 2029 and H.R. 8141.

The situation is perhaps made clear by the difficulty in which Kent State University Library finds itself. The Kent State University Library is a very rapidly growing library which today counts in its holdings some 212,000 volumes. Its growth in size and importance may be seen in the fact that since 1945 its holdings have increased from 63,000 volumes to the present figure.

It is currently buying books at the approximate rate of 28,000 volumes per year. It serves today a student body of more than 13,000 students, of whom more than 1,200 are pursuing studies at the graduate level. Within the past year, Kent State University has

begun to offer courses leading to the Ph. D. degree, and this added responsibility has made research materials of the sort represented by a large portion of the Federal documents exceedingly important.

The only documents published by the U.S. Government which are to be found in the Kent State University Library are those which have been purchased out of heavily burdened book funds, or those which have been occasionally donated to the university library by Members of Congress.

In addition to the more than 13,000 students served by this university library, demands are made on its services by a large community of the citizens of northeastern Ohio who have come to look to this great State university as a center of culture and information. Large numbers of the citizenry of northeastern Ohio who find it inconvenient or impossible to seek Government publications in Cleveland and in Akron, where depository libraries exist, call on the State university library where they feel they have a right to find such materials. When they seek such materials in the two small college libraries, they find that those smaller libraries are hardly staffed with adequate numbers of professional librarians to meet their immediate campus needs, let alone the needs of any number of the public from the surrounding counties.

Kent State University is the second largest State-controlled university in the State of Ohio; it is the third largest university in the State.

It is the only one of the five largest State-controlled universities not presently designated as a depository.

The graduate programs alone of the Kent State University complex exceed in number of students those of the entire student bodies of some of the smaller colleges. The total number of professional staff members servicing the holdings of Kent State University library likewise make our institution especially competent to handle the demands for documentary material if these materials should be made available.

The large public libraries in Akron and Cleveland, already designated as depositories, have enough to do to meet the demands of their large communities, let alone the demands either of students or of the general public outside their normal areas of responsibility.

It seems reasonable, therefore, that the depository laws should be revised so as to make it possible for the Kent State University, and other institutions in similar situations, to be eligible for depository designation.

I would like to add something to this prepared statement. I for the first time, just now, have seen this publication "Government Depository Libraries," which does give an indication of available appointments or designations. It is very possible that the Senator from Ohio has not seen this either, since the Superintendent of Documents has been quite reluctant to give out any information which might lead to additional designations of such depositories.

At this point I should like to say how grateful Kent State University is for the activities of Senator Lausche and Representative Hays in support of this legislation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, for the privilege of appearing before you in support of this important measure.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

I might add the Superintendent of Documents will be here at tomorrow's hearing. We would welcome all of you back tomorrow to hear the rest of the testimony, if you would like to.

Mr. Dan A. Williams, director, Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Williams, we will be glad to hear your statement at this time.

#### STATEMENT OF DAN A. WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF DES MOINES, IOWA

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Dan A. Williams. I am here today as director of the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa, to make my views known concerning S. 2029 and H.R. 8141. I have been employed by three public libraries in the period since 1944, each of which was a designated depository of Federal documents.

From my experience I believe that I have an understanding of the importance of Government documents and the problems involved in their handling in small- and medium-sized public libraries. In no way do I speak for the college and university libraries. Their problem is somewhat different.

May I first state that I believe that this proposed legislation is an excellent modification and modernization of the present laws regarding depository libraries.

The Federal Government is publishing a wealth of materials which affect every citizen—businessman, farmer, housewife, scientist, student, and many others. Since enormous amounts are being spent on the studies and research and on the printing and processing of the resulting publications, it is imperative that they be made available economically and efficiently to the people who need them. A sound depository library system designed for modern conditions is required.

I favor strongly the provision that each agency of the Federal Government should furnish the Superintendent of Documents with a list of its publications which are published by sources other than the Government Printing Office and that these documents should be listed by the Superintendent of Documents so that depositories may select them.

Such a list should exclude publications intended solely for administrative use or classified for reasons of national security. Many publications of high value are issued by the Federal agencies outside the Government Printing Office, so that depository libraries are currently missing much significant material. This situation should be corrected, and I think the proposed legislation will do it.

The proposed legislation includes two other provisions in which I am vitally interested. One is in section 8 which makes it possible for depository libraries to dispose of Government publications—

after retention for a minimum period of five years, and in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Depository Library Act of 1961, if the depository library is served by a regional depository library.

The other is the provision for designation of regional depository libraries (sec. 9). This has much significance for the depository libraries.

The permission to discard material and the creation of regional depositories will solve many problems which beset the small- and medium-sized libraries. Important as documents are when they are

new, some become less needed as time goes on, and in addition there is the matter of space and cost of storage.

I believe that a recent study completed by the Public Library of Des Moines of the use of bound periodicals is pertinent to this consideration because in many respects documents and periodicals represent a similar type of library material. In the period of 1 year ending June 30, 1956, we found 55 percent of the bound periodicals used were from the publication period 1950-56.

An additional 31 percent of the bound periodicals used were from the period 1935-49. Thus, 86 percent of the total use was for periodicals published since 1934. More and more public libraries through interlibrary loan are turning to the scholarly libraries for older material of a serial nature not frequently used by public library patrons.

On this point I should like to cite also the experiences of the Public Library of Des Moines in the handling of its document collection. In 1957 it expended \$7,000 to provide additional shelving to house this collection. By 1961 this space was almost entirely used, so that an additional \$1,500 worth of shelving was purchased and installed in January of this year. While the library I represent is a selected depository, it is currently acquiring more than 80 percent of the titles available under the Depository Act.

We have determined that we will need a minimum of 60 new 3-foot shelves every year to house the items currently received. This 60-shelf figure does not allow for new titles made available in the future. So it is plain to see that the individual library does have considerable financial involvement in housing its Federal document collection.

All this is to say that in most libraries space is at a premium. Authority to remove immediately a portion of the existing collection of Federal documents would make it possible to do a better job of housing those that are most necessary and those of a current nature, without having to resort to unsatisfactory modes of storage which, I am afraid, is the present fate of older documents in some libraries. The availability of the regional depository would enable us to borrow seldom used, but highly essential Federal documents.

Quite properly the responsibility of having a complete document collection in each region might be assigned to a research library. I should like, therefore, to include at this time the following statement from the director of libraries at the State University of Iowa:

We stand ready to act as a regional depository if this would benefit the other libraries in the State of Iowa. As you know, this library has a strong collection of Government publications, and it seems to us altogether proper that the center for U.S. Government publications in Iowa should be here.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I should like to express appreciation for the opportunity you have given me to express my views and also endorse the position of the American Library Association on this important legislation to revise the depository library laws.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Williams.

Mr. Roger H. McDonough, director, Division of State Library, Archives, and History, New Jersey Department of Education, Trenton, N.J.

We are glad to have you, sir. You may proceed with your statement.

**STATEMENT OF ROGER H. McDONOUGH, DIRECTOR, NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY, TRENTON, N.J.**

Mr. McDONOUGH. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Roger H. McDonough, and I am director of the Division of the State Library, Archives, and History in the New Jersey Department of Education.

I am here today to endorse the proposed revision of the laws relating to depository libraries as embraced in S. 2029 and H.R. 8141. In my opinion, this legislation will, if enacted, promote the education of all our people, including our ever-growing college population, by making the products of research and study at the Federal level more generally available throughout the country.

I would like to speak about the bills from the standpoint of a State librarian, whose library makes wide use of Federal publications in giving direct service to the three branches of State government, and in rendering auxiliary services to public, school, and college libraries throughout the State.

I am sure that I speak for all State librarians when I say that the intent of these bills, which seek to extend and improve the depository library system, is in complete accord with prevailing library philosophy which recognizes that not all libraries can stock everything they need.

We must, therefore, develop systems of libraries within each State which will tie together the small, the medium, and the large libraries in a network arrangement. These statewide library systems will make it possible for even the smallest library to service its clientele more efficiently by drawing upon resources that, only a few years ago, were denied to it. This system idea makes good commonsense, it seems to me; it is kind to the taxpayer, in that it seeks to avoid wasteful duplication, and, at the same time, it permits each library to meet the basic demands of its constituents.

I think it should be noted here that Americans are using libraries in unprecedented numbers, a fact which is borne out by a recently completed survey of the American Library Association. This survey indicated that, in the past 5 years, book circulation in our public libraries increased 29 percent, or almost 6 percent a year.

If I may interpolate here, sir, as Senator Lausche indicates, we are growing at the rate of 2½ percent in population. Clearly the use of books in libraries is advancing at a faster rate than mere population.

More important, perhaps, is the fact that there is a distinct trend away from the reading of light fiction to more serious nonfiction works in the field of public affairs, international relations, and science and technology, to name only a few. College and secondary students are making increasing use of reference collections for periodical and documentary literature which tax the resources of even our largest libraries.

Even our smallest libraries frequently make excellent use of such Government publications as the U.S. Statistical Abstract, the U.S. Government Manual, census reports, Survey of Current Business, and other similar materials. An individual who needs to refer to a given document or a League of Women Voters group studying public housing or juvenile delinquency may obtain pertinent Government publications and congressional hearings on these topics by borrowing them from the State library or the State university library.

There is a wealth of material in Government documents which students and other citizens, old and young, are learning to use in increasing numbers. The important thing for us is to create a depository system which will make these valuable materials available to the widest possible audience.

Our State libraries have a peculiar interest in the U.S. documentary program because Federal Government documents are absolutely essential to our work. Let me cite just a few instances of the numerous ways in which we use hearings and reports.

In response to recent requests from our legislators, our State library has had to provide pertinent background information on migratory labor, discrimination in housing, medical care for the aged, junior colleges, et cetera. We found that Federal documents were, by far, the most useful materials, not only for the basic data they contained, but because they so frequently made valuable comparisons between Federal and State statutes.

These, and other similar materials, are used in furnishing information to the Governor's office and the executive departments, and in providing background material for the courts. As an example, within the past few days, we have had occasion to furnish information to the courts on the origin of the Norris-LaGuardia Act relating to labor injunctions, an act on which our own State statute is patterned.

Frequently, a number of agencies of State government need the same materials at the same time. For example, the congressional documents on the New York Port Authority may be requested by the attorney general, the counsel to the Governor, and a legislative committee.

The increasing number of interrelated Federal and State programs in widening spheres of activities makes recourse to Federal documents imperative—to mention just a few: labor and industry, health, conservation, education, and public housing.

Our own "Green Acres" legislation, under which \$60 million has been made available to set aside lands in New Jersey for recreation and conservation purposes, is closely tied in with the broad program being developed by the U.S. Department of Interior. Obviously, New Jersey must be completely informed about what the Federal Government is doing, or planning to do in this area, if our own plans are to be keyed in with them.

Similarly, the new compact under which the Federal Government and the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware have joined together in a broad-scale program to develop the resources of the Delaware River provides another example of the need for factual background data, much of which is to be found in the official U.S. Government documents bearing upon this problem.

State library agencies serve as central repositories for materials relating to the subjects mentioned above and operate much in the manner that university libraries serve their constituencies. For obvious reasons, it is extremely important that these pertinent materials be made available to the State libraries as quickly as possible.

The mere mention, for example of a congressional hearing having been held on a given subject brings immediate inquiries to the State library as to when the material will be available in printed form.

In the main, we think the Government Printing Office does a remarkable job in printing and distributing an enormous mass of documentary

material, and we are grateful for the services we are receiving. We are pleased, however, to note that the proposed bills would improve upon the present arrangement for the distribution of documents.

These bills will make available documents which are issued outside the Government Printing Office, except those required for official or strictly administrative use, or classified for reasons of national security, through the basic depository list. We are pleased to note, for example, that such documents as the advance census reports and certain reports published by the Administrative Office of the Courts will be forwarded automatically, instead of having to be requested on special order.

Special ordering is not always satisfactory because of the timelag involved and also because of the fact that sometimes the supply of a particular publication is exhausted before the order is processed. The provision of these bills which makes all department publications of general interest, even those published outside the Government Printing Office, part of the depository collection will save much staff time and will provide improved service to the general public.

In all, it seems to me that the proposed bills will strengthen the present depository system significantly. In the first place, by providing for an additional number of depository libraries, they will provide the machinery by which additional libraries may be designated to serve the growing population. In view of the tremendous population increase in recent years and the wide shift in population from one area in the country to another, the flexibility allowed under this proposed legislation is highly desirable.

Since it is highly important that the Federal Government make all its information readily available to citizens, I think it should be stressed here that depository libraries are not serving themselves but rather the Federal Government and the public as well.

I have already mentioned the regional libraries in my opening remarks, but I think it should be further noted that the libraries which undertake to serve as regional depositories will be contributing in a very material way to the success of the overall program.

The cost involved in acquiring, processing, and servicing the vast paper product of the Federal Government is considerable. Since no Federal funds are available to provide the costly building facilities and the staff which must be available to accommodate and process the documents, only the larger and better supported libraries can possibly undertake the role of serving as regional depositories.

It would seem, also, that the assumption of a responsibility of this magnitude should be undertaken only by libraries which have also a demonstrable need for wide use of the depository collection by their own clientele.

One particular provision of this legislation affects all State librarians in that they must certify to the necessity for the establishment of new depository libraries and regional depositories. It seems to me that this is a very appropriate and sensible provision because, in most instances, the State librarian is in a very favorable position to be acquainted with the overall needs of the State.

His assistance to the Senator or Representative proposing new libraries to be designated as depository libraries may be very useful in that he will be able to provide professional standards for selection and also be able to give useful background data upon which decisions may be based. In this connection, I should like to invite the atten-

tion of the committee to the necessity to consider more college libraries and larger public libraries as depositories. In reviewing the New Jersey situation, for example, I find that only 5 of the 15 depositories listed are college libraries.

Two of these are full depositories: Princeton University and Rutgers—the State university, the land-grant college located in New Brunswick. None of our six State colleges operated by the State department of education, for example, is a depository and any of these six could profit by being so designated.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and the members of the committee for the privilege of appearing before you this morning to speak on behalf of this essential legislation.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much, Mr. McDonough. We are glad to have your testimony and we appreciate your being here.

Now that completes the list of those who are going to be heard this morning.

We would be glad to have any comments from any of you who have previously testified today, or from you, Mr. McDonough, on any particular phase of the testimony that each of you has given.

Dr. Powell and I discussed portions of the bill yesterday afternoon. I would like to have your thoughts on the section we were discussing on page 3 yesterday. There was something you were not quite clear about.

Dr. POWELL. On page 3, the phraseology here is similar to that of the earlier bill and we are not yet certain as to what is meant by lines 4 and 5 as to the number of new depositories that might be created:

\* \* \* not more than two such libraries, other than those specifically designated by law, \* \* \*

You can interpret that to mean all of the depositories now in existence, I suppose, senatorial, congressional designations, land-grant colleges, service academies, and the like. It is a matter of interpretation as to just what is meant here.

Senator JORDAN. I have asked the staff to look into that. Mr. Harrison, what about that?

Mr. HARRISON. I think what the phrase probably refers to are those libraries that are not designated by the congressional designation pattern, that is those that are designated by statute such as military academies, State libraries, land-grant colleges, and the like. I think we might study this language, and perhaps instead of saying "other than those specifically designated by law" we might say "other than those designated under the statutory provisions permitting congressional designation" or something similar.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, I think probably it would be appropriate to ask you the first question I asked Mr. Hays: Under the present law 118 congressional designations, 12 by Senators and 106 by Members of the House, are still available. Consequently, if there is a need for additional depositories, why are these 118 designations still vacant?

Dr. POWELL. Well, the districts don't happen to be located where the new depositories are needed. It is a question of shifting population, or a higher concentration of population in certain areas and the development of new colleges, universities, and research centers. They do not fall within the districts that have designations that can

be made. That is why we think an expansive provision with flexibility here would make this bill keep up with population growth.

Senator JORDAN. I am sure that is the major part of the problem. I think another factor could be that a good many Congressmen, and I know some of the Senators, are not aware that they have designations available. We are going to supply that information to each Member of the Senate, who, under the present law, could fill a vacancy. I am certain most of them just did not know about it.

But I can readily understand that shifts of population and growth of population in certain areas have aggravated this problem.

Mr. Williams, did you have something you wanted to add to that?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was just thinking along this very line you mentioned earlier, that the public library in Charlotte was not a depository and certainly would like to be one. Des Moines and Charlotte are almost of identical size, so we exchange a lot of information. And I know that Mr. Galvin has been trying, in their new building, to develop expanded services to business and industry. And I am sure this is one of the handicaps under which he operates, not having a wide range of current Government documents available. This would certainly be of tremendous assistance, and in this instance I assume this college you mentioned is in Charlotte also, which prohibits the public library from being a depository under the present law.

Senator JORDAN. That is correct. Queens College is now a depository, as well as Davidson College, which happens to be in the same congressional district.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Probably in his old building he was just as happy not to be a depository, but now that he has the space and so forth I am quite sure this would be very significant to his extending service to the people of Charlotte.

Dr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, with further reference to the 118 designations, in some of those districts there are not any libraries that could accept depository status.

Senator JORDAN. I am sure of that, because the maintenance of a depository collection would not be an inexpensive undertaking.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the Superintendent of Documents might be requested to notify the various Senators and Congressmen who have available designations. I think it would be helpful if he, as the supervisor of the program, were to do something about those possible designations while this bill is still pending.

Senator JORDAN. I will do that. I think it might be beneficial.

Mr. NICHOLSON. To support this business of moving population, Hiram College in our county is the one with the designation. And when that was designated, I am sure that the population of north-eastern Ohio was, perhaps, at least a third less than it is today. Within 75 miles of my institution we have half the population of the State, and we are the only State-controlled institute to serve this population. Yet here is Hiram, which is really not in any way charged with the support of that population, with this kind of service and they just cannot do it. And yet they are the ones that have the designation.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. McDonough, did you have a comment?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes, sir, I did.

I was quite interested in the suggestion that this vacuum be moved into, that the Senators and Congressmen be notified that there are 118 designations to be made as depository libraries under the existing statute. It troubles me slightly, if I may be perfectly candid about this, that this might not always result in the wisest selection. In other words in many States at the moment, the librarians, the trustees and citizens groups are studying the whole pattern of library service within the respective State jurisdictions. To cite my own State, for example, we have a very hard-working committee which is looking at the 300-plus public libraries, the hundreds and hundreds of school libraries, the 36 college and university libraries, the 125 special libraries serving business and industry in New Jersey, the great research libraries such as the Murray Hill libraries of Bell Laboratories, and so on. And we are trying to figure out how, with all this wealth of tremendous resources, we can tie things together so that business is served and industry is served and the general public is served in the most efficient manner by spacing the research libraries and the big reference libraries where they will, in effect, service an entire area by feeding out to the smaller groups, and so on. And I would hate to think that some library which really could not handle a depository library function might be designated, whereas just a couple of years from now there is going to be a junior college here, and a junior college there, and county college here and so on, which might be a much better selection.

Perhaps I am speaking out of turn, sir, but I think this is a consideration.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I am very favorably impressed with what Mr. McDonough has said. Accordingly, I withdraw my suggestion and recommend that when we have the Superintendent of Documents before us tomorrow we discuss this subject with him.

Senator JORDAN. I think that is a good idea. We will proceed on that basis.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Thank you, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Sometimes when a legislator has a plum to hand out, particularly right before election, it is quite a temptation to do so. And sometimes they do not know what they are getting. It may turn out to be a burden to them rather than a help to the community.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Senator, we would like to try to help the Senators and Congressmen in situations like that because sometimes you might have four requests and you could hand out only one.

Senator JORDAN. That is quite true.

Dr. Powell, in your judgment, how many of the 499 additional depository-library designations authorized under the bill would actually be utilized and what would be the basis for your estimate?

Dr. POWELL. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we might ask Mr. Brock, Clifton Brock, of the University of North Carolina, who has made a study of this, to make a statement?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, indeed. We would be glad to hear from you, Mr. Brock.

STATEMENT OF CLIFTON BROCK, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH  
CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

Mr. BROCK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do not know that we could answer that specifically.

If I could refer to this report, this committee print—in the first place, if I may refer to this 118, I think part of the explanation is here. I have not been able to study the list, but I would assume that these 118 are located in small States. Nevada was mentioned, Wyoming, and States where there are no libraries available to take this designation.

The Speaker of the House, Mr. McCormack, when the bill was in the House, referred to the fact that he had attempted to get a library in his State to fill his designation. I mean, in his district. And there was no library available.

Senator JORDAN. Incidentally, Mr. Brock, the subcommittee has received and is considerably impressed by your study entitled "The Federal Depository System: A Proposal for Change." For your information and for the record I would like to state that it will be included in the appendix to these hearings (exhibit 3, p. 133).

Mr. BROCK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As for the estimate, there is some difference of opinion as to the maximum number of new depositories which could be created under the proposed law. But as a result of our study we concluded that 244 would be a probable maximum number which would take advantage of the designations that would be available.

Senator JORDAN. That is the information I was trying to get. You see when you are working on a bill, the cost factor is an extremely important consideration; 499 additional depositories would be much more expensive than 244.

Mr. BROCK. May I amend that?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir; certainly.

Mr. BROCK. By emphasizing that, as far as we can see this 244 is an absolute maximum, and in probability my own educated guess would be less than this.

Senator JORDAN. That would be the maximum, 244?

Mr. HARRISON. Sir, on the point you made about the available designations probably being in the smaller States, just a quick look at this table shows there are 38 States in which vacancies are now available and, surprisingly, in New York there are 14 available and in Pennsylvania there are 13 available—which is a surprise.

Mr. BROCK. I think everyone was surprised by that, Senator Lausche included.

If I may say so, in studying this and in trying to find out how these designations were made by Senators or Representatives, I could find no analysis of this since 1914. We can find one here today in the form of a committee print which indicates this. So as far as I know this list has not been a matter of public knowledge previously.

Mr. HARRISON. I think, Mr. McDonough, there are now four available in New Jersey.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Yes, sir. I just happen to have a map with me showing the breakdown.

May I ask a question, sir?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. About these designations, that is a little unclear to me. It has been indicated, although I do not know whether it was said precisely, that somehow these 118 that are now open were to be lost under the new bill. Is this actually so?

Mr. HARRISON. Not strictly. The senatorial designations, 12 in number, will definitely be lost as the bill is now written. As to the others, to the extent there are already two in a congressional district, other than those specifically designated by law, the present bill would make no more available to Members representing those districts. I do not know to what extent there are two, but I think Mr. Coder has some statistics on that.

Mr. McDONOUGH. You see my point.

Mr. CODER. Senator Jordan, for the purpose of the record, perhaps I should quote the statistics.

According to the Superintendent of Documents, at the present time 106 congressional districts have no depositories. That would make 212 available under the bill; 287 districts have one depository. That would make an additional 287 available. Thirty-seven districts have two depositories at present and, consequently, would receive none. Five congressional districts have three and would receive none. So the total of 499 is arrived at by adding the 212 from the 106 districts that have none, and the 287 from the 287 districts which have one. That is the basis on which the Superintendent of Documents made his calculation.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, how many libraries seeking depository status could still not obtain it under the liberalized terms of this bill because there are already two congressionally designated depositories within their congressional districts?

John has just indicated that 37 districts already have their two depositories and that in 218 districts there would be only one additional depository permitted. In view of these facts, how many worthy institutions wishing to become depositories would be excluded by the bill as now written?

Dr. POWELL. The academic institutions I believe, taking some figures from Mr. Brock's report, under a total of 1,000 students, would total 155 that would not be eligible, and 43 institutions in the country with student enrollment of over 5,000 would not be eligible.

Senator JORDAN. Under this bill the library in Charlotte would not be eligible unless the bill were amended to provide for certain senatorial appointments.

And I would like to get your thinking on this: If senatorial appointments were provided should they be based on State population or should each Senator have the same number of designations. Some States have a very small population and still have two Senators, but some of those have only one Congressman. And they probably have no need for the senatorial designations. Do you think there should be some basis of population stipulated for this purpose?

Dr. POWELL. My thought, Senator, is that you might allow each Senator to designate an additional depository library in his State if the population is less than 3 million. That would make a total of two if they were needed. And beyond that, Senators might make designations on the basis of 1 for each 3 million of population.

Mr. HARRISON. Dr. Powell, you have already recommended in your statement that the bill be amended to provide for Senatorial designations?

Dr. POWELL. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, we have done a little calculating and a little studying on this, and would like to have your thinking on a formula of 1 designation per Senator for each 3 million population and/or fraction thereof. Applying this to our own State, Dr. Powell, that would give us two in North Carolina. Our population is close to 500,000, so 3 million and a fraction would give two for North Carolina. Do you think that would be adequate?

Dr. POWELL. Added to those we would gain from designations by district, I think, would be adequate at the moment. As the population of the State increases, we might find ourselves needing additional designations.

SENATOR JORDAN. Population shifts should be considered, too.

Dr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CODER. Mr. Chairman, may I point out that under this formula which you just stated, North Carolina would receive four senatorial designations.

Senator JORDAN. How could you get four?

Mr. CODER. It would be 1 each for the 3 million and 1 each for the fraction thereof, or a total of 4.

Senator JORDAN. I see. There would be two for each Senator.

Mr. CODER. Yes, sir; two for each Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I think one of the things that has not been explicitly stated is that wherever you could use depositories you usually have a pretty fair population concentration. The universities which are expanding are in larger communities, or they become larger because of the university. And likewise the public libraries are those situated in larger communities.

And this does not nearly apportion itself by districts. And therein is the problem, it seems to me. Perhaps this population factor of 3 million might help, by giving a flexibility there that would make it possible, if some smaller institution of higher learning were just suddenly enlarged greatly, and even though there might be another college and a public library within that same city already designated, they would not be completely out of the picture even though today it would be only a very small institution.

Mr. BROCK. Senator, could I very briefly just give a couple of illustrations of what is happening here?

In North Carolina, for instance, unless there is an amendment similar to the one you are discussing, Woman's College Library will not be able to obtain depository status. The most extreme example we could find under the present law is a small college library in Utah with a collection of 11,000 volumes. This is very small, serving 379 students. It is a depository library. And the Boston University Library, which has a collection of over half a million volumes and serves almost 20,000 students, is not now a depository. It could not become a depository under the present version of H.R. 8141 or S. 2029 without this amendment.

Now I should qualify that by saying that all of us, I believe, were unaware of these 118 or so that have cropped up here. Prior to that this would have been the case. It still would be the case in North Carolina with Woman's College.

Senator JORDAN. That is correct. But you have one there, Agricultural and Technical College.

Mr. BROCK. Yes, sir. This happens all over the country. And I have talked with the librarian at Woman's College about this and the problem there. I think some of the other gentlemen could speak more to the point on it perhaps. But A. & T. is a small school. They are entirely a selective depository. They select a very small percentage of the documents that would be available.

According to the people at Woman's College, this is not nearly enough to satisfy their needs. If they had a depository, they would not be so selective and they would take much more material. In testimony before the House committee previously this was brought up many times.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, in your judgment would the establishment of a regional depository library within a State, enabling other depositories to be more selective and to discard unneeded material after 5 years, result in a greater or lesser amount of Government documents being sent to the depositories in that area? In other words, if you had the regional depositories, do you think the present depositories, or others that might be created, might take less material—fewer documents—because the regionals would have it all? And, is it not possible that the expense would thereby be decreased because regular depositories might take a lot less material since it would all be available, when and if needed, from the two regional depositories that could be established in each State?

Dr. POWELL. It could work both ways in a liberal arts college that uses documents intensively. They might select more generously knowing they could discard. But on the other hand, other public libraries would select more cautiously knowing they would not have to have them, that they could get them from the regional library.

I think we will just have to wait and see what patterns develop from this.

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think from the public libraries standpoint, there would be a much more selective acquirement on the part of those libraries which would like to be depositories. I do not think they would go as far afield as those libraries that have been selective to the present time. I am talking specifically about public libraries. Some of them might even choose not to be a depository, knowing that they could, with full right, call upon the regional depositories for the materials that they needed, and continue to purchase a limited number of documents that they needed on a current basis. So that I would support the statement that this is rather difficult to determine at this time. It can work both ways. But I think there might be a tendency for tighter selection on the part of many public libraries that would like to come in as future depositories.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yet a library serving industrial research, as mine does a great deal of the time, those people do want their material immediately. They cannot afford to wait very often. So we would have to meet their demands. I think Kent would have to take a very heavy portion of the material. I think we would be on the opposite end of the situation you are describing.

Senator JORDAN. That would be a matter that would be determined by the libraries in each locality, I would assume. The situation would vary greatly from area to area, depending on the population and the local industry.

Mr. McDONOUGH. This is right, sir. The Princeton University library, which is 12 miles away from New Jersey State library, has such tremendous resources in fields of biology, chemistry, and other scientific areas that this accounts in great measure for many of the research firms that have moved into New Jersey in the past decade locating in that immediate vicinity. They know they have this resource there to draw upon. The New Jersey State library does not take one-tenth of 1 percent of that kind of material. We just know we can get it elsewhere. We will take everything in certain areas that I mentioned in my testimony. But I think also that it should be recognized that many of these documents may have a useful life, as Mr. Williams indicated, of 20 years, and if they serve a very useful purpose during that period, and then may be discarded and the regional depository drawn upon, this to me makes a great deal of sense.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think actually that again, from a public library point of view, we would not necessarily dispose of them at the end of 5 years. There would be many documents that we would keep 10, 20, or 30 years, or perhaps we would want to keep the entire range and dispose of nothing at all. I do not think it can be assumed that every public library, even in the medium-sized category, would avail themselves of the privilege by immediately disposing of everything prior to a 5-year period. Discarding would again be selective, as you suggested, sir, in terms of what would be acquired.

There would be a selection as to the terms, as to the length of period the library would want to keep the material.

Senator JORDAN. I can see very readily that a great deal of the scientific information put out today makes obsolete many things issued a few years ago. You would naturally like to dispose of such material as soon as you could, because it would be useless. Your storage problems would certainly be minimized if you were able to dispose of unneeded items.

Now here is another important phase of the proposal I would like your views on: While admitting that microreproduction is an extremely useful device for conserving shelf space, a problem in all libraries, should the Government subsidize this project for the benefit of regional depositories, and if it did so would it not then be competing with private concerns already supplying this service?

You know you always run into the problem of possible competition with private industry when you start a new Government practice like this.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In a sense, sir, Government is already competing with mass media publications by producing documents. And if we expand this principle, by putting them in microfacsimile form, it is merely another way of making them available to the public, for which they are intended in large measure.

As to the specific point about who would do the reproduction and the system to be employed and so on, I do not think I am qualified to speak to that. But we will be anxious to get them in whatever form they appear.

Dr. POWELL. A large percentage of the cost, whether it is at the Federal level or at the State, is coming out of the taxpayer's pocket, so I do not see that it makes a great deal of difference.

Senator JORDAN. Has the library profession as a whole accepted any particular system of microreproduction as standard for its purposes? I believe you said previously that you could handle practically any type being offered today.

Dr. POWELL. Yes. Research libraries are prepared to use any of the types that are in common use today.

Senator JORDAN. You would not recommend any specific type?

Dr. POWELL. No.

Senator JORDAN. If the Government started doing this, it should be just as easy to set up something acceptable as to provide something that wouldn't serve the purposes of the libraries.

Dr. POWELL. It would be simple enough for the Superintendent of Documents to take a sampling of the opinions of librarians around the country if he wanted to be guided by their preferences. I guess we do have, maybe, some preferences, but we all do not feel the same way. But we are equipped to use any of the media that he would employ.

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Sir, I would like to speak to this for one second. Picking up what Dr. Powell has mentioned about the possibility that libraries throughout the country might be sampled as to their opinions on the subject, I believe I mentioned 4 years ago when I testified for similar legislation that I thought there was perhaps a need for an advisory committee consisting largely of librarians perhaps to work with the Government Printing Office, the Superintendent of Documents, in making annual reviews and determinations about the program. I say this, not in any attempt to try to dictate, or whatever, but merely to offer advisory services based on our experience in the field.

My own experience as a member of the Committee appointed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, in advising on the Library Services Branch, particularly on how the Library Services Act is working out, convinces me that this is a very worthwhile thing.

Here a group of about 10 librarians and trustees meet, once or twice a year, and discuss the administration of the library program. And a great deal of good, it seems to me, comes out of committee. Perhaps this might be a means of doing what Dr. Powell has suggested, that a representative group be selected from different types of libraries from different parts of the country.

Senator JORDAN. I can see where that could be a valuable contribution. Certainly no one knows better than librarians who are now using this service what would be best for them. A person who has never operated a depository library would not be very capable of giving advice in this area, because he would not know what it entails. I think that is certainly a good idea.

Dr. Powell, would you care to express an opinion from the viewpoint of a librarian, as to how document collections compare generally in service value or utility with the other types of collections.

Dr. POWELL. That is a difficult thing to do, Mr. Chairman. Many of the Government publications that we depend on are basic. You are not able to find the information elsewhere. To make a comparison with hard-cover trade books would be rather difficult. Documents are indispensable.

Senator JORDAN. What percentage of non-GPO-printed publications do you estimate would be of interest to depository libraries generally?

I wonder whether you librarians know what would really be entailed in making available to depositories the great mass of Government documents printed outside of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, we have had a very extensive report from the Department of Defense, for example, which was prepared by the Air Force as the agency designated to respond for that Department. That report, which will be in the record of these hearings, indicates that the Department of Defense issues thousands of publications. The Department is concerned as to just how much of this material will be asked for by depository libraries, inasmuch as its report indicates that its unclassified scientific and technical documents are now made available through certain other agencies and instrumentalities to the scientific community and to the people who normally would want to know about them. We have heard testimony this morning that probably two-thirds of the material printed by the Government is printed outside GPO. This bill would permit all of that material, except those items specifically excluded by its terms, to be made available to depository libraries. The question is, To what extent, if you can possibly answer, will libraries demand this material?

This in a small way relates to the cost of postage. The postage now is \$45,000 a year. If opening this new area of Government publications to the libraries is going to triple the volume, then of course the postage would be tripled. It is not an easy question to answer, but you might give us some idea or some estimate of how much of the newly available material you think libraries would want.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I would like to say I cannot conceive of any trained librarians exposing the Government to this kind of trouble because, in the first place, when we want the kind of material that those agencies are going to be publishing, we will usually be asking for a specific category, it seems to me more often than we would be asking for all of the publications of an agency. And I just do not believe that the bulk is going to amount to as much as you seem to think it could.

Senator JORDAN. Yes, Mr. McDonough?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Senator, I have not referred to the fact that I am a depository librarian in another sense. The New Jersey State Library is the official depository for State publications. Under the law we get 25 copies of annual reports of the department and so on. We get legislative reports. Almost once a week some department head or administrative officer will call up and say, "Look, we have just put out a little mimeographed thing, do you want 25 copies of that?" And in most instances we say, "Thank you very much, no, that is for your internal purposes" and so on.

We just make an arbitrary decision on this. We cannot keep our press releases and so on, ad infinitum, or at least we do not believe we need to.

I think, as Mr. Nicholson has suggested, the trained librarians confronted with problems of space and staff will ask for only what their particular clientele can really make good use of.

That is not a precise answer, but I do not think we can get one.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not think anyone can give a precise answer, but some of the agencies are quite concerned as to how much of the material they print outside GPO will be requested by the libraries.

Although the agencies generally are in favor of the bill, they do not like that feature which requires them to absorb the cost of providing these documents.

Dr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, may I say another word about this type of document? I would think that in most cases agencies would be interested in fairly wide dissemination of these publications, of many of them, because of their value to the consumers, or the potential users around the country.

I have picked up just a few of these publications and brought them here this morning: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Teaching by Machine" is one, and another "New Educational Media" that we do not receive as a depository library.

Another published by the Bureau of Education, and Cultural Affairs, Department of State. The title is "International Education Cultural and Related Activities for African Countries \* \* \*." Our institution would want very much to have that kind of thing.

Now all of these represent publications that we would like an opportunity to get.

Mr. HARRISON. Dr. Powell, may I ask you, how does your library, and to the extent you know, other libraries, obtain such publications now? Do you purchase them?

Dr. POWELL. We obtain most of them through the efforts of the documents expediter, who makes the rounds and selects the publications that are not issued through the Government Printing Office and distributes them to us and to about 50 or 60 other research libraries.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the university pay a fee to the documents expediter?

Dr. POWELL. Yes.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It seems to me the documents expediter would give you a clue as to the kind of pressure you were going to get for this material?

Mr. McDONOUGH. A very good point.

Mr. HARRISON. When the Librarian of Congress is here tomorrow perhaps we can shed some light on this subject.

Senator JORDAN. May I ask whether the library profession would consider that obtaining the additional depository libraries, the additional documents, and the other benefits under this bill would not be ample justification for retention by Congress of the present provision that the libraries pay the postage on the documents? I have asked that generally before. I would like to have a general discussion on it because that is surely going to come up in the full committee, and probably will come up on the floor of the Senate.

Dr. POWELL. Well I have already stated my thoughts on this. Additionally, if the regional depository libraries are going to be required to pay postage for transportation of material between regional libraries and the small public library or the small college library that borrows, they will be paying some postage for the privilege of borrowing items that they do not keep or do not select. But I feel that the cost of postage is not sufficient to shift to the depository libraries. Also there is the cost of the clerical work involved in collecting and billing for the postage.

It seems to me it would be more efficient to let the Government do it—not more economical, perhaps, but certainly less trouble.

Senator JORDAN. How do you pay the postage now on the items you receive?

Dr. POWELL. Cliff, could you answer that question?

Mr. BROCK. As I recall, we pay it quarterly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Quarterly.

Senator JORDAN. The Government Printing Office bills you for it? I did not know just how that worked.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then we have to go through the same procedure as we would with anything else, of getting a check issued to the GPO for this billing, which is a routine we go through for relatively small amounts involved. I think we would agree that this is not actually going to burden any library that is a depository, and yet it is a nuisance factor. And we pass it on again through an expenditure to the taxpayer on our level.

Senator JORDAN. Go ahead, sir.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Sir, I just cannot help but feel sort of instinctively that it might cost more Federal money and State money to process these bills than is represented in the actual amounts of postage involved.

Senator JORDAN. I think Senator Lausche thought the expense ought to be borne by the Government. Well, on other Government publications agencies send out, they pay the postage. These documents are vital to our educational system any way you want to figure it.

Are there any other questions any of you would like to ask?

Mr. CODER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a few questions?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CODER. There is a provision in the bill which relates to the certification of new depositories. It provides that the need for the new depository must be certified to by the heads of existing depositories in the district or by the library authority of the State. That seems to be option—either one or the other. I am wondering whether this provision in respect to certification by the existing depositories within the district might not be a little troublesome.

Is it not conceivable that a library might be very well qualified and desirous of becoming a depository, but for some personal or petty reason other libraries in the district might not wish the library to become so designated? And if that were the case, do you think that the language of the bill is adequate to assure that the head of the library authority in the State could resolve the issue and make a determination strictly on the merits of the library seeking depository status?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I think the latter would be better, myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It would seem to me what might be desirable would be the opinion of existing depositories, as to whether they felt another depository within their area would help give better coverage. You are suggesting that the bill as now written has the elements of a veto power there on the part of—

Mr. CODER. That is correct; yes, sir. Although there would be appeal to the State library authority. And I assume in most instances that would be the State librarian.

Dr. POWELL. I think the purpose of this statement was to enable the Senator, if pressure were put on him to designate a library that really ought not to be a depository, to have professional advice from

librarianship as to whether or not this designation was actually needed.

Senator JORDAN. It could take a lot of pressure off a Senator to make a certain library a depository when it really would not be qualified for that function.

Dr. POWELL. That is the purpose of it.

Mr. CODER. There is one other item that I think we should refer to for the record.

Dr. Powell, could you tell us a little about Readex and competing microreproduction systems, as to just what is involved? Do you have any idea what this service presently costs libraries?

Dr. POWELL. The subscription cost now, for Readex, for copying all of the publications sent regularly to depository libraries, and also those outside of GPO that the documents expediter collects is \$2,500 a year for the depository items and \$1,500 for those outside the Government Printing Office. These prices are going up to \$3,000 and \$1,800 July 1.

Mr. Boni, the proprietor of this operation, says he could, with a larger volume—and he now has about 60 subscribers I believe—he says if copies were made for all depository libraries they could be supplied for about \$2,000 a year for both sets.

Mr. CODER. Both sets?

Dr. POWELL. The entire lot could be supplied.

Mr. CODER. That would mean if two regional depository libraries were established in each State, an unlikely possibility, this would be an additional expense of about \$200,000 a year, provided the Superintendent of Documents contracted with Readex for this purpose?

Dr. POWELL. Yes, sir. Now if only the regional depositories were involved, I do not know just what the price might be. It might be nearer the present asking price rather than \$2,000, which would be the price if all depositories received copies.

Mr. CODER. Under the terms of the bill, Dr. Powell, I believe the microfacsimile copies would go only to regional depositories?

Dr. POWELL. Right, so that would mean somewhere between 50, perhaps 60 or 70 maximum, libraries and maybe the price would have to be pretty much what it is now.

Mr. CODER. I believe that is all I have, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Miss Krettek, we are glad to have you with us this morning. Would you like to make any observations?

You are director of the Washington branch of the American Library Association; is that correct?

Miss KRETTEK. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. We would be glad to have any comments from you.

#### STATEMENT OF MISS GERMAINE KRETTEK, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Miss KRETTEK. As director of the Washington office, I have been working with this legislation for a good many years now. Before that I was a documents librarian. So I have had a great deal of experience in this area and believe in the value of Government documents as a reference tool in a library.

For that reason I feel very strongly as to the importance of this legislation. I think it can be an extremely valuable piece of legislation.

I would like to say also, Mr. Chairman, how very much I appreciate the way in which these hearings have been conducted this morning. I think you have asked a great many pertinent questions which are important for the record. In addition, the staff work that has been done in making this an excellent hearing is something that ought to be recognized as well as your own very deep understanding.

It is perfectly clear from the questions that you have asked that you have a real appreciation of the importance of libraries in the total educational structure of this country. And I would like to express for the American Library Association my appreciation for this, and trust that under your very able leadership this bill will reach a satisfactory conclusion in this Congress.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Miss Krettek. I want to give full credit to the staff, because they have done a great deal of work on this. What I know about it they taught me.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, sir.

Senator JORDAN. As I said earlier—some of you might not have heard it—we will hold the record open for 10 days for any additional information any of you wish to supply, and we would be glad to have anything pertinent. I think this is an important piece of legislation. It has lagged far behind what it should have. I think I can assure you, that the whole committee will take action on this bill, and I hope it will be favorable action.

I would like to tell you who is going to be here tomorrow: Mr. James L. Harrison, Public Printer, Government Printing Office.

Mr. Carper W. Buckley, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

Mr. Paul Howard, librarian, Department of the Interior.

Mr. Richard F. Taitano, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, and

Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian, Library of Congress.

I would like to add that we would be glad to have all of you come back, and if you have any additional pertinent information you would like to put in the record, we would be glad to have that, too.

Miss KRETTEK. Thank you very much.

Senator JORDAN. I appreciate very much your being here. This hearing will now recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, March 16, 1962.)

## DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1962

U.S. SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m., in room 301, Old Senate Office Building, Senator Everett Jordan presiding.

Present: Senator Jordan (chairman).

Also present: Gordon F. Harrison, chief clerk and counsel; John P. Coder, printing and editorial assistant, and Hildreth Sharp, clerical assistant.

Also present: Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian, Duke University Libraries, Durham, N.C.; Dan A. Williams, director, Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; Roger H. McDonough, director, Division of State Library Archives and History, New Jersey Department of Education, Trenton, N.J.; Clifton Brock, chief, business administration and social sciences division, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Thomas S. Shaw, chairman, interdivisional public documents committee, American Library Association; Francis G. Naughten, special assistant to head, Office of Science Information Society, National Science Foundation, and Miss Germaine Krettek, director, Washington office, American Library Association.

Senator JORDAN. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Buckley, will you please take seats on this side where the testimony can be heard well. I believe you have Mr. Addison, Mr. King, and Mr. Cristofane with you. You would probably like to have them close by in case you might wish to consult with them.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; WILLIAM H. ADDISON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; JOSEPH A. KING, CHIEF OF LIBRARY, DOCUMENTS DIVISION; AND FELIX E. CRISTOFANE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER**

Senator JORDAN. Yesterday morning we had a very beneficial hearing on S. 2029 and H.R. 8141. We received testimony from a number of fine witnesses representing the library profession. This morning we are privileged to hear from Mr. James L. Harrison, Public Printer, and Mr. Carper W. Buckley, Superintendent of Documents. Then we will move on to our other witnesses.

Mr. Harrison was on the Hill for many years and knows this business thoroughly. He has an extremely good background. He came from North Carolina, which gave him a considerable advantage to start with.

Mr. Harrison, we will be glad to have you start this morning.

MR. JAMES HARRISON. Thank you, Senator. I appreciate the opportunity to be heard on S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 as I feel there are several sections that, if enacted into law, would have grave effects.

Although I have been Public Printer only 1 year tomorrow, I feel that my knowledge of the depository program gained from 12 years with the Joint Committee on Printing enables me to speak with understanding of this subject.

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents is the agency which administers the depository library system under the direction of the Public Printer. The designation of certain libraries as depositories for Government publications dates from 1857, the beginning of a system to provide collections of Government publications conveniently located throughout the country for the use of the public.

Today there are 594 depository libraries located throughout the 50 States of the Union, with existing vacancies making a maximum possible designation of 673 under the existing law. To depository libraries we mailed during the past fiscal year more than 5 million publications, and to date the distribution for the current year is running substantially ahead of last year's figure.

Twenty years ago we were lucky if we mailed once a month, while now daily mailings are made to each depository within 24 hours after publications reach us. The depository system is an efficient operation which gets to the depositories in a minimum of time all publications printed by the Government Printing Office except those which are classified or issued solely for administrative use of the originating agency.

The bill under consideration to revise the existing depository laws provides, primarily, a means of adding another depository library in each congressional district to the one provided by existing law. We feel that this is a reasonable provision if it is realized that such additions would greatly increase our operating cost, and that necessary money be made available for our operation.

It is undoubtedly true that industrial and other developments, that have occurred since the present laws were enacted, have resulted in a shifting of the population, so that in some instances the one designated depository may no longer be sufficient to meet the needs of a district. We are certainly in favor of the provision that would require the concurrence of the existing depository library for the district and/or the State library authority before a new library could become a depository.

Too often in the past libraries appear to have been motivated in seeking depository status by the opportunity of getting books without charge or the prestige of having the designation, and have not always been the type of library with facilities for rendering the best depository service to the public. We are hopeful that this provision of the bill would result in the designation of libraries which are adequately equipped for assuming the responsibility.

The section of the bill which would authorize the establishment of certain libraries as regional depositories, maintaining complete perma-

ment collections, and serving the other libraries in the area, whose collections would be reduced, merely formalizes an arrangement which libraries in two States have already entered into with our approval and cooperation.

Results have been generally satisfactory, and we see no objection to the extension of this system to other areas where libraries can be found to undertake the responsibility of regional depositories.

The Government would assume the cost of the postage required to mail publications to depository libraries if this bill is enacted into law. Under the present law, the depositories must assume this cost which for the current year will be about \$55,879. As the Superintendent of Documents must pay the Post Office for every mailing made, it would be a matter of the necessary postage cost being included in our appropriation rather than collecting it from the depositories.

Another provision would make possible the designation of additional U.S. Government department and agency libraries as depositories, to the extent of the number of major bureaus or divisions in each department and independent agency. This is not the type of library ordinarily designed to provide the public service intended by the law establishing the depository system, and from the current U.S. Government Organizational Manual it appears that there might be as many as 240 additional depository libraries in this category.

To include them in the depository system would, undoubtedly, offer a convenient means of their obtaining Government publications, but here again it would be necessary that either our appropriation be increased to provide these publications for the use of other Government agencies, or that the agencies themselves be prepared to pay the costs.

From the standpoint of the administration of the depository program, the changes provided by the foregoing provisions could be carried out by expanding our present depository distribution system to include the additional libraries that would be designated, provided again that we could obtain the additional funds, space, personnel, and equipment that this expansion would require.

I wish we could be more specific in appraising for you the probable effects of two other provisions of this bill. The most far-reaching one, and that which proposes the biggest change in the depository system, is the portion of the bill that would require the Superintendent of Documents to distribute to depositories, in addition to the publications printed by the Government Printing Office, those produced by all departmental and agency field facilities, including the so-called near print issuances.

I think it can be readily appreciated why we are most concerned about the effect on our present depository system that could be expected to result, if we were to be charged with the attempt to bring into the system this tremendous volume of material produced all over the United States and all over the world, over which the Government Printing Office, of course, has no control. We would be faced with the necessity of systematically separating this mass of material into some types of categories which would make it possible for the depositories to determine whether or not they wished to select it.

After this was determined, a problem for the Government field facilities concerned would be whether they could produce, in addition

to the small number normally needed to meet their own need, the hundreds of additional copies that would be required for distribution to the depositories. There would be many, many times when the number needed for depository use would far exceed the number needed by the field installation, and with the Joint Committee on Printing limit on size of printing equipment and number of impressions, this would cause a real problem in many cases.

Apart from the costly necessity of transporting this material to our office from overseas and other farflung production points, it is inevitable that the process would be time consuming, and an important question would seem to be how much of this field material would have appreciable value to the depositories if a matter of months, at least, had to elapse after its issuance before copies could be obtained by us for distribution.

Another question might well be the effect on libraries which are already beset with serious space problems, of their being confronted under this proposed change with approximately double the volume of publications now made available to depositories—at the present time about 10,000 different publications a year are provided, and this figure does not include congressional bills and resolutions.

Here again, if Congress enacts this portion of the bill and provides additional appropriations to enable us to undertake this enormous and costly task, we shall make every effort to establish some kind of a workable system. The great problems that would seemingly be faced by the Government departments and agencies in such an undertaking would also be important factors in determining the extent to which the operation could be workable.

It would certainly be regrettable if the added burden imposed by this plan should prove so great as to jeopardize, or in any way impair, the very fine depository system now in effect. Under this system the majority of Government publications of permanent value and importance are made available to depository libraries within 24 hours after they are printed. It would be unrealistic to suppose that the additional operation that this provision would require could approach the standard of the present system within any foreseeable time.

It is our opinion that this provision would add very little to the effectiveness of the program and would create many difficulties for both the agencies and our office.

We strongly recommend against the inclusion in this legislation of any provision that would authorize the Superintendent of Documents to supply Government publications in microfacsimile form, where there is no standardization or agreement as to preference among several competing systems, and which might necessitate an arbitrary decision by the Government Printing Office of which system depository libraries would be required to use.

Many libraries undoubtedly find it desirable to use one of the several highly competitive commercial microreproduction systems as a means of conserving space in the handling of their collections, generally. For the past 10 years the depositories have had permission to substitute for their printed Government publications any existing microfacsimile reproduction for which they have the necessary equipment.

There is certainly no objection to a library extending to the Government portion of its collection the same policy regarding microrepro-

duction that it follows with the general collection as a part of the operation of the library, selecting from among the several commercial systems that which will best suit its needs and for which it has the necessary equipment.

I believe that only if and when the libraries agree among themselves on a system acceptable to all, and have standardized their equipment, should such a step be considered.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that the maximum number of new depository libraries this bill as is would create is 634. The additional cost of the expanded program for these 634 libraries would be \$1,953 annually per depository, not including any estimate of the cost of microfacsimile reproduction.

In addition, there would be the cost of expanding the present system to include the new features provided in the bill, such as postage, inclusion of publications not printed by the Government Printing Office, extra personnel, and equipment which would cost an estimated \$331,393. At such time as all 634 vacancies might be filled, the total cost of the program provided by this bill would be \$1,238,202, plus the one-time cost of \$331,393, or a total additional cost of \$1,569,595.

I thank you, sir, and I will be very happy to attempt to answer any questions that might arise.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Buckley, do you have an independent statement?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Senator, I do not. I think the Public Printer has very effectively stated the position of the Superintendent of Documents' Office, our Office, as you know, being a part of the Government Printing Office.

Senator JORDAN. Yes. I knew that.

At this time I believe I will let Mr. Harrison read a statement from Senator Bennett into the record. Senator Bennett poses some questions for which you may be able to supply answers.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. This is a letter from Senator Wallace F. Bennett to the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Library:

Mr. Chairman, a distinguished Utahan, librarian of the University of Utah and former chairman of the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association, L. H. Kirkpatrick, has suggested that I present to the Committee a proposal which would greatly assist depository libraries all over the country in handling Government documents.

As this committee well knows, private publishers for a number of years have followed a policy of getting Library of Congress numbers assigned on each book in advance of publication. This number now appears on the copyright page of all privately printed books in the United States, and I am told that this has been of inestimable value to librarians.

Professor Kirkpatrick's suggestion is that this same policy be followed in the printing of Government documents.

Professor Kirkpatrick has told me that frequently employees in his documents library spend hours trying to locate the proper number for a publication. Since all of the catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents list items available for sale by this number, it would be a real service if this number could be printed or stamped on the documents.

Because of my high esteem for Professor Kirkpatrick, and his nationally recognized leadership in the field of library science, I urge that the committee give careful consideration to this suggestion.

I ask that a letter to me from Mr. Kirkpatrick on this subject be included as part of the committee record.

(The letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick is as follows:)

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,  
THE LIBRARY,  
Salt Lake City, March 12, 1962.

Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: Speaking as former chairman of the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association, I would like to say that the use of Government indexes and the finding of U.S. Government documents would be expedited immeasurably if the classification number assigned by the Superintendent of Documents could be printed or stamped on each publication. If private publishers can secure card numbers from the Library of Congress and print these on the back of the title page of each of their books, it seems to me that Government agencies should be able to cooperate just as well.

I don't know whether a law or resolution should instruct the Public Printer, the various agencies of Government, or the Superintendent of Documents to have this done. This certainly would be up to the judgment of Congress.

It might even be that the only immediately feasible thing would be for the Superintendent of Documents to stamp his numbers on the various depository items as he makes up the shipment.

The foremost expert on Government documents in America, Miss Ellen Jackson, who is the public documents librarian of the University of Colorado, agrees with me that printing these numbers on the documents would be a real service to the libraries of America.

Respectfully yours,

L. H. KIRKPATRICK.

Senator JORDAN. Do you understand, Mr. Buckley, what he is referring to?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I do, Senator, and it is a suggestion that has been made occasionally in the past to our Office.

The proposal would require that the Government agencies which originate Government publications and order them printed by the Government Printing Office include as a part of their printing the classification or catalog number that we use for identification in listing these in our catalogs and pricelists. We have pointed out when the suggestion has been made to us in the past that we stand ready to cooperate with any Government agency which might feel that this is a desirable inclusion in its printed documents. We feel it is significant that only one agency of the Government, the U.S. Tariff Commission, ever attempted it to our knowledge, and that after a brief period, it was discontinued by the Tariff Commission of its own volition.

We have pointed out that the problem of getting the classification in advance of the printing of the document would be difficult, that where it could be done, it would be inevitable that there would be a delay in the printing for the department, knowing as we do that in some instances the printing requirements would be so urgent that they would have to be done on an overnight schedule.

Those are the reasons we think why the printing of a classification on a Government document is not the simple thing that it is usually purported to be in the suggestions made to us. We would be perfectly willing to do everything we could within our system to provide the advance classification, to have it included in the printed document just as any other material that would be submitted to the Government Printing Office.

We realize that it certainly would save the librarians an awful lot of work, but there are these problems I have mentioned.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Senator, for example, we process about 100,000 print orders a year in the Office for publications to be printed.

Senator JORDAN. And each of those has to have a separate classification?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Each one. We have 122 captive customers that feed these orders to us. It would be a tremendously difficult thing to add numbers to that many publications. I think the House and the Senate find it difficult to keep up with their document numbers even. It is a rather difficult move on their part and their number of documents is far less than the number of publications we print in a given month.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, did you hear this discussion? Do you have any comments to make? Why don't you and Mr. McDonough and Mr. Williams come up here to the table where you can hear a little better. These are things you might have some comments on.

Dr. POWELL. The question of numbering hadn't been a problem that we had dealt with or had been concerned about. I didn't hear all of Mr. Buckley's comment on that and I didn't hear all of the letter that Mr. Harrison read about the problem that Mr. Kirkpatrick mentioned.

Senator JORDAN. You might just restate briefly, Mr. Harrison, the nature of Mr. Kirkpatrick's proposal.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Professor Kirkpatrick, whom evidently you both know, is simply suggesting that the Government Printing Office follow the same policy that private book manufacturers follow in putting the Library of Congress classification number on the fly pages of privately printed books. He thinks it would be a great aid. He says that frequently employees in his Documents Library spend hours trying to locate the proper number for a publication. Since all of the catalogs of the Superintendent of Documents list items available for sale by a number, he believes it would be a real service if this number could be printed or stamped on the documents.

Dr. POWELL. At what stage, Mr. Buckley, is that number assigned?

Mr. BUCKLEY. It would normally be assigned at the time the book had been printed and was delivered to us for distribution within our system. It would be to some extent possible to make certain classifications in advance but that would not always be possible.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. You would have to remember also that many publications that would be printed in our plants would not be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, so that would create a problem of which to assign a number to and which not to assign a number to prior to the time of the printing.

Mr. ADDISON. I was going to add in answer to this gentleman's question, the cataloging process to determine classification is done at the present time after the completion of printing and the delivery of the publication. This would require that this be done in effect before printing starts, which as Mr. Harrison has so clearly pointed out, would have the effect of holding up the Government printing to a considerable extent. We have to realize that we have printers in the Printing Office and the classification or cataloging would be an entirely different process and many times these things do have to be done overnight. Consequently, many of them could not be possibly assigned a proper catalog or classification number.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Howard, did you have a question?

Mr. HOWARD. I had a comment. There is a difference between the Library of Congress number and the Superintendent of Docu-

ments' classification number in that the Library of Congress number is a serial number which is assigned in blocks to the publishers and it doesn't require examination of the document, whereas this classification number means an examination of the document to determine it. It is much easier for a publisher to have numbers running from 1 to 3,000 and just assign those serially as the material comes out than it would be to assign a classification number.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. McDonough, did you have a comment?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is a little apart from the main provisions of the legislation that you and your committee, sir, are considering, and I can see there are problems with it but I think as compared with the things to which Mr. Harrison was addressing himself, that this is a detail, not an unimportant one but a detail.

Senator JORDAN. Since Senator Bennett sent this letter in, we wanted to develop it and get your thoughts on it. I agree with you this is not a part of this bill.

Would any of you gentlemen around the table like to address a question to Mr. Harrison?

Dr. POWELL. I have a question for Mr. James Harrison. Concerning the problem that is passed on to the issuing agency when we request that documents not now made available to the Superintendent of Documents be required to be made available through this legislation, the issuing agency still makes the decision as to what would be sent to the Superintendent of Documents. The libraries would still select the documents they wish.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. But before the library could select one of these documents, there would have to be some sort of consolidation made of this mass of media that is developed all over the world. The Joint Committee on Printing has authorized the operation of 341 printing plants throughout the world. Many of these plants I have personally surveyed in my tour with the committee. They print thousands of publications.

Who would draw the line of which publications are to be sent to the Superintendent of Documents and which are not to be sent? Imagine the time that would elapse before this decision could be reached and these publications could reach Washington and we had the opportunity to categorize these publications and offer them to the depository. By that time there would probably have been two or three supplemental publications written that would completely undo the one that we had on the list.

This is a fast changing program in many segments of our Government. Printing has to keep up with it.

Dr. POWELL. Well, the issuing agency would be the agent to decide whether or not they came to the Superintendent of Documents. They would eliminate those that are for administrative purposes only, those that would have to be eliminated on account of national security.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. The issuing agency, of course, would just be another step between the Superintendent of Documents and the field installations that printed and distributed this in the beginning. Let's take an example of our very large printing plant in Tokyo that the Army runs, the Army Adjutant General. It is one of our largest field plants outside of this country. They print a fantastic volume of

publications a year. These publications then would have to be shipped to the issuing office, which is the Army Adjutant General here in Washington, to their printing head, Mr. Harry Aldrich, and Mr. Aldrich and his staff would have to review all of these publications. And knowing the workload they already have and the limited personnel they have, it would take a tremendous amount of time for them to review before they could even offer to the Superintendent of Documents a portion of this list. It would be very cumbersome, and the publications in many instances, as I said earlier, their effectiveness would be destroyed because they would be out of date before they get into the system.

Dr. POWELL. Well, I have in my brief case here a dozen or so examples of the type of things we are talking about that we can ill afford not to have in our research libraries, that we do not get now without special efforts on our part, and that we would get if this legislation were in effect.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. If I may be allowed to say, my personal feeling is that the personal effort that you make to get them would cost you many, many, many times less than the effort that would be put forth by the vast number of people involved in such a program that is proposed in this bill. The taxpayer would really pay through the nose.

Dr. POWELL. Yes, but we realize we aren't getting nearly all that we would like to have with the operation—

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I think that an evaluation has to be made as to whether or not there is enough to make the tremendous effort worldwide, in separating the few grains of wheat from the many mountains of chaff.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. McDonough?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am not in as good a position as Dr. Powell to speak about the kind of documents that libraries need and are not now getting because his is a scholarly university library and my own State library uses more limited kinds of materials. But as I have listened to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Buckley and reread the testimony of 4 years ago, I sense a continuing lack of communication or understanding between the library research problem and the Government Printing Office and the Superintendent of Documents' problem.

Believe me, I am deeply impressed and sympathetic, sir, with the mass with which you must deal. There is no doubt about the fact that what the depository libraries take and would take under the expanded program is minute compared with your overall problems of handling a truly tremendous mass of print.

From our point of view we see it somewhat this way, that Government, the Federal Government, has expanded its whole activities into areas that could not possibly have been contemplated when the depository system was established many, many years ago, and life was much more simple and there were only so many departments.

Now we have agencies upon agencies and they are scattered worldwide. Granted, that what you say, sir, is true about the expense of libraries acquiring additional documents, I have the feeling, and I think I am right, that this cost as compared with the cost of producing those documents originally, the research time that went into them, the cost of printing them initially, and so on, this cost of just making

some copies of these on a selective basis available to institutions that demonstrably need them is small.

Now, I would grant you that it would be foolish indeed for libraries like Duke University to just say, send us everything. They are not likely to do so, sir, because they know how much it costs to store documents, the staff time that is involved in ordering them, handling them when they get them, and so on. This is a very real problem for us.

What we are interested in doing, however, is acquiring the things that the faculties need, that research individuals need, and that are already existing and have been expensively produced by various Federal agencies. Somehow we ought to be able to resolve this problem in a commonsense way.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I think we need to first analyze what we are talking about in this particular proposal. We are referring to what is classified in the Government printing regulations as field printing. The definition goes something like this. Field printing is that which originates and is for use in the same geographical area of origin.

If it gets out of the area of origin, it is departmental printing and by law must be printed or procured by the Government Printing Office as departmental printing unless the Public Printer grants a waiver for this to be produced elsewhere; or produced in an agency plant defined by the Joint Committee on Printing as a departmental printing plant.

Now, I am wondering—you said you had several samples of the type of material that you were referring to. I am wondering just how much of this field printing that we are now talking about is the type of thing that you people think it is.

Now, in my 12 years with the committee, one of my duties was to review field printing to see what type of printing was being done. Mr. Chairman, there wasn't very much of that field printing that came through my office that I would consider the type of information that a depository library would be interested in. True, there may be a few publications, but again by the time you separated these very few from the fantastically large number that go through these field plants for use in the area of origin, it seems to me that their benefit would be pretty well diluted.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, may I ask you a question, sir? You have some samples of non-GPO-printed documents there now. How do you know where they are printed now, and how do libraries obtain them?

Dr. POWELL. The name of the agency, of course, is indicated, and these are collected for us by the documents expediter.

Senator JORDAN. They furnish you a list of the things that are being printed outside GPO, and you select from that list?

Dr. POWELL. We ask the documents expediter to pick up any documents that he thinks would be useful to us that are issued by these agencies, documents that do not go through the Government Printing Office.

We realize—

Senator JORDAN. Then you buy those?

Dr. POWELL. No. They come to us free. We simply support this project here in Washington.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Are these free samples of the type—

Dr. POWELL. I just happened to pick up a few. Some of them are committee prints of the Health, Education, and Welfare—a couple here.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Those look like departmental publications.

Dr. POWELL. "Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts," "Development of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives in Latin America and the Caribbean," by the ICA.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Can you tell where they were printed?

Dr. POWELL. This was printed in Kingston, Jamaica, sponsored by the government of Jamaica and the International Cooperation Administration. This is the type of thing that we are talking about, and I am sure there is a vast amount of this field stuff that you speak of that we wouldn't be interested in at all.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. But yet we would have to get that in order to find out. It would have to come to some clearinghouse just like our checks do before we can separate the good from the bad.

Dr. POWELL. Isn't there a publications' officer in the field or someone in the field who could make decisions who would have a feeling for what is useful?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I would seriously doubt that there would be a publications officer in these field plants that could begin to determine what somebody might want and what somebody might not want. The departments operate on the basis of a printing head in Washington. I am talking about departmental printing now. And these field prints are under their control.

For instance, the Joint Committee on Printing gets every 6 months a production report from all field plants and every year an inventory report, and they all come into the printing head of the agency and are coordinated and sent to the committee. I have not heard of an agency I believe, sir, that would have a publications man in the field that would be able to determine or to make a selection, and even then it would be a wild guess as to what might be wanted or what might not be wanted.

It seems to me it would all have to come and it would all have to be categorized and all submitted to the depository system and for them to make the choice, because who is to know, even in Mr. Buckley's office, what publications you might need or might not need? It would be trying to second guess the users, and I don't believe we are capable of doing that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Howard, do you want to make a comment?

Mr. HOWARD. I think the problem is somewhere in between Mr. Harrison and Dr. Powell. I think you can define the types of things that you want. You will miss some that you want even then, but you will get some that you haven't been getting.

For example, our concrete laboratory reports which are published in Denver by the Bureau of Reclamation don't come under the depository library system at all now. We are attempting to get those for our department library by defining the types of things that we feel are library material and the bureaus have agreed that they will send to the library free copies of all of that material. Especially when they come out in series, you can define them in advance.

On the material that comes out in monographs, Mr. Harrison's fears might be justified, but the series I think could be taken care of pretty readily and I think those are more important to the libraries.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I don't quite follow—what do you mean by the series and not the other publications that might be published?

Mr. HOWARD. Well, there are some things published in a single issue that are monographic.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Are you referring to periodicals?

Mr. HOWARD. They are not periodicals because they don't come out at regular intervals but they come out in groups and have a number on them. That is, our concrete laboratory reports, about 900, have been published over a period of 20 years. That is the sort of thing you could categorize.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Isn't that the kind of thing you know was being done and you could place your order with that particular agency for copies of this type of thing?

Mr. HOWARD. You don't know about all of them and if you have it categorized, that is by definition in advance, when they start a new series, the agency would decide whether or not they thought that was of enough general interest to be included in the depository distribution. I don't think it would run over 2 percent of what is published in the fields.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Do you feel then—let me make my position clear. I am not trying to refuse or to deny any service to our depository system that we can possibly give within a reasonable cost, or even if it is unreasonable. If we are directed to do it, we will do it. The thing I am anxious to do is to keep from having us bogged down in unnecessary trivia in order to try to get the few little things out of this program that we think we would like to have, whether or not it would be worth while, again whether you would ever get your publications in time to have them of any use to you in this system, which encompasses the entire world, and USIA, as a matter of fact, have plants all over the world.

We have no control over those. The joint committee has no control over those because by law the State Department plants that print in foreign countries are not under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing. So nobody except the State Department has jurisdiction over those plants. There are two categories of those plants. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the State Department are the two exemptions under the printing law that take them out from under the jurisdiction of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing.

Those people print a fantastic number of publications, school books, languages, everything, economics, they do it in foreign languages for foreign countries. They do a magnificent job.

Mr. HOWARD. I was talking to someone from the Navy 15 or 20 years ago on the same problem. He said we could give it to you if you could furnish us a freight car every day.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is right.

Mr. HOWARD. That is the problem you are thinking about except I think the librarians are thinking about a much smaller area.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I know. The librarians are thinking about this thing after it has been culled out by somebody. Who is going to be the culler? Somebody has got to get in there with a pitchfork, and it literally amounts to that when you see these publications.

I remember the office that I occupied for many years in the committee, formerly occupied by Senator Taft and a committee he had work-

ing on Government publications, and they referred to it as the "Room of Horrors," and they had rack after rack of publications, and I fear to think who in the world would ever go through and even categorize all these publications in a central point, and I see no other way to do this than by having someone at some central point do this work.

Mr. HOWARD. I don't think you would have to have it in a central point. I think if you went to the agency mailing lists, the things that they send out on mailing lists, you would get, I would say, 95 percent of the material that the libraries want.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Agency mailing lists for their own publications?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir. For instance, the Bureau of Mines does a lot of things in Pittsburgh.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Yes, I know they do.

Mr. HOWARD. And they send out on mailing lists——

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. But they also send samples of everything into Washington.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, but that type of material——now, there is some material in the field stations. I think we have about seven printing plants in the Department of Interior. Some of those they don't even get into the Department library. We are trying to get them. But it would be that type of material that the libraries would be interested in, not the administrative publications.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Who would dig out of this mass of publications those that might be used and who would know which would be used and which would not be used?

Mr. HOWARD. The first thing, the material that would go into series, that would be published in serial form, would be almost automatically included. Then there would be a few monographic things. I don't think the great bulk of the material in the field plants would even be considered.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. And yet somebody would have to make a decision.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes. It would be done by definition, I believe, rather than——

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I remember one time one of the military departments when this bill was first introduced did a recapitulation on what it might cost them to follow this and it was fantastic. It was something like \$200,000 or \$300,000 a month just to get this stuff in.

Mr. HOWARD. I am looking at it from the library point of view, I can't help that, because I am a librarian.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I understand that and our sympathies are with you, but we have studied, Mr. Buckley and his staff and my staff have tried our best to come up with some simple method of weeding this stuff out, and I have to admit that we are completely up against a stone wall. The only way we can see is it must come into some clearing house, be analyzed, and then offered to the people who might use it.

Mr. HOWARD. Well, it would never get to the clearing house under this bill, because the bill states that the agency shall decide what should be included.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. All right. That means it has got to come into the agency clearing house, then, because——

Mr. HOWARD. No. It would be delegated out to the people that actually produce it. That is not the printer but the research producers, the man that did the research or the bureau that did the research, and proposed to publish the document.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Well, it all sounds very good on paper but I am just thinking, we at the Printing Office handle \$100 million worth of printing a year, and I have estimated year after year that the field plants of the Government will equal that, if not exceed it. And that doesn't include the many hundreds of thousands of duplicating machines all over the world who also—and you mention the Bureau of Mines plant. When I first knew that plant 10 years ago, it produced the most fantastic publications you ever saw, real safety publications, on a mimeograph machine, horrible examples of what can or cannot be done in the printing field.

Now, conservatively speaking, it would be \$100 million worth of printing in field plants that somebody, by definition or by some other means, would have to say, this will come into the Superintendent of Documents and this will not.

Can you imagine what a fabulous undertaking that would be? Even by definition—\$100 million worth of printing a year, not including the duplicating.

Mr. HOWARD. I would say that \$95 million worth of that would be obviously thrown aside.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I am sure at least that much would be unneeded but you still have got to—

Mr. HOWARD. We don't have to examine each piece.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. No, perhaps not, but I don't know how you would get away from examining each piece because the very thing we wouldn't include would be the thing that somebody wanted, very likely. Unless each piece was examined and somebody reached a determination.

Dr. POWELL. Well, some pieces, Mr. Harrison, I suppose would appear in 100,000 copies and you could—

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Not in the field. No, sir.

Dr. POWELL. I agree with Mr. Howard that the decision has to be made at the point of origin. And it still seems to me that someone could decide fairly well what would be of value to research libraries. We realize we won't get all. There is no sharp line that can be drawn, but if we can get a substantial portion of the publications that are worth while for teaching and research, that is what we are after. And we realize that much of this must be on the basis of subjective opinion.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. You are proposing, then, that this mass of media be either sent in or not sent in on the basis of whether or not the ordering office determines whether or not it is the type of thing that a depository library might need, and how, pray tell, would they know?

Mr. HOWARD. They would know why they ordered it.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Sure they would. But they wouldn't know whether a depository system would need it or not need it. And there are literally hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of those people throughout the country. As a matter of fact, our own orders here in the Printing Office just as an example—our orders reach 100,000 a year and our equipment is large with no limitation on how many copies of any one publication we can run, picture how many more publications

would be involved in the field operation when their runs are limited by the Joint Committee on Printing regulations. Their press sizes are limited. Their impressions are limited.

I just can't imagine the total of the number of publications that would be printed by the field printing plant system that we are talking about here now. It is just astronomical.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. May I ask a question? I am not too familiar with this Monthly Catalog, but I have looked over several issues of it and I notice that in addition to GPO work it does include publications printed in the agency plants and by appropriate symbol it is indicated in the Monthly Catalog that some are for sale, some distributed by the issuing office, and so forth. Can you tell me what criteria you use to include some non-GPO-printed publications in this catalog?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Could we ask Mr. King who is in charge of production of the Monthly Catalog to comment on that?

Mr. KING. First of all, by law we are supposed to get one copy of everything that the agencies issue for inclusion in the Monthly Catalog. That, of course, eliminates any purely administrative material.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Mr. King, let's emphasize the fact that that is departmental printing and not field printing that you are supposed to get copies of. Am I right about that?

Mr. KING. Yes, I think so, sir. According to a resolution of the Joint Committee on Printing, 1937, they were to include material that was not printed in the Printing Office.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is right, but that was a departmental regulation and not a field regulation.

Mr. KING. I don't think it specifically mentioned field plants.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. But you do not get copies of—

Mr. KING. We don't get copies of everything.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. No.

Mr. KING. But if the agencies send it to us, in some cases they will send us an entire group of material and they will mark some of it that is administrative, and that we eliminate, and the others which they consider public information we would list in the Monthly Catalog.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Could I ask Dr. Powell and the other librarians here, do you think the depository libraries would be apt to order under the new bill anything that would not be in the Monthly Catalog as it now is printed?

Dr. POWELL. We wouldn't know about it normally.

Mr. CODER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask—Dr. Powell, do you know whether the non-GPO-printed publications you have there were listed in the Monthly Catalog?

Dr. POWELL. I haven't checked, Mr. Coder. I don't know whether they appeared in the Monthly Catalog or not. Cliff—this is Mr. Brock from the University of North Carolina.

Mr. ADDISON. Mr. King by looking at those might be able to give an opinion.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I wonder if we can have the distinction drawn between departmental and field printing so we will have a better idea of the terms.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I have tried to do that, Gordon, by saying that field printing is printing which is used in the same geographical area of origin. Departmental printing is that printing which is for

general use in a department regardless of the place of origin. That definition is in the Government printing and binding regulations.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Do you think if we were to amend the bill that is now before us to exclude all field printing that the depository libraries would be deprived of any significant material?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. You mean if you left out this particular section of the bill which requires this—

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Well, instead of that, if we amended the bill to say that each component of Government should furnish the Superintendent of Documents a list of publications except those required for official use, those classified for national security, and those publications under the heading "Field printing."

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I think we already get that.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Under the law and the resolution of the joint committee referred to by Mr. King, we are supposed to get everything now produced in those categories. We know we miss a few, but we think not substantially. Is that a correct and fair statement, Mr. King, from your standpoint?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Departmental printing is either done in the Government Printing Office or one of the designated departmental printing plants of the metropolitan area of this city, of which there are 66.

Mr. HOWARD. That would leave out such things as the Bureau of Mines things printed in Pittsburgh such as we were talking about.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is the field plant, yes, sir. Now, we print many things for the Bureau of Mines on their safety program.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, I know you do, and you print the bulletins and things like that, but what I was thinking about is reports of the investigations and that type of material.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That would leave that out because that is printed in the fields for use in the area of origin.

Mr. HOWARD. They go all over the world.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Then they are departmental printing and it should be done here under the law.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Jim, if this bill were passed, how much thicker do you think your monthly catalog of documents would be?

Mr. KING. How much thicker would the monthly catalog be?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Yes, in size.

Mr. KING. It all depends on how much material we got in.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. If all these thousands of documents were reported to you, that is, if they weren't carefully screened at the agency level—

Mr. KING. The things we now don't get from these field plants?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I would say it would be so thick, Gordon, you wouldn't be able to finish going through one before the next one would be out. If we could print them that fast, it would be enormous. Unless we could devise some miraculous system of being able to have the ones that are going to be needed jump out so we could collect them, but I don't know how we would be able to do that. I would like to be able to do that. I would like to give you everything you need.

Mr. HOWARD. I think the burden on the agencies is to keep that list small. The pressure on the agency to keep that list small is going to be terrific because first, the cost of doing the additional copies, and because of the demand it would create—

MR. JAMES HARRISON. There are many times when the prevention costs more than the cure or the cure more than the prevention. In this case I think it probably would cost the agencies more to keep it small than it would to let it come on through and be large because it would mean so much time of somebody to cull through this mass of information to determine what should be and what should not be included.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Mumford, maybe you have something you would like to add to this. You have been in library work a long time, both at Duke University, and up here and other places.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Senator, but I am not an expert on the details of the program for depository distribution. I can see that this matter of field publications would constitute a real problem. The most obvious answer, it seems to me, might be to define the categories to the agencies in the field—what would be wanted and needed for depository distribution. But I realize it is a problem.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, we have had several references here to this documents expediter who isn't at this hearing this morning, nor was he here yesterday, but I think it is interesting that a number of research libraries underwrite the cost of an individual being stationed here in Washington to try to procure documents including Federal publications that don't come to the libraries' attention through ordinary channels.

I don't know how much that gentleman receives. Dr. Powell, perhaps you can speak to that. But this is a voluntary business, and it has been going on at least since 1946 that I know about, and this man makes it his business to try to learn about publications that in his opinion, in his knowledge of the libraries involved, will fit into certain categories of academic interest. And then his job is to call attention to and try to procure them.

Well, obviously if these libraries deem it worth while to pay for this service and hire a man to stay down here, they must deem this matter of some importance.

Somehow I feel that there ought to be a way to get around this mass problem that you speak of, and I can see that this would be totally unreasonable to expect that all these publications would physically be sent in for screening. This would not make any sense at all. But when the California State Library sends me a monthly list, it is just a checklist more or less like this, and they say, which of these do you want? We have got them for you. We pick out only those things that we know we will really have a use for.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. How was this list compiled? It was compiled by someone who had analyzed the publications and listed them.

Senator JORDAN. Maybe Dr. Mumford might throw some light on that. Perhaps he would explain the purpose of the documents expediter at the Library of Congress and how this bill would affect that function. I presume that is what you are talking about—the expediter.

Dr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, as Mr. McDonough said, a number of the research libraries throughout the country have banded together to support this activity, to get publications which would not normally be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. These consti-

tute a very valuable kind of publication in many instances, and I can testify as to the value of the project over the years and I think the libraries, the recipients, would also testify, as indeed they do through their willingness to pay a few hundred dollars each to help support this activity.

The total operation, I believe, runs a little under \$20,000 a year. Isn't that right, Dr. Powell?

Dr. POWELL. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. However, they do not get all the publications produced outside the Government Printing Office, as I was going to indicate later in a statement. An analysis made by the documents expediter showed that publications were being obtained from 18 out of 42 Federal agencies checked and it is roughly estimated that about 55 percent of the non-GPO-produced publications of other Federal agencies reached the documents expediter.

So while the project obtains a very valuable segment of material, as Dr. Powell has indicated, we are not getting all of it by any means.

Senator JORDAN. Could that expediter through your department be enlarged and maybe select and cull and render that service to the—

Dr. MUMFORD. Let me make this clear. This is not financed by the Library. It is supported by the institutions and we give it space, and the Library obtains publications through this arrangement also. Unless the Federal agency voluntarily reports what it is publishing, someone has to do a great deal of leg work to find out what is being produced. This is what the documents expediter has been doing—finding out what is being issued and trying to obtain copies of it.

Senator JORDAN. Is the expediter paid out of appropriated funds, or is he paid by the libraries?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; he is not paid from appropriations. He is paid by contributions from some 69 or 70 research libraries.

Senator JORDAN. You just furnish the space.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Is he considered an employee of the Library, Dr. Mumford?

Dr. MUMFORD. He is technically a member of the staff.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Does he have people working for him?

Dr. POWELL. He has one or two persons working for him and with him.

Senator JORDAN. It seems that this whole area of non-GPO-printed publications is a right knotty problem, and that the subcommittee will have to go into this pretty thoroughly. I hope that we can come up with an answer that will not impair the present smooth operation of the depository system and at the same time give a little more latitude to the depositories in the choice of publications they need and want. We will certainly see if we can work that out.

Dr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, one other note. It seems to me that on the basis of our experience with the documents expediter, we realize that this has to be done at the point of issue. On the basis of our experience it seems to me we could draft a kind of description of the publications that would be of interest to depository libraries that would enable the publications officer or someone at the point at which they are issued to make a selection that would get most of the publications we are interested in with a minimum of effort.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make just one more observation to you. I indicated it briefly in my résumé. There is one big thing that I think we all have to remember and should attempt to guard against. We have a very fine depository system as it now stands. As I said in my brief, we mail publications every 24 hours; every day we mail publications 24 hours after they are printed.

Now, I think none of us wants to bog down such a wonderfully smooth working program and delay these vital departmental publications that the depositories are now getting by bringing so much into this thing, if we find that has to be the case. I think we have a responsibility to you to keep this program as near up to where it is now as we possibly can. And I would hate to think that you gentlemen would propose to the committee that they enact or recommend legislation to the Senate that might in the long run foul up the entire program.

I think we have got to keep that foremost in mind because we are anxious to keep this system working and working smoothly and working fast.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. McDonough?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Sir, I couldn't agree more with your very strong feelings about this, and we are just as concerned as you, sir, that the system not bog down.

As the chairman knows, I paid tribute to the system yesterday in my testimony.

I think the way in which you handle this mass of materials and get them out so promptly, and so on, is a wonder to behold. However, I have the feeling that even so, these improvements that we seek can be achieved without detriment to the daily operations of your important Office, and 4 years ago when we were here on more or less the same legislation, I suggested that perhaps a committee, a liaison committee representing the library profession, might be set up to work with your Office in ironing out these problems that seem to be continuing ones, and Mr. Buckley agreed that if the legislation passed, this might be a useful thing to do.

I don't see why it wouldn't be possible without the legislation, quite frankly, and I mention again my experience in serving as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Here we keep constant contact with the field, and so on. I am sure that the American Library Association on which I serve as a member of the executive board would be most happy to cooperate in anything that might be set up of this kind.

We would also welcome some field visits. I know that perhaps travel funds are lacking for this purpose, but I would think that some field visits to States like New Jersey where you could cover all 15 depositories in about 3 days and get an idea of how things are actually working might also be very useful. We would welcome an analysis of how the thing actually looks on the receiving end, and if an inspection showed some places where we could improve our handling of documents, so be it, sir.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I am a great believer in seeing things operate on the site, believe me, and I am talking to Mr. Buckley about that in the next few days.

Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps this latest statement does have a great deal of merit. There is much we can do in this without change in the present legislation so far as this particular section is concerned. I would be very much in favor of such a committee as mentioned even now, and had I been in this position 4 years ago, I would have been in favor of it then.

We would be delighted to work with the Library Association in any way we can to get them the things that they need. That might be a much better way to do this thing, Mr. Chairman, than to try to bring in this gigantic operation as spelled out in the section of this proposal that would cause us to analyze or somebody to analyze all of this material and get to us that which the libraries might need, perhaps with a committee as you mentioned. This could be worked out on a basis of cooperation between the Superintendent of Documents and the departments. This type of thing could be made available.

But I shudder to think that if the intent of this section is followed, we are all in serious trouble.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. May I say this: I would just like to clarify your position. I think I understand it, but I would like it to be reflected on the record.

We have a bill here which has been passed by the House of Representatives. There is considerable interest in this bill by Members of the Senate.

Now, is it your recommendation that this bill should not be reported to the Senate as long as this language is in it which opens the door to publications which are not now being provided to depository libraries? Is that your position?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is my firm belief, Gordon, and I think there are two sections that should be omitted from the bill. I can't speak for the intent or the desires of the House, but it is my strong feeling, and it has been since this bill was first written that the House feels—that their primary reason for this is to get more depositories. I cannot criticize the Library Association for bringing in these other things on the bill, but I think there are two sections that this bill should not contain.

I would strongly urge to this committee that they not vote the House bill as it stands, that there be two sections omitted, one having to do with, as I mentioned, the field printing, and the other, which I have in my statement toward the end, microfacsimile reproduction. I think those two things could cause us a great deal of trouble and perhaps reflect very, very badly upon our present system.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. How about the cost factor, Jim if they eliminated these extra documents? Do you think that would substantially reduce the cost?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Oh, heavens, yes. Tremendously. There would still be, however, the costs that I have outlined here. I don't believe this includes any of this field printing that we might bring in.

Mr. BUCKLEY. There would still be the additional cost of providing and distributing publications produced by GPO to the increased number of libraries, as well as the cost of postage.

Senator JORDAN. Didn't you just say a minute ago that there is a great deal of this information that Dr. Powell indicated the libraries needed that you could furnish now without any change in the law?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I think we could. I think there are many things we could work out in committee between you folks and our Superintendent of Documents and his staff where we could go to the agencies and ask them for this material or at best ask for a listing of this material, of certain categories. But it would be up to you to characterize it so it could be identified. Don't you think that sounds reasonable?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I am doing too much talking, but may I ask another question?

Senator JORDAN. Yes; indeed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I can understand your concern about being charged with the responsibility you might not be able to discharge without considerable additional appropriations, or whatever, and it is hard to make determinations about that, I would think. But can you see any real danger, sir, in merely having this bill authorized, with the microfacsimile provision and this other provision about which we have been speaking? This doesn't mean that these provisions would be mandated, then, at this particular moment but it still would make it possible if we pass the bill to provide for additional depository libraries, loosen up the system in general, so that we would have more flexibility in a rapidly changing population, and so forth. Is there any real objection to this?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Yes; I think there is very definitely, because the minute this bill would be enacted, it would be a responsibility upon each department to follow the law and immediately this program would have to begin in the departments and with our Superintendent of Documents. I think the counsel, and my administrative assistant is a counsel, I think the counsels of these various departments would insist that immediate steps be taken to comply with the law. I think we can live with this bill, Senator, without these two things that I oppose, provided we can get the money to do it.

Now, I know you can't answer that question in this meeting. We are going up next Friday to the House Appropriations Committee to justify our appropriation for next year for the Superintendent of Documents. We might propose this to them and outline to them what it might cost us and ask for their opinion. The Superintendent of Documents, as you know, operates on an appropriation. We do not in the plant at the Government Printing Office. We operate on a revolving fund like any business would operate.

Dr. POWELL. I am a little bit curious, Mr. Harrison, about this last statement of yours. We have been operating with the documents expediter now for a good many years and this legislation has been before the House in the same form that it appears now concerning these additional documents. It might have been that if the Superintendent of Documents had tried out this scheme of seeing whether he could supply these documents that we have had to rescue with the help of the Superintendent of Documents, we would by this time have indicated whether or not this is feasible.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Well, I think we can't point a finger at the Superintendent of Documents and say he should, when a bill is before the Congress to be determined, take steps to see whether or not the bill would work if it was passed. It would be a nice thing if we could do that to prove the point, but I think it isn't customary that that be

done. I think we like to—I think the Congress is a little jealous of its prerogatives in either directing or not directing, and everything we do costs money, and here the Congress would be debating whether or not we would be putting something into effect, and be willing, of course, we assume, to appropriate moneys to do it. While they were in their wisdom debating whether or not to make this mandatory, it would frown a little upon an agency that would attempt to put it into effect even up to a point and use money that they didn't deem necessary to appropriate already. I think we can't accuse the Superintendent of Documents for falling down and not doing that. Possibly there could have been a meeting of the minds on the committee. I can't speak for the last administration. At the time this bill was introduced and heard in the House, I was not Public Printer. I was a member of the Joint Committee on Printing and I was not asked to appear for or against it. Had I been asked, I would have appeared against these two inclusions in the bill.

This is something I think Senator Hayden, the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, feels very strongly about. I think he would support me. I am not trying to speak for him but unless he has changed his mind since this bill was introduced, I think he is in concurrence with my thinking on these two parts of the bill.

Dr. POWELL. But you are convinced that without the legislation we could get together with the Superintendent of Documents and—

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I think—and Mr. Buckley will agree with me—that we can certainly improve the situation.

Mr. BUCKLEY. As I have said many times, we will certainly do everything we can. I think that the tendency to assume that everything that is not done and has not been done in the past is the fault of only the Superintendent of Documents, is something that maybe a committee of this kind could do a lot to overcome. When the point was raised by Mr. Gordon Harrison as to the possible increase in the size of the Monthly Catalog, that the program we are discussing would involve, I was sitting here thinking not so much of the increased size of the Monthly Catalog as of the fact that it would undoubtedly make it more difficult to meet the production schedule we now have in which the Monthly Catalog appears during the first few days of the month, almost an impossible accomplishment. With the exception of the production of the Congressional Record, I know of nothing in the Printing Office that is to me a more remarkable feat and yet in a questionnaire that was submitted to the depositories when this measure first started, 14 of the depository libraries, as I remember, added to their criticisms of the operation the fact that the Monthly Catalog should be issued more promptly.

Now, how in the world, working as Mr. King and his staff do virtually around the clock, and fearing as we do sometimes that we are guilty of beating some of our librarians into the ground, could we produce a monthly catalog with any greater promptness than we now do. This is, perhaps, a slightly unrelated example, but it is the kind of thing that I think, and I am sure the Public Printer and Mr. McDonough feel that some cooperative arrangement in areas of that kind might be resolved on perhaps a more cooperative, and a less critical basis than has been true at times in the past.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. The catalog problems had escaped my mind when I was visualizing all the other breakdowns in the program. I

was forgetting about the things back at the home base—getting things to you people promptly means so very much.

Senator JORDAN. This is but one of the many questions that we are going to have to give a great deal of thought to in an effort to come up with some reasonable answer that will at least partially satisfy all concerned with this legislation. You know, of course, when the subcommittee hearing is over, that is not the end of the work. We must then get the full committee together and sell these proposals to a majority of the members—and then to the Senate itself.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Senator, we stand ready to cooperate to any possible extent we can.

Senator JORDAN. I know that and appreciate it.

Mr. Harrison, do you have some other questions?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Mr. Buckley, we have received information that under the present law there are 118 congressional designations that are still available. Do you have any idea as to why some of these designations have not been utilized?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Well, of course, Mr. Harrison, we would not know exactly. In some instances possibly the basic reason would be that the Member of Congress having the right to designate a depository may not feel for some reason that it is necessary to designate one for the district or there may not be a library that in his judgment is suitable.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. What I would like to get on the record is briefly the designation procedure itself. How do Members of Congress become aware that they have a vacancy in their district or their State, and what is the administrative process which must be followed to have a library designated?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Without personally knowing of any definite means by which they would know that they had a vacancy, the procedure, Mr. Harrison, would be for a Member of Congress who might wish to designate a depository library to fill an existing vacancy to merely write a letter to the Superintendent of Documents, naming that library and setting forth his desire to make the designation. At that time we would send to the library a questionnaire to get for our records the necessary information that we must have about the library.

When that is returned to the Superintendent of Documents Office, the Member would then be notified that the library had been formally designated and at that time the library would be sent the classified list of publications from which it could make its selections, and when those selections were made and returned to our Office, immediately thereafter the library would begin receiving the series of categories of publications that had been selected.

(See exhibit 6, p. 183, for materials utilized by the Superintendent of Documents in the administration of the depository library system.)

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. In this information which is returned to you from the library, are there any questions asked which, if not answered properly, could disqualify that particular library from being a depository?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir. If the library, first of all, should indicate that it was not open to the public without charge, that would be one thing. If it should indicate that it did not have sufficient staff and

facilities to carry out the responsibility, if under the existing law it indicated that it could not or would not assume the charge for the postage, those are a number of things, or if it contained below the required number of non-Government volumes in the library.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Now, at the present time there are 12 Senators in the Senate who could designate a library in their States if the library they designated qualified. There are also 106 Members of the House of Representatives who could designate a library under the present law.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Have you or anyone else in the Government Printing Office ever communicated with these people to tell them that such a vacancy was available?

Mr. BUCKLEY. No, sir.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. You do not feel that is your responsibility?

Mr. ADDISON. I wonder if I could add something. The Joint Committee on Printing issues a committee print which is made available to Members of the Congress which outlines the various depository libraries and vacancies.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. It came as a surprise to learn that apparently some Members of the National Legislature do not know that they could designate a library in their State or district as a depository. The subcommittee is just trying to find out whose responsibility it is to get this word to them.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Well, it has not been a function assumed by the Government Printing Office or the Superintendent of Documents Office in the past, Mr. Harrison. It is something that could be done by us as we maintain the current records.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. We have a serious problem here because if this bill is passed by the Senate and approved by the President, the 12 Senators who could designate a library would no longer be able to designate one, as I am sure you know. We wonder whether we should write a letter to them, these Senators, and advise them that maybe 2 months from now they would lose this prerogative, or do you think you should do that?

Mr. KING. May I say something? It is a lot of times a case of whether a library wants to be designated as a depository. We have had instances where a Member of Congress has just picked a library, designated it, and then the library has come back and felt that they couldn't handle it and has asked to be released from that designation.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Chairman, it may be presumptuous, but may I ask to speak to this point briefly?

Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. BROCK. This 118 came as a surprise to many people, I think, but from this study I was engaged in, I am convinced that most of these occurred in States where there is literally no library available which could qualify realistically. The qualification standards are ridiculously low. I am speaking of realistic qualifications. You mentioned, I believe, one of the Wyoming Senators, for instance, who has an opening. I would doubt seriously that there is a library in Wyoming which could qualify.

Mr. BUCKLEY. I think that clarifies, Mr. Harrison, the point which Mr. King made, that we do not necessarily know from our operations why the designation had not been made.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. We had a very poignant example of that yesterday morning at the committee meeting. I think we would have others if we had other Senators here.

Another question. How many new depository libraries do you think are apt to be designated should this bill be passed?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Well, there could be 634. That is the maximum.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. You have no idea how many might be utilized?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Well, we would make a rough estimate that in the first year we could expect perhaps 100. How many of the 634 ultimately, of course, I don't think that you could make even a rough estimate.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. When Dr. Mumford testifies, we plan to ask him a few more questions about this microfacsimile proposal, but at the present time I would like to advise both you and Mr. Harrison that yesterday Congressman Hays and Jack Haley of the Joint Committee on Printing appeared and advised that, on the basis of the Library of Congress experience, perhaps if the bill is passed, including the microfacsimile reproduction provisions, the responsibility for it should be in the Library of Congress rather than in the Government Printing Office, and more specifically under the Superintendent of Documents. Do you concur?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I certainly do. Would you agree, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Yes. I am not trying to push off on to Dr. Mumford any gigantic load of work, but I repeat what I have said in the statement, that with so many systems of microreproduction now competitive, until there is some standardization, I think the Superintendent of Documents certainly should be left out of this picture.

Senator JORDAN. You are not prepared now to do any of this work?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator JORDAN. You have no facilities whatsoever.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. No facilities.

Senator JORDAN. It would be a completely new field.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is right. And we would be faced with which system to bring into our system. They are not compatible. We know of three very active equipment manufacturers in the field who build and sell this microreproduction equipment. There are three major competitors in this microreproduction field now in the way of equipment. They are not compatible. What would we do, put in equipment for all three of them and perhaps others that might come in? Unless the libraries all use the same equipment, we would be in a position of saying if we install a system, gentlemen, this is it. If you don't buy equipment that is compatible with this system or this type of equipment, then you can't buy this service.

We had one of these manufacturers call Mr. Buckley, Monday, I believe, and wanted to know about this hearing and was ready to come down here and jump up and down and show some strong opposition to any such thing as this because he wanted his equipment to be considered and he didn't have much of his equipment in the libraries and he wasn't about to agree that we ought to get into this at this point.

Dr. POWELL. Most of us have equipment that would enable us to use the medium which is employed, but I suggest if we followed Mr.

McDonough's suggestion and created a committee, an advisory committee, I think you could sample the opinions of librarians around the country and pretty soon agree on one that would be acceptable to everybody.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. We are facing that in the entire printing industry, Senator, of moving ahead electronically in the field of printing, and we certainly don't want to be left at the gate. We want to be right out with the leaders in the field of improvement and we are not opposing this because we don't think that it will be a proper thing in time. But what we are opposing now is the lack of standardization which would put us in the middle and we don't like to be in the middle. We want to be out front with the industry.

I think this is something there again that wouldn't require law to have us offer. I don't think the present law would prevent us from offering such service to the depository libraries when and if a standardization has been agreed upon between the libraries. I think we can do it under the present law. We don't need to be told we have to do it. It is strictly another method of distribution and the more up to date we can be in our distribution, the more up to date we would like to be. I think that the committee idea is still a good one.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I have another question. It relates to the cost. Before you answer, I would like to say that the committee, the full committee, in a preliminary hearing on a similar bill last year, raised many questions about the cost of this program. I think the members of the committee are aware that it is not easy to give any precise determination. But the report on the bill that passed the House has some definite figures in it and one of those figures relates to the cost of supporting an additional library on an annual basis and the figure is \$1,100 per library.

Now, in your statement you give a figure of \$1,953 annually per library. There seems to be a rather substantial disparity, and I don't know if you have any basis for your figure that is any better than theirs or not. Would you please give the subcommittee more detail on this point.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Just generally, gentlemen, the basis that we used in arriving at the \$1,953 would be the cost of printing and distributing the material that is now produced by the GPO, adding to that the cost of distributing this tremendous mass of material that we would be required to bring in from the field plus the assumption of the postage cost which is now borne by the depositories, and finally, the initial costs of equipment and extra personnel to set up some system of contact with the Government agencies in operating this system.

It is, as you say, an estimate at best, but we certainly feel that it is a realistic figure of what the additional cost would be.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. You have a figure in Mr. Harrison's statement here that extra personnel and equipment would cost an estimated \$331,393.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is a one-time expense.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. What would that include, roughly?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We are figuring initially a personnel need for five additional employees. We are figuring on equipment—I can only be general here—of card cabinets, there will be publications bins, tables, desks and furniture, and an extra forklift truck to facilitate the handling of this mass of material.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. And the one very important thing which we do not have is space to put all these things. And I don't believe you put in this additional space that might be required. We are now negotiating with the Star newspaper to rent some space from them in order to help the Superintendent of Documents. We are out of space. We are right up in the attic.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Returning to the cost figure again, if section 1 of the bill, the House bill, were to be eliminated by this committee, then it would be unnecessary to spend the \$331,393?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We would have to have extra equipment if the system were expanded only to additional depository libraries with the same publications coverage that we now have. It would substantially reduce the initial cost. We would still have to have some extra equipment and personnel if the number of libraries were doubled, and the requirement for us to pay the postage would still exist.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Do I understand your question to mean that if we leave the number of depositories as they now are and include the field printing, would that change the cost? Is that your question?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. My question is not well delivered, perhaps, but I am trying to ascertain how much this bill as it is passed by the House would cost if enacted into law, and there are two or three Senators on the committee that are especially interested in getting a cost breakdown. In fact, we have a letter in the record from Senator Curtis who has specifically asked the chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Jordan, to ascertain this information, and we have advised Senator Curtis that we are trying to get this information from the Government Printing Office. And I can anticipate some of the questions that he or other Members might have. If the bill is passed by the Senate as now written, the total cost of the bill would be \$1,238,202 every year. Is that correct?

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. That is the additional—the maximum number of depositories.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I would like to get a further breakdown of that figure.

Mr. ADDISON. Certainly we can give that to the committee. All of these, I might point out, are based on the present fiscal year cost for purchasing and mailing the publications printed at the Printing Office to the present 594 depository libraries. The cost for this fiscal year will be a little over \$829,000 as a total. That breaks down into two elements of cost. One for purchasing copies, the other for the distribution, including material, and everything related to distribution.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Excuse me. Do you purchase documents from the agencies?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We pay the Public Printer, buying the publications from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. ADDISON. We have two cost factors in this bill. One for a continuation of the present system of purchasing and distribution, and another the cost of an additional distribution operation. So taking the current and fiscal year cost of \$829,285, it breaks down into an average cost per library of \$1,396.

Now, this is for the existing 594 depository libraries: \$1,059 per library for the cost of the copies purchased and \$337 per library for the distribution cost.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. What is the distribution arrangement. What is the distribution cost?

Mr. ADDISON. \$337.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. What does it entail?

Mr. ADDISON. That includes all costs other than purchase. That is personnel, equipment, overhead, bins, anything connected with distributing.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. But not postage at this time.

Mr. ADDISON. No postage involved.

Mr. BUCKLEY. The physical setup of actually distributing the publications selected to the 594 libraries.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. This includes the salaries of the people who work in your office that are doing this type of work.

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. You just apportion your—

Mr. BUCKLEY. It includes equipment and everything that goes into the system.

Mr. ADDISON. Now considering the additional cost being imposed under the new bill as it presently stands, we must first assume the postage costs. The postage costs for the present program is a little over \$55,000. This is a firm figure that we collect from the libraries and transfer to the Post Office. So as a cost item we must now transfer that and ask for an appropriation in that amount. Now, we consider the additional—

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Excuse the interruptions, but in order to get this in context, the House report indicates that the annual cost under the new bill would be \$40,000 annually. Now, as I understand it, you are paying about \$55,000 now.

Mr. ADDISON. That is the amount at present. We are collecting that much from the libraries. And we are in turn reimbursing the Post Office. The provisions of the new bill exclude any provision for the depositories paying postage, so consequently we must ask for an appropriation in that amount. We have increased the \$55,879 which is a firm figure this year to a total of \$83,818 based on the additional volume of material that we would be required to mail under this bill. That would include the departmental material that is not now printed at the GPO, and it is based on the listing in the Monthly Catalog that shows that about 50 percent of the material listed does not now go to libraries. This would have the effect of doubling the distribution volume but not doubling the postage because we feel the additional publications to be mailed under the expanded program would consist of lighter material. So we are assuming that the current postage costs would increase by 50 percent.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Are you also including in that increased cost the factor of additional depository libraries?

Mr. ADDISON. Not at this point. These are additional costs that would be pertinent regardless of whether any additional libraries were designated.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, if I could suggest, I think it is very important that we have for the record, in writing from the GPO, a cost breakdown on this bill including every feature of the bill, the postage, additional libraries, additional publications, and so on, so that when the committee considers the legislation from a cost point of view, if they decide they are going to eliminate something from the bill, they know how much in dollars and cents they are eliminating.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. We would be very happy to supply that.

Senator JORDAN. What we would like to have in this, you know, is what your present cost is. Then project that to the additional libraries that would come in under this bill in its present form on the basis that they would receive no additional publications. Then project the estimated cost further to embrace the non-GPO-printed material they would then be authorized to receive. That would give us the breakdown we would like to have.

Mr. ADDISON. We can certainly furnish this information.

Senator JORDAN. If you will supply that to us, we will be most appreciative. It is most important that we have that information when we report a bill to the full committee.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. We will be glad to do that.

(A comprehensive statement of estimated additional cost of the Federal depository library program if H.R. 8141 or S. 2029 were enacted into law in their present form, subsequently supplied to the subcommittee by the Public Printer, is as follows:)

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL COST OF FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM IF H.R. 8141 OR S. 2029 IS ENACTED INTO LAW IN PRESENT FORM

NOTE.—The following costs for the current fiscal year (1962) are used as the basis for the estimates of additional costs required by S. 2029.

The present law requires the Superintendent of Documents to purchase and distribute to depository libraries only those Government publications printed by the Government Printing Office. The costs of this program for the present 594 depository libraries are paid for from appropriated funds.

*Summary of pertinent costs for current fiscal year (1962)*

Purchase of depository library copies from Public Printer (average per library \$1,059).....	\$629, 000
Distribution costs (labor, mailing materials, heat, light, power, equipment, etc.) (average per library \$337).....	200, 285
<b>Total costs of present program paid from appropriated funds (average per library \$1,396).....</b>	<b>829, 285</b>

The average total cost per additional library under the present law would be \$1,396. If S. 2029 provided only for an increase in the number of depository libraries and contained no other provisions that would require additional costs, the present average cost of \$1,396 per library could be projected to determine total costs of an increased number of libraries. Based on an estimate of 100 additional depository libraries in 1 year after passage of the bill, of which number we estimate 35 would be designated by Members of Congress and 65 by Government departments and agencies, the additional costs would be as follows:

35 new libraries, congressional designations (35×\$1,396).....	\$48, 860
65 new libraries, Government department designations (65×\$1,396)---	90, 740
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>139, 600</b>

ESTIMATED TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS REQUIRED BY S. 2029 FOR DEPOSITORY LIBRARY FUNCTIONS REQUIRED OF THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Section 3 of the bill eliminates the present requirement that libraries pay postage costs for shipping publications they select. This provision would provide for additional costs to be paid from appropriated funds based on current year postage costs, \$55,879.61. (Average per library, \$94.08 based on present 594 libraries).

NOTE.—Postage costs are now paid by libraries and not from appropriated funds. The Office of Superintendent of Documents acts as collection agent for Post Office Department and turns postage remittances received from libraries over to that Department.

## DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Section 4 of the bill adds to the current distribution volume by requiring that the Superintendent of Documents distribute to depository libraries publications printed by the Government departments and agencies in their departmental and field printing plants. This section requires the departments to assume the costs of printing and binding of this additional material, but places upon this Office the distribution and postage costs. We estimate that this additional material will equal the present volume of publications distributed, thus increasing distribution volume by 100 percent based on present year distribution costs to 594 libraries. The additional postage cost estimate is based on the belief that this additional volume of 100 percent will consist principally of smaller size publications and will increase postage costs based on current postage charges to the present 594 libraries by 50 percent.

Additional distribution costs.....	\$200, 285. 00
Additional postage costs.....	27, 939. 80

Sections 3 and 4 of the bill require that the Superintendent of Documents issue a revised and current list of publications for selection by libraries, incorporating publications printed in departmental and field plants. Also, to inform the Government departments and agencies as to the number of copies of this material needed for depository distribution. These provisions provide for these additional estimated costs which do not exist under the present depository law, \$22,290.

Estimated additional equipment costs that would be required for an immediate expansion of distribution facilities to meet requirements of bill. This amount would be basically nonrecurring, \$25,000.

*Summary of estimated additional costs required by S. 2029*

Postage costs for present distribution to 594 depository libraries (sec. 3 of bill).....	\$55, 879
Estimated distribution costs of material printed in departmental and field plants (sec. 4 of bill).....	200, 285
Estimated postage charges for this material (secs. 3 and 4 of bill).....	27, 939
Additional required for program of contact with other Government agencies and to prepare and handle expanded and current list of material.....	22, 290
Additional equipment costs for initial expansion. Much of this cost would be basically nonrecurring.....	25, 000
Estimated additional costs as required by the sections previously outlined (average additional cost per library based on present 594 depository libraries, \$557).....	331, 393

Section 2 of the bill provides for the designation of additional depository libraries in congressional districts to a maximum of two per congressional district. This provision would permit the designation of an additional 393 depository libraries in congressional districts, 1 additional territorial designation and 240 additional in Government departments and agencies for a total additional number of 634 libraries.

Taking the present fiscal year average cost per library for publications printed at the Government Printing Office—purchase of copies and distribution (sec. 4 of bill continues the requirement for the Superintendent of Documents to purchase copies, from appropriation, of those publications printed at the Government Printing Office).....	\$1, 396
Add average cost per library for additional benefits provided for by bill.....	557

Estimated average cost per additional depository library.....	1, 953
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Maximum additional number of depository libraries, provided by bill (secs. 2 and 7 of bill).....	634
Estimated additional costs resulting from designation of maximum 634 additional depository libraries: Total estimated additional costs (634 times \$1,953).....	\$1, 238, 202
Estimated maximum additional costs required by S. 2029.....	\$1, 569, 595

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I would like if possible to have you include in the statement one other factor. Section 5 of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives provides that when obtained elsewhere than from the GPO, the cost of these additional publications shall be borne by components of the Government responsible for their issuance. As I am sure all of you know, most of the Government agencies are not happy about that provision of the bill. They feel that they will have to absorb the costs of these additional documents.

Now, it would be helpful if you could give us some estimate of what that cost would be and also if you could give us any recommendation as to whether the bill should be amended to provide that the Government Printing Office absorb that cost in one lump sum.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. The question isn't whether we would pay for producing these in the field or——

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. The individual agencies issuing these new documents to be made available under the bill would have to absorb the cost. Do you think it would be preferable for the GPO to have an additional appropriation to cover that cost and allow reimbursement of the agencies? The agencies are practically all opposed to it.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I don't blame them. I would be, too, because many of these field operations, as I indicated, will probably print 300 copies of a publication, if field publications are to be used in the area of origin. If this depository program grows like it could, they would have to print 1,500 more for depository distribution which would be the tail wagging the dog, and I can understand why the departments would be against that.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. They are against it. There is a possible solution. That would be for the GPO to reimburse each one of the agencies for the publication of the——

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Gordon, it is going to be almost impossible for us to give you a figure of what that might cost because we don't know how much of this media that is printed out in the field is going to be necessary. I don't believe there will be very much of it. I think it will be the exception rather than the rule but the cost I think involved in finding out whether it is the exception or the rule is what is going to be staggering.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I recognize very well the problem you have in answering some of these questions. I think the House committee had the same problem. As you well know, from being up here on the Hill so long, the question of cost is always a very important factor even in a bill like this. We have had trouble in two previous Congresses in connection with similar bills when members of the committee have said we want to know how much it is going to cost if we authorize it. We haven't been very successful in getting any precise answers. I don't think we can. But to the extent that we get estimates——

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. It is going to be an estimate. We will try. We will come up with the very best we can.

Senator JORDAN. Give us the best you can on it.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Yes, sir. But that figure is going to be very difficult to get.

I think what we will have to do, if this were placed on our shoulders, is to buy these publications from the field plant and then give them free to the depositories.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Exactly.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. I don't know whether—I suppose if it were written into the law and we could use funds for that purchase, we could, but we would require this.

(A statement of estimated cost to components of the Government of additional publications not printed by GPO which would be made available to depository libraries under H.R. 8141 or S. 2029, subsequently supplied to the subcommittee by the Public Printer, is as follows:)

ESTIMATED COST TO COMPONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS NOT PRINTED BY GPO WHICH WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR DEPOSITORY DISTRIBUTION UNDER H.R. 8141 OR S. 2029

In the absence of any available data which would provide a positive determination, it can be assumed that the total amount of the printing accomplished by departmental and field printing plants is comparable to that performed by GPO, which is approximately \$100 million a year. It is also assumed that the portion of this departmental and field printing that would be subject to depository library distribution, would approximate the portion of total GPO printing that is now distributed to the depository libraries.

The cost of publications printed by GPO for depository distribution for fiscal year 1962 will total about \$629,000. For this same year, the cost of distributing these publications to libraries will be about \$200,000. Total printing and distribution costs for the depository program for fiscal year 1962 will thus be approximately \$829,000.

We could anticipate that the Government agencies operating departmental and field plants, and performing about the same amount of printing, as GPO, would also be subject to about the same printing cost for their depository copies, which is approximately \$629,000 a year.

The additional administrative cost with which these agencies would also be faced, would include the cost of analyzing the material within the department, bureau, or agency to determine whether or not it meets the requirements for distribution to depository libraries. This determination would have to be made prior to printing. Also included would be the costs of packaging and shipping in bulk to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries, involving the cost of labor, materials, and postage or shipping charges.

It would appear, therefore, that, in addition to a printing cost of about \$629,000 a year, the agencies producing material in departmental and field plants would have, not only a cost equivalent to our present depository distribution cost of \$200,000, but also the added administrative costs that would result from the necessity of their analyzing and processing publications for selection and shipping them to the Superintendent of Documents, in many instances from distant points. How much over and above the \$200,000 presently spent for distributing depository publications this would require is unknown. An estimate of double that amount, or \$400,000, might well be considered reasonable, which would make an annual cost of this program to the other agencies \$629,000 for printing, plus \$400,000 for administrative costs, or approximately \$1 million a year.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. There is no detailed explanation for a certain item in the House report. It just says in effect that for the Government Printing Office to produce a more complete classified list of Government publications, the cost would be \$5,000 a year. I don't know the basis for this figure, but it would be helpful if we had some indication as to how they arrive at the \$5,000.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. King, could you answer that?

Mr. KING. Are they speaking of the annotated classified list? Is that what they are talking about?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. They are speaking of the list provided in section 3 of the bill, that the Superintendent of Documents shall currently issue a classified list of Government documents in suitable form containing annotations of contents and listed by item identification number in such manner as to facilitate the selection of only those

publications which may be needed by a designated depository library and the selected publication shall be distributed.

Now, in the wisdom of the House of Representatives, they estimate section 3 of the bill would cost \$5,000 a year.

Mr. KING. This estimate was originally made several years ago.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. No. This is the report dated July 17, 1961.

Mr. KING. We estimated it would take one graded employee to make all these annotations and to keep the list up to date with annotations.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Does that answer your question?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. That wouldn't make any allowance, though, for the additional size, the bulk of the Monthly Catalog.

Mr. KING. This isn't the Monthly Catalog.

Mr. BUCKLEY. We are talking about the annotated list for selection, not the Monthly Catalog. This is the list of categories that are sent to the depositories at the time of designation from which they make their selections.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I understand.

I have no more questions.

Senator JORDAN. Are there any other questions?

Mr. BROCK. Could I be presumptuous again, since cost seems to be such a factor?

Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. BROCK. I am speaking personally here of my own personal operation. An estimate of \$1,953 was given for the cost of publications and distribution to the depositories. We are a full depository and I suppose our cost is slightly higher than that.

Mr. ADDISON. Yes. The cost we gave is an average cost.

Mr. BROCK. Well, assume ours is \$3,000, perhaps. To balance this, to give you an idea of what the libraries and the State governments and private institutions are putting into this program, we pay in personnel costs alone for servicing documents a minimum of \$20,000 a year. This does not include what we paid for shelving, and so forth. This is just personnel costs. And, of course, this is borne in our case by the taxpayers of North Carolina, and in Dr. Powell's case by the private institution. And this in a sense gets back to Senator Lausche's testimony yesterday concerning a cost figure and his recommending that doubts in this area be decided in the affirmative. I just wanted to balance it by something. The libraries think a lot of this information. We don't do this for prestige. We don't want a depository for prestige. We do it because we have to have it. And we do put a lot into it.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. You spent \$20,000 for personnel to handle this depository material. With this additional that you might very well get in the field, that would increase your costs tremendously.

Mr. BROCK. We would pay it willingly.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. You happen to be pretty well fixed in North Carolina to pay it. I wonder how many other States would feel the same way about their depositories. I am just wondering. I don't know.

Mr. BROCK. They would select and pay more or less what they want.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I can't help but underscore that point. You keep saying the cost is going to increase significantly but there is going to be a selective basis from this mass of extra material we are now not getting.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. The cost is getting the list to give you, sir, so you can make a selection. I can't get away from that. This is the big roadblock in this program. Somebody has got to compile a list. You have got to have the chicken before you can have the egg, and I think this is a case of that kind.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I find it awfully hard to cut through all this stuff and I guess I am not alone. I am just talking off the top of my head, but I have a feeling that if your office, sir, could take on the documents expediter and have a sum of money to acquire copies of publications from these agencies out in the field wherever they may be, that for a very modest sum of money the libraries of the country could get what they need and without enormously complicated machinery.

Now, I say that, sir, and I can't document it, but we have had a documents expediter down here at least since 1946, and somehow he bustles around, and finds where documents are. Apparently there are copies of them available because he gets them and they get to the libraries now. I can't get around this fact and the point we are getting at is that there are going to be more depository libraries.

There are many things that are still not being obtained and somehow if we had somebody bird-dogging the operation and a couple of people, a couple of clerks to assist him, I have a feeling that a great part of the problem could be solved. I think a great deal depends on intent and willingness to get at it and break the back of it.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Williams had a comment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to come back to section 1 for one moment and state that to me this seems to be one of the significant sections of the proposed bill. The greater share of public libraries are definitely selective depositories, and the additional annotations and information to help us do a good professional job of determining what we do want and what we do not need seems to me one of the significant additions to the whole depository arrangement. And I was delighted to hear Mr. King indicate that this can be held to a quite reasonable figure.

Senator JORDAN. Are there any other questions for Mr. Harrison and the fine group of associates here with him today? If there aren't, Mr. Harrison, you can go back to GPO now and print some more. We appreciate your being here. Thank you very much.

Mr. JAMES HARRISON. Nice being here.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Howard, would you move around a little closer so we can hear your testimony a little easier.

You may proceed, sir.

#### STATEMENT OF PAUL HOWARD, LIBRARIAN OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. HOWARD. My name is Paul Howard. I am librarian of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

On March 2, the Department presented its views on S. 2029 in a letter addressed to Senator Mansfield. This letter was concerned with two phases of the bill: (1) The provision for additional depository

libraries within executive departments; and (2) the need for revising the provisions for depository libraries in our unincorporated territories.

My purpose is to concern myself with the need for additional depository libraries within the executive departments since representatives from the Office of Territories are here to discuss the changes needed within their areas.

On June 19, 1958, I appeared before the Subcommittee on Printing and Paper Work of the House Administration Committee to present testimony in support of the provision to increase the number of depository libraries in executive departments.

With your indulgence and since it is still pertinent, I would like to repeat portions of that testimony.

There are 12 depository libraries in the executive departments of the Government. Nine of these are in the District of Columbia where the Government has more than 150 libraries. Only three, those in the Army, Navy, and Air Force Academies, are located outside the District of Columbia.

Documents are the core of any Federal library. The publications of its own and other Federal agencies form a body of knowledge that is essential for each Federal library to have. Each does get documents by begging, buying, borrowing, exchanging, et cetera, but the system is more like schoolboys trading marbles than like an efficient program. Field libraries have an especially difficult time. Often by the time they learn of the existence of a document or a report the edition is exhausted and the material unobtainable.

Publication officers of various departments have mutual agreements by which they estimate demand for individual publications and attempt to print a satisfactory number for exchange with other agencies. However, this becomes complicated and not entirely satisfactory because of the lag in information about available publications. This program need not and could not be discontinued but it can be simplified and made more effective if a larger portion of Federal libraries can receive documents in the more orderly routine of a depository library.

Federal libraries also receive documents from mailing lists maintained by each Federal agency. The maintenance of these mailing lists and the work of the libraries in obtaining documents will be greatly reduced under this bill when most of the documents can be obtained from a single source.

I think this is about the first time anybody said they would cost less.

An example from actual experience will illustrate some of the difficulties encountered in obtaining documents from numerous bureaus in numerous agencies. Until 1950 the Geological Survey Library had served as the depository library in the Department of the Interior. With the consolidation of the other bureau libraries into a departmental library the new library became the depository library and it was necessary for the Geological Survey Library to arrange for the acquisition of documents directly from the originating agency.

This involved the preparation of lists and writing more than 75 letters, innumerable phone calls and frequent followups in order to get established on the necessary mailing lists. It is necessary for both the Geological Survey Library and the agencies supplying the documents to make frequent checks in order to keep the lists current.

At the same time the departmental library was able to make two phone calls to the Superintendent of Documents, write a confirming letter, check a set of cards, return them to the Superintendent of Documents with a covering letter and begin receiving a much greater number of documents without the need for frequent checks to keep the lists current.

Obviously the more that Federal libraries can operate on the second plan the more efficient and economical will be their procurement of documents and the more the Government as a whole will benefit from the program.

Library services and consequently the research programs of the Department of the Interior will be greatly benefited by additional depository libraries. We may not need all of those to which we are entitled under this section but those which we add will be of material value. The Geological Survey Library in Washington is one of the outstanding geological libraries in the world. It surely is as deserving of this kind of support as many of the non-Government libraries who have depository collections.

The Bonneville Power Administration in Portland, Oreg., has an excellent though small library which serves all Interior bureaus and offices in Portland. It frequently has difficulty in obtaining documents because the stock is exhausted before its order has time to reach Washington.

As a depository library it would be much better served and Federal programs in the Northwest would be benefited. The Technical Library of the Bureau of Reclamation in Denver and the Bureau of Mines Library in Pittsburgh aid in important governmental research programs. They need better access to Federal documents in order to provide research materials to their research workers. Placing depository collections in these libraries will provide this access.

I have mentioned libraries in the Department of the Interior because I am more intimately acquainted with their needs than with those of other Federal libraries. However, there are many important Federal libraries aiding research programs that are vital to the national welfare which are not depository libraries and which will benefit from the provisions of this section.

The Bureau of Standards and Patent Office libraries in the Department of Commerce, the library of the Naval Research Laboratory, the Corps of Engineers Library, the Air University Library at Maxwell Field, the National Institutes of Health Library represent a very small sample of libraries which will benefit and which will return to their Government more than they will receive in benefits.

In attempting to determine how much effect the additional Federal libraries will have on the depository library system an examination was made of the organization charts of the U.S. Government Organization Manual. Since there are 34 executive agencies listed this indicates a possibility of 25 additional depository libraries for the agencies proper.

The charts of these 34 executive agencies indicated an approximate 250 major bureaus or divisions.

I was interested to notice that Mr. Harrison came up with 240. We are pretty close together.

It should be noted that this is my own judgment as to what constitutes a major bureau and that the number might vary somewhat

in the viewpoint of agency officials. These figures indicate the extreme limits by which the number of depository libraries might be increased: that is, there probably would be no less than 25 and no more than 250. However, a more pertinent figure would be the probable number of depository libraries which could be justified by the agency heads.

If it is assumed that depository libraries would not be justified for divisions performing such service functions as accounting, procurement, duplicating, and so forth, the probable number of depository libraries in executive agencies would be reduced to less than 100.

There are several factors which would tend to reduce the number of requests for depository library status. One would be the cost of maintaining a depository library and keeping it open to the public.

Another would be the required justification which would tend to limit requests to actual needs. A third would be the necessity to meet the requirements of the Superintendent of Documents. Under these limitations it is not likely that the depository library privilege would be subject to any abuse by Government agencies.

One of the deficiencies in the present program is its lack of provision for the Government's own libraries. They need documents and use documents more than any other single group of libraries in the country. The depository library program, if made available to them, will provide the most efficient, economical method of supplying these documents. This provision merits every consideration by the Congress. Federal libraries are grateful for its inclusion.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. HARRISON, do you have any questions?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I think that Mr. Howard has made a very good point and it is good to have in the record testimony on this particular provision of the bill. Some question has been raised as to why the Federal Government agencies should be included in the depository library system. Some question has also been raised in the course of our study as to whether or not this privilege should be extended to major bureaus. But I am inclined to agree with Mr. Howard, that it would not be abused.

Mr. HOWARD. I don't think it would. For example, we have 20 libraries in the Department of the Interior but only 8 of them have more than 10,000 volumes, so that gets down to about 40 percent of the libraries that would use it.

Senator JORDAN. That could qualify under the present bill?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Coder, you had a question?

Mr. CODER. Mr. Howard, the bill makes no provision at all for the designation of public and academic libraries in the District of Columbia as depository libraries. Do you have any views on whether the District should be provided for in the bill?

Mr. HOWARD. I think it would be helpful. Of course, they have access to all the Government libraries. The law of 1892, I think, makes it available, to the academic institutions and to their students. But certainly the Public Library should be a depository.

Mr. CODER. To your knowledge have any of the District libraries ever indicated a desire to be depositories?

Mr. HOWARD. No; they haven't, not that I know of.

(A request by the District Commissioners for a provision authorizing two additional depository libraries within the District of Columbia, subsequently received by the subcommittee, is as follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1962.

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Library, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: Reference is made to S. 2029 and H.R. 8141, the Depository Library Act of 1961, which is now under consideration by your committee. This legislation permits the establishment of additional depository libraries in the States, territories, and Puerto Rico; however, the District of Columbia is not included. At the present time the District of Columbia Public Library (which became a depository by special act of Congress, Public Law 152, 78th Cong., Sept. 28, 1943) is the only depository library in Washington outside of the departmental and certain other Federal Government libraries.

The Commissioners respectfully request that the proposed legislation be amended to permit the establishment of two additional depository libraries in Washington. While we have had no request that this be done, it seems to us that the opportunity should be made available to local universities, since it is desirable to have the broadest possible dissemination of the information provided in Government documents. In the event that there is no immediate need, such a need may arise in the future.

The Commissioners have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to the Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

WALTER N. TOBRINER,  
President, Board of Commissioners.

Mr. CODER. There is another question. The libraries of the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and the Coast Guard Academy are already by law designated as depositories. Do you know of any reason why the Merchant Marine Academy is not so designated?

Mr. HOWARD. No; I think it should be.

Mr. CODER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JORDAN. Would anybody else like to ask a question?

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Coder, did you mention the Air Force Academy?

Mr. CODER. I intended to. I may have skipped over it, but it is already included.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Howard. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. HOWARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JORDAN. We will go on to our next witness.

Mr. Richard Taitano, Director of Office of Territories, Department of the Interior. And you are accompanied by Mr. Chester Leedom from the Solicitor's Office of the Department of the Interior.

We are glad to have both of you with us, and will hear from you at this time.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD F. TAITANO, DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF TERRITORIES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY CHESTER LEEDOM, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT, BRANCH OF TERRITORIES**

Mr. TAITANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As indicated in the Department of the Interior's letter of March 2, 1962, which contains the Department's views together with certain proposed amendments, we are very much interested in seeing the laws relating to depository libraries amended to permit the establishment

of such libraries in the territories of the United States, which is to say Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. The amendments contained in the Department's letter would accomplish that purpose.

At the present time Guam and the Virgin Islands are receiving assistance under the Library Services Act and extension of that act to American Samoa has been included in proposed legislation now before the Congress. In 1961, the Federal contribution to Guam was \$15,495, and to the Virgin Islands it was \$11,079.

Recognizing the importance of library services in connection with education in the territories, each of the territorial governments has been improving its libraries and the contents thereof.

At this point I might mention that the extension of the Library Services Act has tremendously improved the territorial libraries. One of the territories has more than doubled its circulation.

There is no question but that the territorial libraries would be immeasurably improved if, as we suggest, they could be designated as depository libraries and thus receive the many Federal publications which would be of interest, and of real value to the residents of the territory.

At the present time the acquisition of Federal publications is on a hit-or-miss basis. The several governments have asked to be placed on the mailing lists of various agencies, but without the benefit of a central source of advice as to just what publications are available, the acquisitions leave much to be desired.

In some respects, extension of this service to American Samoa is perhaps the most important. As you are perhaps aware, great emphasis is now being placed upon education in that territory and adult education is one of the serious problems facing the territorial government there. It appears to us that the Federal publications which could be made available to the library in American Samoa under this act, if amended as we suggest, would be a valuable tool in the area of adult education.

As you will note in considering our suggested amendments, we have not suggested that the territories receive treatment different from that accorded the States and, therefore, the territorial libraries will be required to meet all of the stated requirements in order to be eligible for designation as a depository library. From the information available to us, we believe that all of the territories can now, or will be able in the immediate future, to qualify under the law.

We believe that the extension of this act to the territories is important and we earnestly request your favorable consideration of our proposed amendments as contained in the Secretary's letter of March 2.

Thank you very much.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much. Any questions?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I have no questions. We have the Secretary's letter, and the proposed amendments will be presented to the subcommittee when it meets on the bill.

Senator JORDAN. A very good statement. We appreciate it.

Mr. CODER. One question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAITANO, in your opinion, would this take care of all the unincorporated territories which might possibly in the near future need this service?

Mr. TAITANO. Yes, sir. The territories I mentioned are the only ones we have now which are unincorporated. We have islands like

Wake and Canton. Except for Wake, where we have military and Federal Government employees, all the other islands are practically uninhabited.

Mr. CODER. Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. Anybody like to ask any questions?

If not, thank you very much, Mr. Taitano. We appreciate your being with us. Thank you for your fine statement.

Dr. Mumford, we are glad to have you with us. And Mrs. Hamer, we are glad to have you, also. If you would move up this direction a little bit closer, Dr. Mumford, your testimony will be a little easier to record.

Mrs. Hamer, you may come up, too, if you would like.

**STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to testify on this proposed legislation. I want to underscore the importance of the depository library system, not so much to the libraries themselves, but to business and industry, to the scientist and the sociologist, to the scholar and the student, and to countless others who find Government publications increasingly useful—even indispensable—in their diverse activities, because today there is scarcely a field untouched by Government publications.

Millions of dollars a year are spent on the research and other programs that result in these publications. To achieve their maximum effectiveness—to insure that they reach as many as possible who need them—is basically the purpose of the depository library system. And the cost of that system, in terms of publications furnished, postage, and so on, is very small compared to the total amounts spent on the programs of which reports and other publications are often the end product.

The depository library system, however, needs modernizing. It has changed, of course, in the years it has been in existence, but the changes have been rather like new patches on an old quilt. That the system needed careful examination and overhauling in the light of the present-day situation has been recognized in the Congress, and, as we all know, extensive hearings in Washington and throughout the country have been held on how the depository library law ought to be revised. Many points at issue have been resolved in those hearings, and I think that the two almost identical bills being considered today, H.R. 8141 and S. 2029, would result, if they should be embodied in law, in a great improvement in the depository library picture.

A primary need—that for more depository libraries to serve new centers of population or study—would be met by each of the bills before this committee. As I understand it, nearly 500 additional depository libraries could be designated. I noted that Mr. Buckley had a different figure; it seems that each analysis of the figures comes out with a different result.

But, in any event, it seems unlikely that more than 100 to 150 libraries might seek depository designation. Even with these possible additions, it may be that the needs in some areas might not be met. This committee therefore might wish to consider whether, in addition to designating a regional library, each Senator should not be given the right to designate a depository library in his State. And, to give this bill even greater flexibility for the future, the committee might wish to consider also the advantages of providing that each Senator may name an additional depository library anywhere in his State that it is needed when the State's population rises by, say, 3 million, or whatever figure might seem feasible.

To me, an especially desirable feature of H.R. 8141 and S. 2029 is that, for the first time, there would be provision in law for furnishing to depository libraries not only publications printed at the Government Printing Office but also those reproduced by Federal agencies either on their own facilities or otherwise outside the GPO. These non-GPO publications are valuable but are often difficult to acquire.

As has already been referred to, it has, in fact, been necessary for a number of libraries to maintain in Washington a documents expediter, whose mission it is to obtain such publications. Last year, through this cooperative undertaking, about 2,000 titles were obtained and distributed.

An analysis made by the documents expediter showed that publications were being obtained from 18 out of 42 Federal agencies checked; and it is estimated that about 55 percent of the non-GPO-produced publications of other Federal agencies reach the documents expediter.

Senator JORDAN. May I interrupt to ask a question right there? Do these Government agencies engaged in non-GPO-printing issue a list of such publications, so that the expediter has knowledge of their existence?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think some of them do.

Senator JORDAN. In other words, how does the documents expediter know where to find these things, unless there is some listing?

Dr. MUMFORD. There is no composite list, all-inclusive list. Certain agencies, including the Library of Congress, issue lists of their own publications.

Senator JORDAN. Gentlemen, did you wish to comment on that?

Mr. SHAW. Agriculture does, and Commerce, and a number of other agencies print lists periodically.

Mr. NAUGHTEN. National Science Foundation does also.

Senator JORDAN. And such lists are available to the expediter in the Library of Congress?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, and if he can get to the agencies quickly enough, before the stock of publications is exhausted, he may get copies for distribution.

Senator JORDAN. Proceed. I am sorry I interrupted you.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is all right, Senator.

The requirement that such materials be available for selection by depository libraries is therefore a welcome one and should result in the inclusion in depository collections of much valuable material not now systematically distributed and widely available. If Federal agencies cooperate fully—if this provision is promptly and faithfully complied with—depository libraries, at least, should have no further need of a documents expediter.

The provision for regional depositories is also a great step forward. Their very existence should promote economy and efficiency in the whole depository library system, for the depositories served by them would be able to be more selective in their acquisition of Government publications and would be free to dispose of obsolete and little-used material after a period of 5 years.

The provision for furnishing, under certain circumstances, microfacsimile copies of Government publications is, I believe, also a progressive and necessary step. Regional libraries will undertake responsibility for costly custodial care and reference service, and they should not also be expected to maintain all depository publications in ink-print or near-print form, the storage of which would consume vast amounts of expensive and often scarce space. It is only fair, it seems to me, that the Government should assist them to the extent of supplying—as the Superintendent of Documents determines to be appropriate and as appropriations are available—publications in the more compact, microfacsimile form. The Superintendent of Documents has, I recall, and as I have observed this morning, expressed some reservations in regard to this. He has said there is no agreement among librarians as to what microreproduction process should be used, but I am sure that an appropriate advisory committee would be able to agree upon a recommendation that would be satisfactory.

The bill, as I read it, would not require that the Superintendent of Documents himself engage in the production of microfacsimiles. It might well be more economical and efficient for his office to make a contract for the finished product, just as the GPO now does for some of its printing.

Yesterday, at the hearings, I understand that the question was raised as to whether the Library of Congress might not be a more appropriate agency than the Superintendent of Documents to supply microfacsimiles, and the question was discussed to some degree this morning. I would like to comment on this:

(1) The Superintendent of Documents is charged with responsibility for the administration of the depository library system, and I believe that fragmenting that responsibility would contribute neither to the economy nor the efficiency of the operation.

(2) The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service is a revolving fund operation. It is not supported by appropriated funds but by fees. The service has, it is true, had experience in producing microfilm. In cooperation with the GPO, it now supplies, on order and to certain specifications, the microfilm of U.S. Government depository publications and of nondepository publications which is used by the Readex Microprint Corp. The Library, however, is not equipped and does not have the know-how to produce the finished product. It could, on contract with the Superintendent of Documents, supply negative microfilm to his office just as it does to the Readex Corp. and to others on order.

The Library of Congress is glad to have "cooperative publications" exempted from the requirements of the proposed act because we participate in many such undertakings with nongovernmental organizations and agencies, which may contribute copy or research or some other service necessary in the preparation of such publications. The Library's authority to engage in such activities is specifically recognized by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act of 1925, as

amended (2 U.S.C. 154-163). These cooperative publications are sold; they could not otherwise be produced. The price usually covers the cost of preparation as well as of printing, and in those cases the publications are plainly fully "self-sustaining." We believe that those who have drafted and considered the several bills of recent years to revise the depository library laws meant also to include under "cooperative publications" those sold to the public at a price that would recover the cost of printing but not necessarily the cost of preparation, which may be borne by many agencies or organizations, so many, in fact, that it would not be feasible to try to estimate or recover the cost of preparation. If our understanding of the intent of the proposed law in this respect is correct, in the judgment of the committee, we have no changes to suggest.

The enactment of H.R. 8141 or S. 2029 would, in my opinion, make more efficient and effective the depository library system of the country and insure the wider distribution and greater utility of one of the Nation's little publicized but much appreciated resources—the immensely valuable and informative publications of the Federal Government.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Dr. Mumford.

Any questions?

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I did have some questions but Dr. Mumford has very adequately covered all the pertinent issues. I think, however, I would like to ask him a general question as we did Senator Lausche yesterday, and that is: Even if this program under the present bill should require an additional appropriation of, say, \$2 million a year, do you think that it would be justified from its educational value?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is very hard to measure the value of educational materials in terms of money, but I would say yes, because, as I have stressed in my testimony, there is so much extremely valuable information in this material and the number of people it reaches under the present system is limited. It would seem that the cost would be a relatively small amount in comparison to the amounts that are going into the research and development programs which frequently result in publications.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Do you have any comments on the Public Printer's very strong statements this morning that the provision to extend to depositories selectivity from the non-GPO-printed publications should be completely eliminated from the bill?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it would be unfortunate to eliminate it, as others here have indicated. It seems it should be possible to find ways of getting around the obstacles that he has indicated. It seems to me in the case of publications produced here in this country, or in Washington and the immediate area, that there wouldn't be any serious problem. When he cites a field office in Tokyo, as I said earlier, it seemed to me that some guidelines could be given to these agencies as to the types of materials that would be wanted for depository distribution, that selection is not an insuperable obstacle, and that certainly it is desirable to get this segment of material into the distribution process to depository libraries.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. If this bill is passed, do you think that would mean that the position of documents expediter would no longer be required?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, it would appear that that would be true—certainly, if the provisions of the present bills are carried out properly.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Would this mean any loss of income to the Library as such?

Dr. MUMFORD. No. The Library derives no income from this undertaking. It is a cooperative undertaking which the Library provides a little space for and in return for which we receive publications.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Thank you. I have no other questions, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Coder, do you have any questions?

Mr. CODER. Just one question, Dr. Mumford.

Does the Library of Congress have the same difficulty as the depositories or do you have any difficulty obtaining non-GPO-printed publications which you need for your collections?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; we have many difficulties, but we do obtain such publications—most of them through the documents expediter. However, there is a separate law under which the Library of Congress is authorized to get 150 copies of publications that may be produced under law, including 25 for use here in Washington and 125 for foreign exchange.

It might pose a little problem for us, but this is relatively small compared to the general objective of the bill.

Senator JORDAN. In your opinion, Dr. Mumford, or in the opinion of any of you other librarians here this morning, if this expediter that you are now underwriting were done away with under this bill, would it not be feasible for the Public Printer or the Superintendent of Documents to utilize that employee and his staff to go over all these things as he is doing now, but in an extended field, and not at too great a cost. There could be tons of material that the libraries would not want, but somebody is going to have to select what they would want.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. Some means of selection would have to be found.

Mr. SHAW. I don't see why the tons of materials have to be sent in if lists were sent by the various agencies of the Government to the GPO. I think they could have somebody there, at a very reasonable salary, who would know what the libraries want and could select from these lists. They wouldn't have to bring all these tons of material in and throw it out again. I think a good annotated list or even a list of titles which comes out every month could be used, and I believe that this could be done very cheaply through these lists coming from the agencies.

Senator JORDAN. That would require all these different agencies, though, to furnish the expediter or whoever he might be a list of what they do publish.

Mr. SHAW. But many of these places are already doing this. For instance, the Library of Congress has a list of all its publications, as do various other agencies. Almost all of them have these lists so they can circulate them among their employees, because they want their employees to know what they are publishing.

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Powell, I believe that you said that your expediter now is covering probably 40 agencies.

Dr. POWELL. I don't know how many agencies, Senator Jordan. They cover all of the agencies that are publishing and not distributing

to the Government Printing Office. I don't think I indicated just how many there were.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I think, Dr. Powell, perhaps the Senator is referring to Dr. Mumford's testimony when he mentioned that 18 of the 42—is that right?

Mrs. HAMER. Eighteen out of forty-two agencies that were included in one sample analysis. That doesn't mean there are only 42 agencies from which publications are sought by the documents expediter. That was just one survey that was made.

Dr. MUMFORD. But it does indicate that, even with this special effort, we are not getting nearly all of the material, or insufficient quantities, to supply all of the depository libraries or all the libraries that are members of the documents expediting project.

Senator JORDAN. It would simmer down to this: Somebody would have to review all this material and send out to the depository libraries a list of publications of the type they might desire, so they could select from that list those they actually wanted.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Senator, I think you put your finger on it a few minutes ago. If the Public Printer, GPO, took over the documents expediter and one other person and a couple of clerks, I think a lot of this would be taken care of.

Dr. MUMFORD. And it seems to me that this whole operation of gathering material not produced through the Government Printing Office would be facilitated greatly when it is established that the Federal agencies are under obligation to supply material for depository distribution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Dr. Mumford a question? Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I understand correctly that the document expediter has no force of law? This is strictly a voluntary proposition while the Government Printer or the GPO would have the—

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Additional assistants if something like the documents expediter was set up of being able to insist that these things be made available in sufficient quantities rather than as you suggested, getting only half enough copies because the printing had already run out.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. At the present time—Dr. Powell can correct me, but I am sure it is completely on a voluntary basis.

Dr. POWELL. Correct.

Dr. MUMFORD. As to whether they provide them or not, once it is in the law that the agencies are under obligation to provide, it should simplify and facilitate getting the publications because the agencies would anticipate this need in advance.

Mr. WILLIAMS. So this would seem to be one of the limitations, then, of a voluntary documents expediter?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the desirability of setting up something similar within the GPO?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, if you had the requirement in the law that publications produced outside the GPO should be available, you could still have a documents expediting unit, or something comparable to that, in the Superintendent of Documents' organization, although that, perhaps, wouldn't be needed for selection.

Mr. BROCK. May I emphasize one point?

Dr. Mumford raised the question of their expanded senatorial designation which we discussed yesterday and which, as I recall, was not brought up with Mr. Buckley or Mr. Harrison. I think it should be emphasized that Mr. Buckley is on record in favor of this before the House Committee on Administration in testimony in 1958.

Senator JORDAN. Glad you brought that up.

Are there any other question? Any comments?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I would like to add one more word, sir, if I may. I would think it very unfortunate if the two sections were deleted as Mr. Harrison proposed. It seems to me that these can be included in the bill. They can be included as permissive. The microfacsimile section already is. And if we are going to have a depository system that is flexible, that is geared to do the job that is going to have to be done in the years ahead, there ought to be some powers in there, some privileges that would make it possible for this system really to operate effectively.

The subject of microfacsimiles—this is a bigger thing with every passing year. As Dr. Powell has indicated, most big libraries already have facilities for handling two or three different kinds of reproduction methods now. We have microcards, and we have microfilm of various kinds, machines, and so on. So I don't think these problems are insurmountable at all and I would hope that the bill would be flexible enough to permit us to do the job.

Senator JORDAN. Miss Krettek, would you like to add something to this? We are happy to have you back with us today, and would be glad to hear from you.

#### STATEMENT OF MISS GERMAINE KRETTEK, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Miss KRETTEK. Thank you very much. It has been a very interesting discussion. I followed it, as you might understand, with a great deal of concern.

We feel so strongly the importance of this particular bill and I think it should be reiterated that it is the result of years of study and was drafted in cooperation with the Federal Printing and Paperwork Subcommittee of the House, and the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association. And we felt very strongly that in order to do the job that needed to be done to revise the depository library system that all of the features of this bill were of considerable importance.

Now, we are not going to be adamant about every line in the bill. We would expect to be reasonable but we feel that all of these provisions are important and if it is at all possible, we would prefer to have the bill in its present form. But we would be glad to work with your committee, if this is necessary, in order to arrive at a reasonable compromise because we feel this is a very important piece of legislation and we hope that we can get a substantial revision of the depository library bill that can be enacted in this Congress.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. CODER. Miss Krettek raises an interesting point there. She mentions the word "compromise." I believe the subcommittee would like to know the feeling of the library profession on the relative ad-

vantages to them of the availability of the additional publications they would get under the bill as opposed to the microfacsimile reproduction for the regional depositories. If the subcommittee determined it had to trim the costs of this proposed program in some respects, where would you rather have it effected?

Miss KRETTEK. I think that is a pretty hard choice but if we had that choice, I am sure we would feel that the expansion of the depository system would be the most important. I think it is inevitable that microfacsimile reproduction is going to be used eventually. And in terms of the bill, it is simply permissive.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. I think Mr. Coder was directing his attention to those sections—those two sections of the bill that the Public Printer felt should be eliminated from the bill. Now, is it your position, speaking to the extent that you can for the American Library Association and the many wonderful librarians it represents, is it your position that you would not want either of those two provisions eliminated?

Miss KRETTEK. If it is at all possible, we would like them to remain in the bill.

Mr. GORDON HARRISON. Now, if a choice had to be made by way of a compromise, which may not develop, as between the two, would you like to have the wider area of documents made available or microfacsimile?

Mr. SHAW. They would rather—the Public Documents Committee voted that they would rather have the expansion in the number of documents they receive and that would be the one they prefer if something had to be left out of the bill.

Miss KRETTEK. I misunderstood your question.

Dr. POWELL. And if I might underscore that, Mr. Harrison, the fact that microfacsimile was only in there as a permissive item from the beginning indicates that we feel much more strongly about the greater coverage.

Senator JORDAN. It is my opinion that microreproduction is going to come along one of these days just by necessity. So many companies—my company at home—we would be growing out of a room full of cabinets this big if we hadn't gotten into this ourselves. It is becoming a commonplace thing today rather than a rarity. The libraries themselves in a great many cases are utilizing this process. I think the GPO is going to come to it sooner or later to facilitate its own work.

Well, I appreciate very much every one of you being here and the fine testimony you have given us. I hope we can work out a bill that will be reasonably satisfactory to everybody, and get it passed. That is the main thing. Dr. Mumford knows it is not always easy to get something that calls for money through the Congress. He has the problem every year.

Dr. MUMFORD. I have it next week.

Senator JORDAN. And there are some awfully cold eyes over here looking at the budget.

The subcommittee will now stand adjourned. Again, thank you very much for coming and being with us.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.)

(Communications subsequently received by the subcommittee from Senator Edward V. Long, Senator Philip A. Hart, and Senator Maurine B. Neuberger are as follows:)

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
March 9, 1962.

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Library, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a statement forwarded to me by Mr. Paxton P. Price, Missouri State librarian, in support of the Depository Library Act of 1961.

Respectfully request that this statement be made a part of the record when your subcommittee holds hearings later this month.

Would like to take this opportunity to say that I join with Mr. Price in supporting the enactment of this bill.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

EDWARD V. LONG, *U.S. Senator.*

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MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY,  
*Jefferson City, March 5, 1962.*

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: This statement is respectfully submitted in behalf of H.R. 8141 and S. 2029 which propose to revise the Government documents depository library law. These bills, "Depository Library Act of 1961," call for a revision that has passed the House of Representatives for three successive sessions, and is badly needed for the best practical distribution of Government documents in each State. These documents, produced with public funds, constitute a valuable source of information and education for the American public and are given free service by libraries across the Nation.

We in Missouri particularly, but also librarians over the Nation, are hopeful that Congress can pass the legislation such as this which will result in improved library service with Government documents to the public at large.

Sincerely yours,

PAXTON P. PRICE, *State Librarian.*

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U.S. SENATE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 15, 1962.*

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Library, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Permit me to take this means of expressing my support for S. 2029, the Depository Library Act of 1961.

I have received indications from Michigan that there is a need for additional depository libraries and for ways of facilitating the selection of Government publications by libraries. This bill, which has been endorsed by the American Library Association, would fulfill both of these needs.

In an age when areas of knowledge have multiplied beyond belief, and an informed citizenry is more than ever one of our Nation's greatest resources it seems abundantly clear that we should assure that Government publications are readily available to all.

Therefore, I respectfully urge that your subcommittee give favorable consideration to this bill.

With every best wish,

Sincerely,

PHILIP A. HART.

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,  
March 28, 1962.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MIKE: I understand that your committee recently held hearings on H.R. 8141, a bill to revise and liberalize the Federal depository library law.

Dr. John M. Swarthout, dean of faculty, Portland State College, has recently forwarded to me a memorandum prepared by Dr. Jean Black, librarian, Portland State College, together with attachments regarding the college's desire to become a Federal depository library. Portland State College is a large public institution with an enrollment of over 5,000 students.

H.R. 8141, as passed by the House, would not help the Portland State College Library become a Federal depository library since there are already two such libraries located in the congressional district. I am hoping that in your committee's consideration of the measure a situation such as this can be examined, so that the bill might be further liberalized.

I know that there are other institutions and libraries in my State which would benefit from H.R. 8141 as passed by the House, which would permit additional Federal depository libraries in a State.

It is my hope that you might include the memorandum together with attachments from the Portland State College librarian on H.R. 8141 in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

MAURINE B. NEUBERGER,  
*U.S. Senator.*

MEMO TO DEAN SWARTHOUT PREPARED BY DR. JEAN BLACK, LIBRARIAN,  
PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE

\* \* \* \* \*

At intervals, and with increasing insistence, both library staff and faculty have urged the acquisition of more Federal documents. Since these are both expensive and space consuming I have blown hot and cold on the subject, but was awaiting the new Library Depositories Act as it was expected to provide designation of more libraries and also to allow the depositories to be selective in what they received.

Last spring, in thanking Mrs. Neuberger for some material sent us, Mr. Gerity referred to our interest in becoming a selective depository. Mrs. Neuberger promptly turned to the Superintendent of Documents for information, and he hearing the voice of a Senator, was equally prompt in providing it to her. I attach copies of the pertinent parts of her letter to Mr. Gerity and of the whole letter from the Superintendent of Documents. As the bill had not yet been passed in the current session and I was not sure what it would turn out to be nor just whether I was in favor of our taking on the big task of housing and servicing—for proper servicing documents is essential and expensive—a depository collection, I took no action at that time.

However, this fall term has brought still stronger requests for documents and the whole P.S.C. function is being resurveyed. If, as I expect, our role will be defined as much broader than hitherto intended, the demand for documents will also increase. This is, therefore, probably the time to make the decision as to whether we so seriously want to be a depository that we should seek a revision of the bill passed by the House last August and which has been sent to the Senate.

Having gone carefully over the House bill and had Mr. Gerity do the same, and having read the remarks on it made when an almost identical bill was passed in 1959 and those which accompanied the repassage, there is now no question in my mind that the Superintendent of Documents is correct in his statement that the bill passed in the House would not help our situation. Oregon would be entitled to four more depository libraries than it has at present, but the law limits the number of libraries in any given congressional district to two, except for "the depository libraries specifically designated by law." Portland already has the public library, designated by the Representative, and Reed, a senatorial selection. Because of this situation, the Representative from the Third Oregon District is precluded from taking advantage of the increase authorized by the bill now in progress.

As far as I can see, all the additional libraries permitted Oregon—four—will go to waste since there is no place or institution apt to desire or qualify for these new depositories, except Portland State College which, as I have just pointed out, is ineligible because of the limitation of two to a district except for the depository libraries specifically designated by law. The libraries specifically designated by law are State and territorial libraries and the libraries of land-grant colleges.

Now, if the Senate would so amend the bill that the libraries designated by Senators are considered in the same class as those specifically designated by law, Reed would no longer count in the Fourth District any more than Oregon State University counts in the First. Mrs. Green could not automatically make us a depository by designation (and because of our physical closeness to the public library we might run into trouble qualifying), but our designation would become legally possible.

It seems to me that it is highly desirable to get into the law as finally passed the provision which makes us eligible to appointment. If we do not succeed in justifying our designation now, time will work on our side, and we can apply at intervals. But I believe it would be safer to have the basic law take care of us rather than have to seek an amendment later.

The Senate has shown little enthusiasm about revising the depository law, probably more from lack of time than because of hostility. If it does this session get around to this bill which has already been passed in three sessions by the House, the opposition to the modification I propose both in the Senate, and in the House when the bill went back there, would be based on the added expense involved. By counting out the two senatorial designations, some States with heavy populations might possibly add two libraries, either at once or in the future, beyond the number presently intended.

As for Oregon, we apparently are not using even our full present quota as with four congressional districts, two Senate seats and two libraries designated by law, we could have eight in all, but we have only seven. Under the new quotas, we could have 12, and as far as I can see, as I have already mentioned, only Portland State is interested in becoming one. The expenses involved in maintaining such a collection are such that no one in his right mind would seek to be a depository unless there was strong pressure of need. I waver even in regard to Portland State, but the cost of buying what we must have would probably equal the expense of supporting a larger free collection which would be conveniently available on campus. You must remember that my attitude is conditioned by the presence in Portland of two depositories, one of them only a few blocks away. If there were none in Portland, my recommendation that we become one would be strong and unequivocal.

I should very much like to have our situation brought to the attention of Senator Morse and Senator Neuberger, and quickly, too. If you concur, will you please either take action or authorize me to do so? I have never met Senator Morse, but I have known Mrs. Neuberger for quite a few years. Her husband was interested in Portland State even in its embryonic stage. I remember his speaking strongly in favor of Vanport's becoming permanent both to the students and in print in our earliest months, well before the 1948 flood, when this was not a popular stand even if he had been interested in a political career at that date. I think because of Dick's interest, if nothing else, Maurine would be favorable to action on our behalf.

And if the revised bill got through the Senate, certainly Mrs. Green would support it upon its return to the House. Mr. Gerity thinks Mrs. Green is under the impression that the bill as passed would permit her to designate an additional library in her district.

Once other States realize that they have present or potentially similar situations in which a long-ago senatorial designation foils improvement in their own districts, they would be equally interested in supporting a modification. As it happens, various States due to redistricting already do have three and even four libraries in a given district since no library once designated is removed except for failure to meet terms of the law or at its own request.

In addition to the letters referred to above, I enclose the portions of the recently passed bill (H.R. 8141) which are pertinent to the present problem, and a list of the depository libraries in Oregon. There are two copies of everything in case you wish to bring this matter to the attention of President Millar.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS,  
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1961.

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: Thank you for your letter of April 7 regarding the possibility that the Portland State College Library might be designated as a Federal Depository Library.

Under the present depository law, provision is made for two at-large depository library designations for each State, to be made by the Senators from the State whenever a vacancy exists. There can also be one in each congressional district, that designation being made by the Representative where there is a vacancy. Once a depository is designated, it retains that status until it voluntarily relinquishes it or fails to meet the requirements of law.

The two senatorial depository designations for the State of Oregon are filled by the University of Oregon and Reed College, and the designated depository for the 3d district is the Library Association of Portland. For this reason, I regret that there is no present vacancy which would permit the Portland State College Library to be designated.

The proposed revision of the depository law considered by recent Congresses would permit the designation of not more than two depositories in each congressional district, instead of one as at present. Even if such proposed legislation were enacted, the fact that the 3d district already has two depositories located within it, would preclude the possibility of any additional designation.

I hope that this will provide the information you need and that you will let me know whenever we can be of other service.

Sincerely,

CARPER W. BUCKLEY,  
*Superintendent of Documents.*

EXTRACT FROM SENATOR MAURINE NEUBERGER'S LETTER OF APRIL 17, 1961

You commented that there might be an early liberalization of the Federal depository regulations. I wrote to the Superintendent of Documents to determine if anything might be done to help the Portland State College Library receive such a designation. I am enclosing a copy of his reply for your information.

Superintendent Buckley comments in the fourth paragraph that the proposed revision of the law would permit the designation of two depositories in a congressional district instead of one. He notes further that even if this were the case "the fact that the 3d district already has two depositories located within it, would preclude the possibility of any additional designation."

I regret that there appears to be little hope at present of Portland State College being designated as a Federal depository library. If there should be a change in the law when it is considered by the Congress, you may be assured that I will see if the regulation can be examined to see if there could be a greater liberalization.

#### DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES: OREGON LIST

(Schmeckebier, Laurence F., "Government Publications and Their Use," p. 453)

#### OREGON

Ashland: Southern Oregon College of Education.  
Corvallis: Oregon State College.  
Eugene: University of Oregon.  
Forest Grove: Pacific University.  
La Grande: Eastern Oregon College of Education.  
Portland:  
Library Association of Portland.  
Reed College.  
Salem: Oregon State Library.

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# APPENDIX

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## EXHIBIT 1

### AGENCY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### PUBLIC PRINTER

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,  
*Washington, D.C., June 27, 1961.*

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Thank you for your letter of June 12 in which you asked for recommendations and comments on S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

Enactment of this bill would affect significantly the operations of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents which is, by law, charged with the administration of the depository library program. The addition of any number of depositories to which publications would be distributed on the same basis as for the existing libraries would pose no problem and would require only the additional space, personnel, etc., necessary to operate the program with an increased number of depositories. We feel that the existing depository system gets to the depositories, in the minimum time after printing, the vast majority of newly issued Government publications of importance and public interest, these being the publications printed by the Government Printing Office. As the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is a division of the Government Printing Office, it can be readily seen that there is an ideal opportunity for assuring that publications produced by the Government Printing Office can be included in the depository distribution program, and this has, undoubtedly, been a factor in the efficiency of the existing depository operation.

The provision of the bill which would authorize the designation of certain libraries as regional depositories merely formalizes a procedure which several groups of libraries have already undertaken voluntarily, with the approval and cooperation of the Superintendent of Documents. There have been no adverse results noted from these efforts, and this Office would have no objection to the provision authorizing regional depositories.

We feel that the provision that would require the State library authority and/or the existing depository in the district to certify to the need for an additional depository, and to the apparent adequacy of the library seeking depository status, is a beneficial one. Such a requirement in the law could help to secure in the future the type of library that could carry out the functions of a depository more adequately than has, unfortunately, always been the case in the past.

The Superintendent of Documents has consistently advised against inclusion in this bill of the provision that would entitle certain depositories to receive from this Office some Government publications in microfacsimile form. The Government Printing Office does not have and does not contemplate the addition of facilities for producing publications by any of the several highly competitive microfacsimile processes, and it would appear illogical to enact into law a requirement that any funds appropriated to the Office of Superintendent of Documents be used to contract for commercial production of Government publications in some microfacsimile form, even if there were agreement as to a preference among the several competing methods of reproduction. The present practice, under which depositories are permitted to substitute for printed copies of Government publications microfacsimile editions procured by them from commercial sources or the Photoduplication Section of the Library of Congress, would seem adequate to provide the libraries with this means of saving space, a problem with which most of them are constantly confronted.

The provision of the bill that would make possible the creation of additional depositories in the U.S. Government agencies might well raise the question of whether the Superintendent of Documents should be required to seek an appropriation and justify funds under the depository program for providing Government publications needed by other U.S. Government agencies. Libraries of this type would not seem to be in a position to carry out the basic intent of the depository laws, to provide convenient collections of Government publications throughout the country for use of the public. While the depository program would offer an easy means whereby Government agencies could acquire publications, the provision would transfer to the Government Printing Office appropriation a considerable cost of operating the other agencies concerned.

The most significant change proposed by this bill would bring into the depository distribution program for the first time publications not printed by the Government Printing Office but produced in departmental and other agency field plants by "near-print" processes such as multilith, mimeograph, etc. This Office has no control over the production of these publications and, while the Superintendent of Documents would, of course, make every effort to carry out this provision if enacted into law, there are certainly difficulties presented which might make substantial compliance virtually impossible.

It has been quite a problem to obtain from the Government agencies in Washington, D.C., one copy of everything produced for inclusion in our catalogs, as required by law, and a principal difficulty often pointed out is the constant turnover in military and other personnel charged with this compliance. Government installations which produce material which the present bill would include in the depository distribution system are located throughout the United States and also overseas. Assuming that the material that they issue could be systematized into general categories to permit the depositories to select those in which they are interested, the cost of shipping it to this Office in the quantity required would be a considerable one, and there would seem to be little hope that it would not be many months after issuance, at least, before any distribution to the libraries could be effected.

A basic question would be whether the type of material which these farflung printing plants produce could be considered of sufficient value to depository libraries to justify the inauguration of such a system despite the difficulties noted. In general, we have understood that the function of the small plants that produce printing for a multiplicity of regional and field offices of many Government departments is utilitarian—to provide within the area concerned certain routing material required for use of those agencies there. We also understand that there are often certain limitations prescribed in the number of copies that such plants can produce, and this would be an important consideration in the enactment of legislation that might well require the production of hundreds of extra copies of anything produced, in order to provide for the depository distribution.

The Superintendent of Documents has mentioned, informally, to representatives of the American Library Association the possibility that there would probably be more chance of success if the material not produced by the Government Printing Office, that we would be required to distribute, were limited to that produced by the field plants maintained by Government departments or agencies within the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, these being much larger than those located elsewhere, and probably producing in larger quantities material which would have greater depository value than that produced by the smaller plants. This is the type of material with which the documents expediting project of the Library of Congress has been largely concerned. He feels doubtful, however, that this would be satisfactory to most of the librarians, since they have long been concerned about what they feel is a considerable amount of so-called fugitive material which they are missing among the publications of the U.S. Government.

I hope that this will provide some helpful background in your consideration of S. 2029, and that you will call on us if we can be of any other assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JAMES L. HARRISON, *Public Printer.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, July 20, 1961.*

XXXXXX

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter dated July 11, 1961, requests our comments on S. 2029 which would be known as the Depository Library Act of 1961.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the laws relating to depository libraries, 44 U.S.C. 82 et seq., so as to provide for expansion in their number within stipulated limits and to improve the procedures and conditions relating to the selection, supply, retention, and disposal of Government publications furnished depository libraries for public information.

Under existing law the libraries of the executive departments and of the U.S. Military, Air Force, Naval, and Coast Guard Academies are designated as depository libraries. No such provision is made for the libraries of independent agencies. Under section 7 of the bill provision is made for the designation of libraries of independent agencies as depository libraries upon certification of need by the head of an independent agency to the Superintendent of Documents. We assume that the term "independent agencies" as used in section 7 of the bill is intended to include the General Accounting Office. The General Accounting Office law library would therefore benefit by being eligible as a depository library to receive certain Government publications which are not now available or available only to depository libraries and to the extent of our law library requirements such designation as a depository library would be helpful.

The overall purpose of the bill, however, is a matter of policy for determination by the Congress and we make no recommendation on its merits. The following information is submitted for your consideration.

Under existing law, about 590 libraries are designated as "depository libraries" and receive free Government publications from the Superintendent of Documents. The cost of providing Government publications to depository libraries amounted to about \$497,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960. The provisions of the bill authorize an increase in the number of depository libraries and in the services to be provided under the depository library program. In addition, section 3 omits a provision contained in the existing law requiring the depository libraries to pay the transportation costs of Government publications received under the program. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, the Superintendent of Documents collected about \$45,000 from the depository libraries as reimbursement for transportation costs. The costs of the expanded services provided by the bill will depend on the number of additional libraries to be designated as depositories and the extent of the additional requested services.

Section 5 of the bill provides that the cost of the Government publications distributed to depository libraries shall be borne by (1) the Superintendent of Documents if the printing work is done by the Government Printing Office and (2) the components of the Government responsible for their issuance if the printing work is not done by the Government Printing Office. You may want to provide for the financing of printing and transportation costs from a single source in order for the Congress to have a better basis for control over the program.

We suggest that consideration be given to vesting responsibility in the Superintendent of Documents for the issuance of overall guidelines and directives on the classification of Government publications. Uniformity in the classification of the publications is necessary since the depository libraries make their selections on the basis of the classifications. Under the bill, it would be possible for each individual component of the Government responsible for the issuance of a publication to establish its own procedures for classifying the Government publications.

Further in connection with section 7, we suggest that line 22, page 7, of the bill be amended by inserting the term "United States Air Force Academy" before the word "and."

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,  
*Comptroller General of the United States.*

## LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, D.C., July 28, 1961.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I am glad to have an opportunity to comment on S. 2029, Senator Lausche's bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries. It is the same as Representative Wayne L. Hays' bills, H.R. 13140 and H.R. 519, which passed the House of Representatives on July 21, 1958, and March 16, 1959, respectively.

Extensive hearings on revising the laws were held in the House and at various places throughout the country, as of course you know, and many points at issue were resolved. Admittedly, compromises were made and they do not please everyone. I think, however, that the present bill, S. 2029—with a few purely technical changes to update it (for example, by deleting references to "Territories" and "Delegates" and by including in section 7, which amends section 98 of the act of January 12, 1895, such other service academies as those of the Air Force and the Merchant Marine) and with one change suggested below—would result, if passed, in a great improvement in the depository library picture.

The present bill would permit the designation of two instead of only one depository library in each congressional district and Commonwealth, in addition to those specifically designated by law. This could, although it probably would not, result in nearly doubling the present number of depository libraries. It is possible that this would not meet the needs in some areas, but it seems a workable plan which could be amended by act of Congress if inequities were later found to exist.

The issuance of a classified list of Government publications as provided for in the bill would be very helpful not only to libraries but to the entire book world.

The provision for regional depositories is a great step forward. Their very existence should promote economy and efficiency in the whole depository library system, for the depositories served by them would be able to be more selective in their acquisition of Government publications and would be free to dispose of little-used material after a period of 5 years.

The provision for furnishing, under certain circumstances, microfacsimile copies of Government publications is also a progressive and necessary step, it seems to me. I believe that the Superintendent of Documents has expressed some reservations in regard to this. He has said that there is no agreement among librarians as to what microreproduction process should be used, but I am sure that the American Library Association or some other appropriate body would be able to agree upon a recommendation in regard to this. I also feel confident that the Congress, if it passes a depository library bill with the provision for microfacsimile copies in it, would provide the Superintendent of Documents with the necessary means for carrying out that part of the bill.

The Library of Congress is glad to have "cooperative publications" exempted from the requirements of the act because we engage in many such undertakings with nongovernmental organizations and agencies. The Library's authority to do so is specifically recognized by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act of 1925, as amended (2 U.S.C. 154-163). These cooperative publications are sold to the public; they could not otherwise be undertaken. The price usually covers the cost of preparation as well as of printing, and in those cases the publications are plainly fully "self-sustaining." We fear, however, that questions may be raised about cooperative publications sold to the public at a price that would recover the cost of printing but not the cost of preparation, which may be borne by many agencies or organizations, so many, in fact, that it would not be feasible to try to estimate or recover the cost of preparation. We believe that those who have drafted and considered the several bills of recent years to revise the depository library laws meant to include under "cooperative publications" both of the above types of cooperative publications. If our understanding is correct, it would be helpful if the record could show this.

I commend the bill to the early and favorable attention of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,  
Librarian of Congress.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, D.C., February 28, 1962.*

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report on the bill S. 2029, proposing to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

We have reviewed the provisions of this bill, which are of interest to libraries in general and to the American Library Association. The enactment of this legislation would not affect the operations of the Post Office Department library or postal expenditures.

We would have no objection to the enactment of S. 2029.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDWARD DAY, *Postmaster General.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, March 1, 1962.*

HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to S. 2029, 87th Congress, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries. The Secretary of Defense has delegated to the Department of the Air Force the responsibility for expressing the views of the Department of Defense.

The purpose of S. 2029 is to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

The Department of Defense has no objection to those provisions of S. 2029 which would increase the number of depository libraries nor the basic objective of the bill to facilitate the making of Government information available to the general public. However, the bill, as presently phrased, could increase administrative burdens and cost to such an extent as to render its enactment inadvisable. This has received added emphasis in the light of recent events leading to requirements for increased military posture and the necessity for reducing nonmilitary spending wherever possible.

The individual military departments within the Department of Defense follow different procedures with regard to the issuing, reproduction and dissemination of their publications.

The Departments of the Army and Navy operate in a centralized manner, whereby all publications emanate from one central location. The Department of the Air Force, however, operating under the principle of decentralized authority, has delegated to the fullest extent possible authority to establish, issue, and reproduce such orders, publications, and papers as are needed to perform assigned missions. Thus, to comply with the law, the Air Force would be required to establish elaborate worldwide procedures to identify and report monthly all publications coming within the terms of the act. The magnitude of this task for the Department of Defense overall may be visualized by a sampling of such material now in existence in the Air Force. The Armed Services Technical Information Agency has more than 500,000 documents. The Air Force Logistics Command has about 40,000 technical orders, 30,000 military standards and drawings, and 10,000 technical and supply bulletins. In addition, there are about 84,500 departmental and field directives and informational type publications. The actual number of additions, deletions, changes, and revisions to these is very great. This figure does not include those produced locally in small quantities outside of printing plants by such methods as mimeograph, multigraph, or other duplicating devices. Figures as to the number of those are not available. It is safe, however, to estimate that they exceed the number mass produced in printing plants.

The Department of Defense believes that the procedural requirements of the bill would represent an expensive workload, the cost of which would be unrealistic when compared with the actual return to the American people. The Department of Defense objects to the provision in section 5 of the bill which requires that the cost of publications furnished depository libraries be borne by the agency issuing the publication when not obtained from the Government Printing Office. At present there are 582 depository libraries, and sections 2 and 5 of the proposed law would permit the designation of additional libraries. The payment for additional copies of publications for depository libraries and their transportation would substantially increase the Air Force's expenditures for printing and binding. Other cost would result either by overstockage or reprint action required because of improper estimates of the needs of the libraries. The printing of publications of operational or administrative importance could not be delayed for the sole purpose of establishing depository library requirements. The Department of Defense has no way of estimating, at this time, the impact of the proposal on budgetary requirements. The Department of the Air Force has not provided in its fiscal year 1962 budget estimates for the additional costs that would be incurred if the proposal were enacted. Furthermore, it is not aware of any areas where offsetting reductions could be made to accommodate such costs.

The Department of Defense believes that existing policy, procedure and organization are adequate to fulfill completely the requirements of depository libraries, and that additional legislation establishing elaborate procedure is not needed to satisfy the general needs of the public. The simple procedures established by the Superintendent of Documents are adequate to supply the libraries with all departmental publications, thus making available all basic policies and informational material. The Federal Register Act and Administrative Procedure Act assure public dissemination of all material of general applicability and legal effect upon the public. The daily issues of the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations are available to the depository libraries. In addition, the Department of Defense makes its unclassified scientific and technical documents available to industry and the public at large through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. That organization could send monthly accession lists to the depository libraries for selection and purchase at cost. If considered necessary in the public interest, Congress could appropriate funds to the Department of Commerce to cover free distribution to the libraries, as is now done with departmental publications. And finally, there exists within the Library of Congress a documents expediting project which provides depository libraries with information on Government papers and publications, not normally listed by the Superintendent of Documents.

In view of the above, the Department of Defense believes that the passage of this proposal in its present form would only create unnecessary additional expense to the Government and duplicate procedures now in existence.

It is noted that the Air Force Academy has been omitted from the terms of section 98 of the act of January 12, 1895, as restated in section 7. Although now administratively designated as a depository library, the Department of Defense believes that the Air Force Academy should be placed on the same statutory basis as the Military and Naval Academies. Accordingly, if legislation relating to depository libraries is enacted, it is recommended that a provision be included to designate the Air Force Academy as a depository of Government publications.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Sincerely,

EUGENE M. ZUCKERT,  
*Secretary of the Air Force*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1962.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

We recommend the enactment of the bill, but suggest that it be amended insofar as it applies to the territories of the United States.

The bill would revise existing law (44 U.S.C. 82 et seq.) relating to the distribution of Government publications to depository libraries. In the main, S. 2029 deals with the method of establishing depository libraries, methods of advising the libraries of available documents, interlibrary loans, the distribution of microfacsimiles, and like matters.

The bill has an excellent provision that additional depository libraries within executive departments may be designated to receive Government publications to the extent that the number so designated shall not exceed the number of major bureaus or divisions of such departments. At present there is but one depository library in this Department and the above provision would allow the establishment of at least as many more as there are major bureaus, and additional ones depending upon the interpretation of the term "major bureaus or divisions." Thus the Department could have depository collections at such places as Portland, Denver, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere.

There is enclosed with this report a list of proposed amendments to the bill. Under existing law, it is not possible to designate depository libraries in any of the unincorporated territories of the United States. This arises because the designation is made by representatives in Congress, and the territories are, of course, without representation. Under existing law, designations may also be made by the now nonexistent delegates from the incorporated territories. The bill would perpetuate this authority, and among our proposed amendments there are included several which would strike out these now meaningless references. There is no means, however, by which depositories can be now named in the territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

The three areas named above have considerable populations. All have library facilities, but each would be materially benefited and improved by the receipt of Government documents. We invite your attention particularly to the comments of Senators Long and Gruening in the report arising from their recent study mission in Samoa (a Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee print of the 87th Cong., pursuant to S. Res. 330, 86th Cong.). They state at page 150: " \* \* \* With only a small 10,000-volume collection at the high school [in American Samoa], this community has relatively little opportunity to make use of the literacy its schools endeavor to bestow. Minimum needs would appear to be a central public library and two bookmobiles for service to outlying areas. In the meantime, it would help if the present high school library could be designated a depository library for publications of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents (Government Printing Office) \* \* \*"

Although circumstances in Guam and the Virgin Islands are not quite as unfortunate, the people of both areas would obviously be materially benefited by having Government publications available to them.

Our proposed amendments numbered 1 through 4 would achieve this result. The territorial Governors would be given authority to name the depository, and they would be limited to one each in Guam, American Samoa, St. Croix, and St. Thomas. Because 40 miles separates the principal islands of the Virgin Islands, it seems essential, in the interests of serving the people adequately, to permit designations of libraries on both islands. Libraries so designated by the Governors would be required to meet the statutory standards.

In our proposed amendment 5, we have deleted the requirement that a regional depository library be named in each "territory." We do not believe that the populations of all the areas included in that term would justify the designation of regional depositories.

Finally, our proposed amendment 6 would strike out obsolete references to the incorporated Territories and their Delegates. The term "Territory" has been used historically to denote incorporated territories (such as Alaska and Hawaii were formerly) only, while the term "territory" is regarded as denoting unincor-

porated territories (such as the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) as well as those areas often referred to as "possessions" (such as Wake, Midway, Canton, etc.). The bill, as proposed to be amended, would apply only to the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

D. OTIS BEASLEY,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO S. 2029

1. On page 2, line 24, delete "the Delegate from each Territory, or" and on line 25 insert, immediately following the word "Commonwealth", the words ", or by the Governors of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands respectively."

2. On page 3, line 23, insert before the quotation mark the following: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Governor of Guam and the Governor of American Samoa may each designate one depository library in Guam and American Samoa, respectively, and the Governor of the Virgin Islands may designate one depository library on the island of St. Thomas and one on the island of St. Croix."

3. On page 6, lines 17 and 18, strike out the words "Delegates, or Resident Commissioners" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Resident Commissioners, or the Governors of Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands".

4. On page 7, line 11, delete the word "Delegate" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Governor", and on line 17 delete the word "Territory" and insert in lieu thereof the word "territory".

5. On page 9, line 15, delete the word " territory".

6. Delete all of the following: the word " Delegates," on page 3, line 1; the word " Territory," on page 3, lines 8 and 9; the word " Delegate," on page 3, line 11; the word " Territory," on page 3, line 17 and on page 3, line 18; the word " Delegate," on page 3, line 22; the word " Territory," on page 4, lines 17 and 18; the words "and Territorial" on page 5, line 7; the word " Delegate," on page 10, line 1; the word " Territory," on page 10, line 3; and the word " Delegate," on page 10, line 15.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 2, 1962.*

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request of June 12, 1961, for a report on S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

This bill provides for an increase in the number of depository libraries, a reasonable control of the distribution of Government publications to these libraries, proper disposition of Government publications by the depository libraries, and other improvements.

There is one provision of the bill which we believe warrants modification. This is the requirement in section 5 that components of the Government shall supply the Superintendent of Documents, upon request, with as many copies of an ordered publication as there are depository libraries but which at the same time stipulates that the number of copies of any such publication "shall at no time exceed the number authorized under existing statute." We would suggest that this section be modified to authorize the printing of whatever additional copies might be needed to meet depository library requirements without regard to existing statutory limitations.

Without the suggested modification, the number of copies of any document that would be required to be furnished to the newly created depository libraries could curtail the number of copies of that document that would be available to those for whom the document was expressly printed. The annual report of this Department, for example, is limited to 5,000 copies. The proposed legislation, by taking possibly as many as 500 copies, could force us to decrease the distribution of this report to individuals and agencies that require it.

Subject to this modification, we recommend enactment of the bill.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

WILBUR J. COHEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, March 2, 1962.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: We are glad to reply to your letter of June 12, 1961, inviting our recommendations and comments on S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

The bill would provide for expansion in the number of depository libraries within stipulated limits and would revise the procedures and conditions relating to the selection, supply, retention, and disposal of Government publications furnished to depository libraries for public information.

The Department would have no objection to provisions of this bill, although section 5 would increase expenditures by agencies of the Department. The increase in expenditures would result from (1) increasing the number of copies of publications printed in the Washington and field printing plants of the Department to supply the Superintendent of Documents with copies for depository libraries, and (2) establishing and maintaining a nationwide collection system and paying shipping costs to get these depository copies to the Superintendent of Documents. It is not possible to estimate increases in expenditures, because we have no way of estimating how many Department publications would be selected by depository libraries from among those printed in our Washington and field facilities.

We suggest, however, that you consider making this section 5 more flexible by inserting on page 5, line 10, after the word "list," the words "for such publications." As the language in lines 3-10 now stands, we could be required to increase an edition of a publication by a number of copies corresponding to the current total number of depository libraries, even though sections 2 and 3 of the bill allow for selection of publications or types of publications by depositories. The proposed insertion would permit us to supply the Superintendent of Documents only the number of publications selected by some depositories, and thus avoid printing copies unwanted by depositories.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY,  
Washington, March 7, 1962.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on S. 2029, to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

The proposed legislation would amend the laws relating to depository libraries to provide for greater flexibility in the administration of such laws and to modernize their provisions.

This Department would have no objection to the proposed legislation.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. KNIGHT, *General Counsel.*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1962.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in reply to your request for the views of this Department with respect to H.R. 8141, an act to revise the laws relating to depository libraries which is presently pending before your committee.

This Department would have no objection to enactment of legislation for the general purposes of H.R. 8141. However, the Department recommends against inclusion of the requirement that publications printed elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office be furnished to depository libraries at the cost of the Department which originates them.

The Department of Commerce prints in its own plants certain material which is sold by subscription or by individual copy, either centrally or by various bureaus. These materials are usually small or often require few copies or fast reproduction and thus are not suited for printing at the Government Printing Office and subsequent distribution by the Superintendent of Documents without cost to the Department for the copies which reach depository libraries. Not only would the requirement that the cost be borne by the Department tend to cause printed materials to be declared "official" and thus no longer readily available to the public, but it would also tend to blur the budgetary significance of the depository library program and the true costs of the departmental publications program.

We therefore recommend that the bill be amended to relieve the departments of all costs of supplying publications printed in departmental plants.

In the event that such a provision is not incorporated, the bill should be amended to provide, or the legislative history clearly state, that lines 19 to 21 of page 5 (excepting "so-called cooperative publications which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining" from the requirements that copies of publications printed elsewhere than at GPO be supplied to depositories at the cost of originating agencies) apply to any publication by agencies of the executive branch for which some or all of the cost of publication is borne by a private party, or is to be recouped by the agency through a trust fund or similar procedure.

It is believed that such an amendment or interpretation in the printed legislative history of H.R. 8141 would be most desirable to avoid any implication that the words "so-called cooperative publications" are intended as a limitation on the words "which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining." If this language did not except publications such as scientific reports, abstracts, and translations of foreign scientific material distributed by the Office of Technical Services; special reports prepared by the Census Bureau from its records at the cost of the recipient, etc.; continuation of these programs would cause a severe budgetary problem which could be met only through increased appropriations or a drastic curtailment in the Department's policies and programs to make information in its possession available to the interested public.

A similar exception to the provision with respect to so-called cooperative publications would also be necessary with respect to publications in the nature of a special service, reproduced in small numbers and sold at a relatively high price, ordinarily sufficient to return to the Treasury at least all of the direct costs of printing and distribution. To send these publications to depository libraries would impose a substantial financial burden on the Government and would serve no useful purpose to the general public. An example of such documents is the attached "Trade List" priced at \$1 and not intended for general publication. The average printing of documents in this series is about 100 copies.

We therefore recommend that the bill be amended to relieve the departments of all costs of supplying publications printed in departmental plants, or that the language of the exception for cooperative publications be modified or suitable legislative history be developed, to make clear that these publications are not required to be distributed to depository libraries.

The Bureau of the Budget advised there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD GUDEMAN,  
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 9, 1962.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In your letter of June 12, 1961, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the Department of State on June 20, 1961, you requested such recommendations and comments as the Department might wish to make concerning S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries. In compliance with your request, a study has been made of the various sections of this bill and the Department's report is submitted below:

## SECTION 1

The wording of this section of the bill will require a close examination of all manuscripts submitted for printing and/or reproduction in order to determine whether copies, when obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, should be made available to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries. It will also require the Department to furnish the Superintendent of Documents with a list of such publications, exclusive of the exceptions designated in the bill, which it issued during the previous month. While these functions will impose additional responsibilities on the personnel required to do the work, every effort will be made to accomplish it with the present staff.

## SECTION 5

This section of the bill will materially increase the Department's liaison activities with the office of the Superintendent of Documents. It will also require the Department of State to pay the cost of printing and binding of Department publications, when obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, that are to be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents to designated depository libraries and State and territorial libraries. It is estimated that, if distribution of such publications is made to all of the approximately 590 depository libraries now established, the cost would be about \$2,500 annually.

In effect, the payment of this sum (\$2,500) by the Department for copies of publications for distribution to depository libraries is tantamount to a cut in the Department's funds for printing and binding. It is also believed the Department must give serious consideration to the possibility that, under the terms contained in this bill (S. 2029), the number of depository libraries may be materially expanded, resulting in a sharp increase in the cost of providing copies of such publications for the depository libraries.

## SECTION 7

The Library of the Department of State, pursuant to existing law, is a depository library. The Department has no plans at this time to submit a certificate for any additional depository libraries within the Department, but may wish to do so later if this bill should become law.

## SECTION 8

The only difference between the wording of the first sentence of this section and the wording of the first sentence of 44 U.S.C. 92 is found in the words "of a permanent nature which are" which have been added immediately after the word "publications." The Department foresees no difficulty that would be caused by the addition.

None of the other provisions of this bill appear to affect the activities of the Department of State.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,  
Assistant Secretary  
(For the Secretary of State).

## DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, March 12, 1962.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This is in further response to your recent request for the comments of the Department of Labor on S. 2029, a bill to revise the laws relating to depository libraries.

We favor the objective of this measure which is to make Government publications more widely accessible and increase the service capacity of Government agencies by augmenting the number of depository libraries throughout the country. This would benefit both the public and Government alike. However, the bill in its present form poses serious administrative problems for this Department.

The Department of Labor is presently required by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing to send a copy of all public material processed in the Department to the Superintendent of Documents, who makes a selection for listing in his catalog. From this catalog the depository and other libraries throughout the country select material according to their needs and we fill their requests to the extent of our supplies.

It appears that S. 2029 would more than double the present number of depository libraries in addition to making every executive department and independent agency of the Federal Government a potential depository library. We are limited by law to 50,000 impressions (number of copies times the number of pages) per publication processed in the Department. If we had to reserve copies for all the depository libraries which could be designated under this bill, our entire supply permitted by law would have to be set aside for their needs alone.

It also appears that S. 2029 would require us to process large amounts of material which is of a temporary or preliminary character and is not presently sent to the depository libraries. The additional burden this would place on our staff and facilities, already operating at capacity, would not appear to justify this effort, since it is doubtful that the libraries would elect to retain this type of material for any appreciable length of time.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,  
Secretary of Labor.

## EXHIBIT 2

### COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE LIBRARY PROFESSION

ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
*Rochester, N.Y., July 20, 1961.*

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING,  
*The U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR KEN: You will recall that we have exchanged correspondence quite a few times during the last several years regarding a bill to amend the laws relating to depository libraries. Last year the bill passed the House of Representatives in May, but failed to clear the Senate Rules Committee before Congress adjourned. You will find a good deal of correspondence regarding the bill during the last session of Congress under the number H.R. 519.

At this session of Congress the same bill (H.R. 8141) has very recently passed the House, I am informed. On June 7, Senator Frank Lausche introduced a companion bill (S. 2029) and once more the decision is up to the Senate.

This bill provides for six basic changes in the present depository library law which has been only slightly changed since 1895. It would have a direct bearing on us at the Rochester Public Library, as you will recall. It would permit the Rundel Memorial Building, our central library, to be designated as a depository library, thereby giving faster service to our users of Federal publications who now have to wait until all materials are trucked over from the Edgerton Branch Library. You will recall that you and Harold Ostertag worked out an arrangement some years ago, at my request, whereby our Edgerton branch was designated a Federal depository since the University of Rochester Library's prior designation eliminated our central library from any consideration—there being only one depository to a congressional district permitted under the current law.

I am reliably informed that this bill will not move from the Senate unless some strong appeals are made by influential Senators. It is a minor bill as far as legislation is concerned, but it is very important nationwide and locally to make Government publications more readily available to the people. Anything that you can do personally to advance this bill will be much appreciated by all of us back home.

Cordially yours,

Harold,  
HAROLD S. HACKER, *Director.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO,  
DOCUMENTS DIVISION, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
*Toledo, Ohio, September 21, 1961.*

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: It is my understanding that S. 2029, dealing with the revision of the depository library system, has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The present depository system was designed to meet the needs of the country when a much larger proportion of the population lived in rural areas, and before modern transportation made it possible for most people to reach the larger urban centers. It also reflected the almost exclusively political character of Government publications at that time.

Now, however, the principal value of Government publications lies in the large amount of research work included, and the heaviest use of such publications, outside the issuing offices themselves, occurs in colleges and universities.

In our own case, we write about 100 letters a month requesting Government items. So much time is absorbed in this ordering that it has proved impossible to process the material in such a way as to make it easily available to our faculty and students. The establishment of a depository would eliminate much of this,

and thus make these publications more available. Further, each order we send must be answered separately, so the saving to the Government through bulk handling would be considerable.

As the companion bill is already passed, only Senate action is now required. I hope you will assist in securing it as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. MORGAN,  
*Assistant Reference Librarian.*

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THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
*Greensboro, N.C., January 30, 1962.*

Hon. SAM J. ERVIN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: I have had an opportunity to study the implications of H.R. 8141, relative to depository libraries. I understand the bill is soon to come before the Senate, and I want to express to you, sir, my very strong feeling that the public interest justifies an amendment. I gather from the bill as it now stands that Woman's College would not be eligible to become a depository library.

The college has now reached a point where a very impressive case, indeed, could be made for the designation of our library as a depository of public documents. I am sure there are a number of departments as keenly interested as I am in this matter, but I will speak just for history and political science. In talking about this matter with some library people, who I find are just as keenly interested in this matter as some of us at the instructional level are, I am inclined to agree with them that the bill might well be liberalized to enable a few additional major libraries in North Carolina to come under the plan. We feel that the bill would meet a real public need if the Senate should write into it an amendment giving Senators the power to designate depositories, on the basis of one such library per million population in each State.

I hope you will give this matter your very careful consideration, and do what you can to achieve the modification that I am suggesting.

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD BARDOLPH,  
*Head, Department of History and Political Science.*

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PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE  
AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY,  
*Charlotte, N.C., February 26, 1962.*

Mr. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. HARRISON: Senator Jordan's notice of the March 15 and 16 hearing on depository library bills has been received, and I would be quite willing to come to Washington to testify.

Dr. Benjamin Powell of Duke University will testify on behalf of the American Library Association. He knows my views, and it may not be necessary or advisable for me to come if my appearance merely extended the hearing. Our interest in Charlotte, however, is real, and it is motivated by a need for more readily accessible documents.

Our public library, the third largest library in North Carolina, and the largest public library serving the greatest concentration of people in the Carolinas has a real need to be a depository. Our library is, however, one of the johnny-come-lately institutions so far as size is concerned. Back when depositories were designated, this library was a weak institution in a small community.

In our county (Mecklenburg), Queens College and Davidson College have been limited depositories for many years. In my opinion, Queens College does not need to be a depository, but President Walker of Queens College desires to keep the assignment.

Consequently, our public library carries the load of demand for supplying documents. We secure our documents by checking every issue of the Monthly Catalog of Government Documents. Then we fill the mails each month with requests for all we can secure; send long lists to Congressman Jonas; and buy those we cannot otherwise secure from the Superintendent of Documents.

Through this process we secure many more documents than Queens College and Davidson College combined.

As H.R. 8141 is now written, our public library could still not become a depository but I understand an amendment is being considered which would permit Senators to designate additional depositories for each million population in each State. The bill so amended, therefore, is our real interest, but our experience is such that I could testify that many other libraries would have the same need as we have experienced for being a depository. Many of these libraries could be designated as the bill is now written.

Just now, I find that I have given away my copies of S. 2029 and H.R. 8141, and I would appreciate your sending me new copies. Also, I would appreciate your advice about my coming to the hearing. I could come to testify from experience that many of the newer libraries need to be designated, and that the bill should be amended to permit special cases to be designated, such as our public library.

Very truly yours,

HOYT R. GALVIN, *Director of Libraries.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY,  
*Chapel Hill, February 28, 1962.*

Mr. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR Mr. HARRISON: I wish to submit the enclosed report in connection with hearings on the depository library bills (S. 2029 and H.R. 8141), to be held March 15-16. I have no present plans for testifying in person. However, it is my understanding that Dr. Benjamin Powell will testify in favor of the amendment outlined in the enclosed report.

Sincerely yours,

CLIFTON BROCK,  
*Chief, Business Administration and Social Sciences Division, University  
of North Carolina Library.*

(Mr. Brock's report appears as exhibit 3, p. 133.)

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ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
*Rochester, N.Y., March 2, 1962.*

Mr. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

Re depository library bills S. 2029 and H.R. 8141.

DEAR Mr. HARRISON: On receipt of notice from Senator B. Everett Jordan, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Library, of scheduled hearings on the above bills on March 15-16, I am submitting the following written statement in support of the proposed amendments to the laws relating to depository libraries.

The Board of Trustees of the Rochester Public Library has been on record for the past several years in support of this measure for two important reasons:

1. The publications of the various subdivisions of the U.S. Government are an invaluable source of information without which no public library can offer truly adequate service. The U.S. Government has often been referred to as the "World's largest publisher" and no good library can afford to miss a very sizable number of these publications if it expects to fulfill its informational service role in the community.

2. The Rochester Public Library has been discriminated against under the present laws relating to depository libraries. The University of Rochester Library is located in the same congressional district as the Rochester Public Library and was designated a depository library before the Rochester Public Library applied. Under the present law, the Rochester Public Library therefore became ineligible to be designated as a depository library since the law limits depository libraries to one in each congressional district. The Rochester Public Library therefore for many years was forced to purchase from local tax funds Government publications received free of charge by a privately financed university library in the same district. This did not seem equitable, particularly since the Rochester Public Library serves as the official legislative reference library to local municipal government agencies.

For the information of the committee members, the central building of the Rochester Public Library serves as the supporting library for 70 city branch and town libraries and two bookmobiles in a five-county, 3,000-mile-square area that includes almost 800,000 people. The Rochester Public Library system has a budget of over \$1,300,000 for operating purposes and a book collection of over 677,000 volumes. Certainly its central building should be designated as a depository library.

When I came to this city as director in 1954, I investigated the reason why the Rochester Public Library was not designated a depository. After some study on the part of the then Congressman Kenneth Keating and Congressman Harold Ostertag, it was found possible to designate our Edgerton Branch Library as a Federal depository since it was located in a different congressional district from the central building. So the Rochester Public Library does now receive Government publications as a depository, but it receives all of them on a delayed basis since the documents must be trucked from the Edgerton Branch Library, where by law they must be delivered, to the central building where library patrons seek them. This is a very ridiculous arrangement, resulting in slower service to the patrons, but it is all that can be done under the present law.

S. 2029 and H.R. 8141, now before the Subcommittee on the Library, will make it possible to change the unsatisfactory arrangement described above by the designation of the Rochester Public Library's central building as a Federal depository, thereby giving better service to the people of the Rochester area. It also has a number of other good points, including a selective feature to prevent waste of Government publications by depository libraries that require only part of the Government's output, and the strengthening of the regional depository program to provide backstopping services for the libraries not receiving all Federal publications.

The board of trustees and the administration of the Rochester Public Library urge favorable action on the above bills and will appreciate very much consideration of this statement.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD S. HACKER, *Director.*

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY,  
*Urbana, Ill., March 2, 1962.*

MR. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. HARRISON: I wish to record my strong support for S. 2029, the depository library bill, on which hearings are scheduled this month, March 15-16.

There is urgent need for revision of the present outdated and inflexible depository law for Government publications. The bill now pending would, in the opinion of librarians around the country, much better meet the needs of an expanding and shifting population and of new educational institutions.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. DOWNS,  
*Dean of Library Administration.*

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GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,  
*Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1960.*

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: I am writing you with reference to H.R. 519. As you know, this bill deals with the revision and expansion of our present depository library system. Such revision and expansion has been urgently needed in this country for a number of years, since the present system is quite inadequate. A similar bill (H.R. 13140) was considered during the last Congress and was approved by the House Administration Committee on July 8, 1958. There was not time then for it to be placed on the calendar of the Senate before the end of the session. The present bill (H.R. 519) was reintroduced by Representative Hays on January 7, 1959, and was passed by the House by a voice vote on March 16, 1959. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration where it still is.

The American Library Association is very much interested in the passage of this bill. Its public documents committee as far back as the latter part of De-

ember 1956 has worked with the House Administration Committee in compiling and tabulating information from questionnaires. As you know, if Congress adjourns without further action on the bill we will have to start all over again next year. We will appreciate, therefore, anything that you can do to bring this bill before the Senate for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM R. PULLEN,  
*Chairman, Public Documents Committee, American Library Association.*

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY,  
*Raleigh, September 5, 1961.*

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: As a member of the Subcommittee on Library of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I hope you will be able to encourage favorable and early action on the depository bill S. 2029. This revision of the depository library law has been needed for some time as you know by all the correspondence and conferences with people from North Carolina and across the Nation. The companion bill H.R. 8141 has been approved by the House and we are indeed hopeful that the companion Senate bill can have action in this session.

Thanks for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY,  
*State Librarian.*

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THE EVANSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
AND VANDERBURGH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
*Evansville, Ind., September 7, 1961.*

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: This is to ask your support for S. 2029 which has been referred to the Subcommittee on Library of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The bill amends the law regulating the deposit of Federal Government publications in libraries. Besides various technical changes, the bill authorizes the creation of up to two regional depositories in each State and thereby relieves libraries (such as this one in Evansville) from keeping Government documents more than 5 years. This will cost the Government nothing, will greatly help the local libraries, and will improve the easy accessibility of currently useful Government publications.

A companion bill (H.R. 8141) has just been passed in the House, and I hope you will support it and S. 2029.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT GOLDHOR, *Chief Librarian.*

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
*Los Angeles, Calif., September 8, 1961.*

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: May I urge that every possible attention be given to S. 2029, the bill to revise the depository library law. I understand that it is now under consideration by the Subcommittee on Library.

I have followed the progress of this bill and its antecedents in past sessions of Congress with great interest and concern, for the Nation's research libraries are seriously in need of a more adequate system for obtaining Government publications so that they may fulfill their responsibility to make them available for public use. The national interest demands that these publications be more efficiently and equitably distributed.

We will greatly appreciate your assistance in obtaining favorable action on this bill.

Yours very sincerely,

EVERETT T. MOORE,  
*Assistant Librarian.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
Los Angeles, Calif., March 5, 1962.

Mr. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. HARRISON: I am pleased to have the opportunity offered through Senator B. Everett Jordan's February 23 notice of hearings on depository library bills S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 to reiterate my support of these bills. Having testified at the hearing held on the similar legislation passed by the House in the 85th Congress, I have followed the progress of the bills with particular interest and concern. I believe this legislation is vitally needed in order to permit full and equitable distribution of Government publications to every part of the United States.

In a State like California, in particular, in which rapidly growing population and expanding industrial, educational, and research activity demand an extraordinary development of library facilities, it is especially important that libraries have access, directly or indirectly, to all the publications the Government can make available for public distribution. The proposed bills will permit the designation of seriously needed depository libraries in areas whose needs in many instances cannot now be adequately served under existing laws.

May I mention specifically for illustration the critical situation that now exists for at least one of the recently developed campuses of the University of California, where it has not been possible to establish a depository because of the inadequacy of existing laws. Since the University of California, which now maintains five general campuses in the State, as well as other specialized facilities, and is now in the process of developing three additional general campuses in order to meet the growing requirements of public higher education and research in California, there is a clear need for legislation that will make possible the extension of Government depository privileges to these institutions. This system of university education in California is supplemented by the system of public State colleges and by the many private colleges and universities throughout the State, many of which should be more adequately served by Government depositories than is now possible.

In the interest of advancing study and research in this critical period in our history, the proposed legislation is vital.

I commend in particular the provision of section 9 of the proposed bills for regional depositories, which would insure the retention of complete files of publications in designated regions and would also relieve other depository libraries of the necessity of permanently retaining them. In California, where it might be advisable to designate two regional depositories, this provision seems to be especially important.

The provision of a framework within which the Superintendent of Documents may work toward adoption of an acceptable standard of microfacsimile reproduction of publications for distribution to regional depositories is a wise one, in my opinion, for it will encourage efforts by the Superintendent of Documents, in cooperation with interested librarians, to develop the most acceptable processes of microreproduction for use in the regional depository scheme.

Also among the important provisions of the proposed bill is that of section 5, for depository library distribution of many publications of departments and agencies which do not now furnish them to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. Research libraries at present are compelled to make many requests to these departments and agencies for their publications. This is costly and duplicative activity. The interests of research will be served if these materials can be furnished to depository libraries through the centralized system of procurement and distribution proposed in the bills.

Of great benefit to depository libraries also would be the omission from the proposed bills of the requirement that depository libraries pay the cost of transporting Government publications to them from the Superintendent of Documents.

I strongly urge favorable consideration of the bills by the Subcommittee on the Library of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sincerely yours,

EVERETT T. MOORE,  
*Assistant University Librarian.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO,  
DOCUMENTS DIVISION, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
Toledo, Ohio, September 20, 1961.

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: It is my understanding that S. 2029, dealing with the depository library system, has been referred to your subcommittee.

As this bill would enable us to offer our faculty and students substantially better service, and would at the same time result in a more effective and efficient distribution of Government publications, I hope you will make every effort to secure prompt action on it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. MORGAN,  
*Assistant Reference Librarian.*

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
*Greensboro, N.C., January 19, 1962.*

Senator BENJAMIN EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: A study of H.R. 8141 concerning the redistribution and expansion of the privilege of depository libraries throughout the country is soon to come before the Senate. A study of this bill indicates that a library such as that of the woman's college would still not be eligible for this privilege even on a selective basis. We would still need to purchase or beg documents individually. Our growing student body with major programs in fields such as home economics, political science, and sociology, for example, should have a good selection of these U.S. Government documents.

In order to correct this situation without withdrawing the bill or rewriting it entirely, it has been recommended that an amendment in the Senate guaranteeing the privilege of designation of depository to Senators on the basis of one per million population in each State would make it possible for ourselves and a few other major libraries in North Carolina now excluded, and still excluded by the new bill, to present our case for this privilege.

A very careful study of H.R. 8141 has been made by Clifton Brock, chief of the business administration and social sciences division of the University of North Carolina library in Chapel Hill, and we could send a copy of this study with tables to your office if you wished. It has been many years since anything has been done with the location of depository libraries, and it seems a shame now that a bill is being presented that it will not be adequate because of certain prior commitments on congressional districts and that a major educational institution in North Carolina needing and using such documents will still be without this depository privilege.

Very sincerely

CHARLES M. ADAMS, *Librarian.*

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE,  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
*Greensboro, N.C., January 30, 1962.*

Hon. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: I have had an opportunity to study the implications of H.R. 8141, relative to depository libraries. I understand the bill is soon to come before the Senate, and I want to express to you, sir, my very strong feeling that the public interest justifies an amendment. I gather from the bill as it now stands that Woman's College would not be eligible to become a depository library.

The college has now reached a point where a very impressive case indeed could be made for the designation of our library as a depository of public documents. I am sure there are a number of departments as keenly interested as I am in this matter, but I will speak just for history and political science. In talking about this matter with some library people, who I find are just as keenly interested in this matter as some of us at the instructional level are, I am inclined to agree with them that the bill might well be liberalized to enable a few additional major libraries in North Carolina to come under the plan. We feel that the bill would

meet a real public need if the Senate should write into it an amendment giving Senators the power to designate depositories, on the basis of one such library per million population in each State.

I hope you will give this matter your very careful consideration, and do what you can to achieve the modification that I am suggesting.

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD BARDOLPH,  
*Head, Department of History and Political Science.*

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
*Greensboro, February 3, 1962.*

HON. BENJAMIN EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: In reviewing the implications of H.R. 8141, relative to the depository libraries, which is to soon come before the Senate, causes the faculty in the school of home economics some concern in that a library such as that of the woman's college could still not be eligible for this privilege even on a selective basis.

Our concern in home economics, of course, is that as we expand our program, as we have in terms of the doctoral degree, it necessitates the availability of an outstanding selection of U.S. Government documents.

If within the bill an amendment could be written giving the Senators the power to designate the depositories upon the basis of one such library per million population in each State, this would make it possible for a few other major libraries in North Carolina now excluded to present a case for this privilege.

We are confident that you will give much thought and consideration to achieving the modification we are suggesting.

Very sincerely yours,

NAOMI G. ALBANESE,  
*Dean, School of Home Economics.*

MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY,  
*Jefferson City, February 14, 1962.*

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: This is to respectfully call to your attention H.R. 8141 and S. 2029 which propose to revise the Government documents depository library law. These bills call for a revision that has passed the House of Representatives for three successive sessions, and is badly needed for the best practical distribution of Government documents in each State. These documents, produced with public funds, constitute a valuable source of information and education for the American public and are given free service by libraries across the Nation.

I earnestly request your support for the bill as it is now written, and I would call your attention to the fact that long hearings or multiple changes in the construction of the bill would reduce the likelihood of Senate action upon the bill in this session of Congress. If I am not mistaken, this bill has had public hearings across the Nation and has been researched and approved by librarians who must work with the Federal Government in giving service upon them.

I respectfully submit that the bill could be passed as it is now written and would be a marked improvement for public use of the existing system of distributing U.S. Government documents.

Sincerely yours,

PAXTON P. PRICE, *State Librarian.*

THE STATE LIBRARY,  
*Columbus, Ohio, February 14, 1962.*

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Library of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: For the past 6 years, librarians and other educators interested in meeting the research needs of U.S. business, industry, and its citizenry in general, have sought to make more readily available the vast stores of information to be found in the many excellent publications of the Federal Government.

They have sought to accomplish this with the passage of bills H.R. 8141 and S. 2029, bills to revise the depository library law governing the distribution of Federal publications.

The House of Representatives three times in as many sessions has passed its bill, but the Senate has failed to act.

With the great emphasis that is now being placed by all levels of society upon the value of research and its relation to future survival, action needs to be taken soon on the passage of the bill. Since the House passed H.R. 8141 at the first session of this Congress, won't you, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Library of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, take action soon on the bill and recommend it to the Senate for passage?

Sincerely yours,

WALTER BRAHM, *State Librarian.*

COLORADO WOMAN'S COLLEGE,  
*Denver, Colo., March 8, 1962.*

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: Members of our faculty keep pressing for new information on the progress of the depository library legislation in the Senate. They are aware of the House action, and of the possibility that our Colorado Woman's College library may be designated as an additional depository library when permitted by Senate action. The importance of these additional teaching resources to our students and faculty, and to the East Denver community, is indeed very significant.

Your support of the legislation in the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration will be appreciated by those of us in higher education, and by our mutual friends in the House of Representatives who have pressed for this legislation.

Very sincerely,

EUGENE E. DAWSON, *President.*

(NOTE.—Letters identical to the above, addressed to Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator Carl Hayden, are contained in the files of the subcommittee.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY,  
*Charlotte, N.C., March 12, 1962.*

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on the Library,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

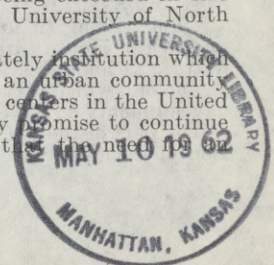
DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: We sincerely appreciate your invitation to testify or submit a written statement to the March 15-16, 1962, hearings on the depository library bills, S. 2029 and H.R. 8141. These bills are very important to us in the Charlotte-Piedmont area, and this letter is submitted to express the views of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County for your committee's consideration.

Generally, it appears to us that S. 2029 and H.R. 8141 are satisfactorily written to solve most of the contemporary problems relative to Government publications and depository libraries. We do have one serious concern, however, which we wish to call to your attention.

The inflexible maximum number of libraries that may be designated as depository libraries (S. 2029, p. 3, lines 3 and 4) is our serious concern, and we urge that you approve an amendment which would allow Senators to designate depository libraries in exceptionally meritorious circumstances.

Our Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County cannot be designated as a depository library under S. 2029, and we sincerely believe that it can be effectively proven that it should be so designated. It is the largest public library serving the greatest concentration of people in the two Carolinas, and it is the fourth largest of all types of libraries in the Carolinas, being exceeded in size only by the depository libraries of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and the University of South Carolina.

As a large library, our public library is a Johnny-come-lately institution which has developed to meet the rapidly expanding demands of an urban community, which only recently became one of the major metropolitan centers in the United States. Both the Charlotte-Piedmont area and the library promise to continue the rapid growth, and from actual experience we know that the need for an extensive collection of Government documents is real.



Our public library cannot become a depository library under the present provisions of S. 2029 because two liberal arts colleges in the district are already serving as limited depository libraries. When the Davidson College library was designed as a depository library in 1893, and even when the Queens College library was designated in 1927, our public library was a small institution serving a city of less than 50,000. Now, it is a large library serving not only Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, but Charlotte being the major business and industrial center of the Carolinas our public library serves the Piedmont. The people of the area look to our public library as their major library resource, and all the high school, college, and public libraries in the area depend upon this public library as a major library resource to supplement their collections.

Today, our public library has more Government documents, and it receives more documents regularly than Davidson and Queens Colleges combined. Neither of the colleges wish to give up the privilege of being a depository library as a resource of free materials for their faculty and students, and I fully understand their point of view. Still, the public library is carrying the principal load of work for the public generally, and the public library has the staff and building facilities to serve the public effectively as a depository library. At present it is necessary for us to specifically order and request each of the Government documents received. Congressmen from this district have helped us to secure thousands of documents in the past 20 years, and we purchase others from the Superintendent of Documents. This procedure is expensive in time and effort for our staff, and we often fail to have selected the document desired by our clients and they are delayed while we secure the document.

There will be other large libraries which will be equally handicapped by the present provisions of S. 2029, but it is not our purpose to try to list them. We have, however, sought to give you some detail about the public library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County both as an illustration, and as a specific case which we believe merits your consideration.

Very truly yours,

HOYT R. GALVIN, *Director of Libraries.*

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THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA,  
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT,  
*Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1962.*

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,  
New Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: If regional depository libraries are established, no doubt there will be a need for better bibliographical control of the maze of U.S. Government publications. A decennial index to U.S. Government publications would be very helpful (one is needed for 1950-60). A great aid to the search of U.S. documents was the "Documents Catalog" covering 2 years (a single Congress). Could provisions for such helpful tools be added to the bill on depository libraries?

Cordially yours,

Mrs. JEANNE H. MAHLER,  
*Head, Public Documents Department.*

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THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY,  
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,  
*Madison, Wis., March 14, 1962.*

Senator MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman Senate Rules and Administration Committee,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Senator Proxmire has informed me that the Senate Rules Committee is to hold hearings on the Federal depository library bills (H.R. 8141 and S. 2029).

I am writing to urge approval of one of these identical bills. The bill has passed the House three times in as many sessions always to die in Senate committee. I hope this year it will become law.

The bill, which revises a very old law, will bring the practice in line with modern developments in Government publishing and in modern libraries.

The part of the bill which particularly interests me is the provision for distribution of documents not printed at the Government Printing Office. At present

this material, some of it of great value, is very difficult for libraries to obtain. Other provisions would also benefit libraries and provide greater access to Government publications by the public. I feel that the law is fairly drawn and has provisions that will help the libraries and at the same time protect the Government agencies in their own publication program. It may even aid them, as the distribution of these nondepository documents is at present a very haphazard affair, resulting I am sure in considerable waste.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. PATCH, *Documents Librarian.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY,  
*Chapel Hill, March 19, 1962.*

Mr. GORDON F. HARRISON,  
*Chief Clerk and Counsel, Senate Rules and Administration Committee,  
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. HARRISON: May I make one further point in connection with the depository library bill? I'm afraid our side failed to emphasize one significant point during the hearings.

One of the GPO men testified that each depository library costs the Federal Government \$1,953 on an average. Ours is a full depository, meaning that we select and receive all publications made available by the Superintendent of Documents. Presumably our depository must cost the Government \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. I pointed out in the hearings that we spend \$20,000 a year for the staff to maintain our collection and provide documents reference service to the faculty, students, researchers, and general public. This figure does not include the cost of storage space, binding, and cataloging of Federal publications. A conservative estimate of these costs would be in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year. In our case, therefore, the State government is spending at least eight times as much as the Federal Government for the purpose of making Federal publications available to an educational clientele.

This comparison must be atypical of the whole range of depository libraries, since we have what can be called—without false modesty or pride—one of the best documents collections in the country. I think we could assume, however, that across the board the State and local governments are spending at least two to three times what the Federal Government puts into this program. I am not familiar with all the Federal-State programs, but I suspect the depository system is a unique example of what is called cooperative federalism. How many such programs are there in which the States and municipalities—and in this case many private institutions—contribute more than the Federal Government?

As Senator Lausche said, if this program did not exist, the Federal Government would have to set up its own system for making its publications available to the educational and general public. Such a system might be similar to the Commerce Department's system of regional offices scattered across the country. The costs would be astronomical as compared with the costs of the present depository program or the expanded program envisioned in H.R. 8141 or S. 2029. In short, the Federal Government has a very good bargain in the depository system, one which it would do well to maintain with full vigor.

May I say again that you and Mr. Coder did a remarkable job on our hearings? We librarians who attempt to specialize in certain subject areas tend to argue that the day of the informed generalist is gone, that only the specialist is competent to evaluate the problems of his own little corner of the world. Both your performances in an area which must have seemed strange to you has made some of us question such an easy generalization.

Sincerely yours,

CLIFTON BROCK,  
*Chief, Business Administration and Social Sciences Division.*

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INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
*March 27, 1962.*

Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman of Subcommittee on Library,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: In the name of the Indiana Library Association, I should like to urge that your Subcommittee on the Library give full attention to the proposed revision of the laws governing depository libraries. This is

very necessary legislation and cannot be too strongly urged for passage. We are all aware of the growth of our country since this legislation was adopted and of the increasing importance of Government publications to students and scholars as well as to the general public.

I have talked with the head of our documents department of the Indiana University libraries and she joins with me as law librarian in placing particular emphasis on the need for access to the publications issued by agencies which are not presently available through the Government Printing Office.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

BETTY VIRGINIA LEBUS,  
*President, Indiana Library Association.*

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WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
THE LIBRARY, WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE,  
*Institute, W. Va., March 27, 1962.*

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Library, Committee on Rules and Administration,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JORDAN: The librarians of West Virginia are very much interested in S. 2029, a bill to revise the depository library laws. We support this bill as it is now written and we urge your committee to take favorable action as soon as possible.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(S) John E. Scott,  
JOHN E. SCOTT, *President.*

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
*Riverside, Calif., March 29, 1962.*

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,  
*Chairman, Rules and Administration Committee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: As one of the libraries which is most desperately in need of depository status, I wish to write you giving my hearty support to depository library bills S. 2029 and H.R. 8141.

We have an active program in political science and constitutional law which makes it imperative that we have a complete collection of U.S. Government documents. We have tried on several occasions without success to get depository status and this bill will relieve a very acute situation on this campus of the university.

We very much hope that you will use your influence to bring this very necessary legislation to a successful vote. I think this is only proper since this bill has passed the House twice.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN T. COMAN, JR.,  
*University Librarian.*

## EXHIBIT 3

### THE FEDERAL DEPOSITORY SYSTEM: A PROPOSAL FOR CHANGE

(By Clifton Brock, University of North Carolina Library)

Many librarians—particularly that species of the breed known as “documents” librarians—have long been concerned about the inadequacy of the present depository system for distribution of Federal Government publications to libraries. Much of this concern has centered on the relatively inflexible method of designating depository libraries and the gross inequities in distribution of documents resulting from this method.

In recent years awareness of the magnitude of the depository problem has filtered through to a few interested Congressmen. One congressional subcommittee has noted “the long-felt need to correct the outmoded method of selecting depository libraries”<sup>1</sup> and concluded that “the outmoded depository library law \* \* \* is in need of major revision in order to best serve present-day needs.”<sup>2</sup> A bill to amend the depository law in certain major particulars has passed the House of Representatives three times in the last 5 years, but has yet to be considered in the Senate. This failure to revise what Representative Wayne Hays, Democrat, of Ohio, has called a “horse-and-buggy law in a jet-propelled age” appears to be due in large part to lack of quantitative, summary documentation of the inadequacy of the present depository system. The purpose of this study is to attempt to provide the necessary documentation and to show that the revision bill which passed the House last August and is now pending in the Senate—while an improvement—still is not adequate for present and future needs.

A review of the pertinent aspects of the present depository system may be useful as a point of departure:

1. *Basis for designating depository libraries.*—A congressional resolution of January 28, 1857, amended slightly in 1859 and 1861, provided that Government publications “shall be distributed to such bodies as shall be designated to the Secretary of the Interior by each of the Senators from the several States respectively, and by the Representatives in Congress from each congressional district, and by the Delegates from each Territory.” Thus the primary basis for designation became the congressional district through Representatives, the secondary basis the State through Senators. While responsibility for the functioning of the depository system was transferred to the Superintendent of Documents in 1895, the method of designation has remained unchanged for over a century. Four classes of libraries—State libraries, the libraries of land-grant colleges and service academies, and certain libraries of the executive branch of the Federal Government—have been designated as depositories by special laws. These designations, while adding a large number of libraries to the depository system at various times, did not alter the basic method of designation.

When this method was decided upon in 1857, there were 233 Representatives in Congress. There was no limit on the number of Representatives, and it was expected that as population increased and new States were admitted to the Union more congressional districts would be added. By 1912, however, all the land area of the continental United States had been encompassed within 48 States. This, plus, the great increase in population and the consequent increase in the number of Representatives, threatened to make the House too large and unwieldy a body. Congress therefore set a limit of 435 on the number of Representatives. (A temporary increase of two to accommodate Alaska and Hawaii is in effect at present.) With the depository system tied to congressional districts, this action automatically set a limit on the possible number of depository libraries. As a result, while the population of the United States has increased 100 percent since 1910, the number of depository libraries has increased only 25 percent.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on House Administration, “Paperwork Management and Printing Facilities in the U.S. Government,” Rept. No. 2945, pt. 2, 84th Cong., 2d sess., 1956, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 31.

2. *The "finality" of designation.*—Once a Representative has designated a library as a depository in a given district, or a Senator within a State, such designation cannot be changed unless the library fails to meet the standards set by law, and no additional designations can be made in that district. Example: The Drury College Library in the Seventh District of Missouri was designated in 1874 by Representative Harrison Havens. Since that date no subsequent Representative from Missouri's Seventh District has been able to designate a depository.

3. *The effect of changing district boundaries.*—Over the years the congressional district boundaries of many States have been redrawn as a result of reapportionment following each decennial census. Since designations cannot be withdrawn, many instances exist where a given district as it stands today may have more than one depository. Example: The 10th District of Massachusetts has three depositories designated by Congressmen and one (the State library) by law. The First South Dakota District has four congressionally designated depositories and two (the State library and a land-grant college library) by law. Thus, because of political processes unrelated to the need for Government publications, some districts are far better supplied with depositories than others.

4. *The relationship between congressional districts and general population.*—Being tied to congressional districts, the depository system is related, by rough extension, to population. In recent years, however, the relationship has become very tenuous. When the district system was made mandatory upon the States in 1842, the theory was that districts would be approximately equal in population, thus providing equality of representation. This theory was never closely followed in practice, and in 1929 the legal requirement that districts contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants was dropped. The result today is that congressional districts vary widely in population, ranging from a low of 177,431 for the 12th District of Michigan to a high of 1,014,460 for the 28th District of California. Despite the fact that the California district now has two depositories, the ratio of depositories per person is 1:177,431 for the Michigan 12th to 1:507,230 for the California 28th.

5. *The relationship between general population and academic population.*—There seems to be wide agreement that the libraries of academic institutions have greater need for documents than other types of libraries. At least, the Superintendent of Documents, Mr. Carper Buckley, and Representative Wayne Hays—who do not often agree on matters relating to the depository system—have agreed on this point.<sup>3</sup> This generalization is not invalidated by the obvious fact that the library of a college with an enrollment of 2,000 students cannot have as great a need for documents as the New York Public Library. The generalization implies no more than the equally obvious fact that, given the extensive and intensive informational requirements of students and faculty, academic libraries generally will experience heavier demands for Government publications than public or special libraries generally. The method of designating depository libraries, however, does not take direct account of the varying concentrations of academic population or the location of colleges and universities. It does so very indirectly only through the loose correlations between congressional districts and general population, between general population and academic population, and between congressional districts and the location of academic institutions. Table I indicates that the correlations among all these factors can be very loose.

TABLE I

State	Population	Congressional districts	Academic population <sup>1</sup>	Number of colleges and universities <sup>1</sup>	Number of academic depositories
Massachusetts.....	5, 148, 578	14	103, 210	49	7
Florida.....	4, 951, 560	8	44, 671	11	7

<sup>1</sup> Data in these 2 tables taken from "American Universities and Colleges," 1960 edition.

Thus Massachusetts, which has about the same population as Florida, almost twice as many congressional districts, over twice as many students, more than four times as many colleges and universities, has exactly the same number of depositories in colleges and universities.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Sale and Distribution of Government Publications by the Superintendent of Documents," 84th Cong., 2d sess., 1956, p. 8.

6. *The absurdly low qualification standards.*—The law specifies that in order to qualify as a depository a library must have 1,000 volumes other than Government publications and must be open to the public. College libraries are not required even to have 1,000 volumes other than Government publications. Not surprisingly, there is apparently no case on record of the depository privilege being withdrawn from a library because it failed to meet these standards.

7. *The "selective" principle.*—For many years depository libraries were sent all documents printed for distribution by the Government, whether they wanted them or not. Beginning in 1923, depositories were allowed to select the publications which they wished to receive. A 1956 survey disclosed that over 50 percent of the depositories selected less than 50 percent of the documents available to them. Twenty-five percent selected less than 25 percent available, and 12 percent selected less than 10 percent of the documents available.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, to say that there are so many depository libraries in the country or in a given State or congressional district is not very meaningful in terms of the overall distribution of Government publications. Nor does the fact that a given library is a depository indicate very much about the range of Government publications available to that library's clientele.

All these aspects of the depository system in conjunction have operated to produce such situations as the following:

(1) The State of North Dakota, with a population one-seventh that of Missouri, has one-third as many depository libraries as Missouri. Missouri with a population little more than one-fourth that of California, has more than one-half as many depositories as California.

(2) The First Congressional District of New York, with a population of 906,187 has one depository library. The First Congressional District of South Dakota, with a population of 497,669, has six depositories.

(3) The Snow College library of Ephraim, Utah, with a collection of 11,000 volumes and serving 379 students, is a depository. The Boston University library, with a collection of over 500,000 volumes and serving 19,809 students, cannot become a depository.

(4) The library of Kent State University, which serves an enrollment of over 8,000 students, cannot become a depository because the Hiram College library, which serves an enrollment of 600 students, has the designation for Ohio's 11th District.

(5) The library of Chico State College of California, serving an enrollment of over 3,000 students and containing 80,000 volumes, cannot become a depository because the Shasta County Public Library of Redding, located 70 miles away and containing 40,000 volumes, has the depository designation for California's Second District.

(6) The Public Library of Charlotte, N.C., which serves a population of over 200,000 and contains almost 300,000 volumes, cannot become a depository because the library of Queens College, which serves an enrollment of 642 students and has 38,000 volumes, has the designation for the 10th North Carolina District.

It is the contention of this study that all these aspects of the depository system, in conjunction with the growth of the Nation over the past hundred years, have operated to nullify the original intent of the depository law and to render it inadequate to present and future needs, particularly educational needs. A further contention is that the depository revision bill presently pending in Congress also is inadequate to meet these needs. Several examples of the inequities and absurdities of the present system have been given, but it can rightly be argued that a few isolated instances are not adequate proof. In an effort to supply adequate proof the public documents class of the University of North Carolina Library School, under the author's direction, participated in an analysis of the present and proposed depository systems. Some of the results are summarized below.

Under present law each congressional district is allowed one depository library by congressional designation. Most of these opportunities for designation have been used. Out of an upper limit of 663 possible depositories, including those by congressional designation and by law, 592 have been named. In all but a few cases, the opportunities not used fall in districts where there are no libraries of any size available to accept designation. Representative John McCormack, of Massachusetts, complained recently that his district had no depository, that he had inquired to see if any library was interested but had found none which could qualify.<sup>5</sup> This is an example of one of the most absurd aspects of the present

<sup>4</sup> Benjamin E. Powell and William R. Pullen, "The Depository Library System—An Examination With Recommendations for Increasing Its Effectiveness," U.S. Congress, House, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws," 85th Cong., 1st sess., 1958, p. 173.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Congressional Record, 86th Cong., 1st sess., 1959, CV, pt. 3, p. 4277.

system, that vacancies exist in some districts where they are not needed while opportunities are closed in other districts where they are badly needed.

In an effort to open up additional opportunities, the pending bill (H.R. 8141) would allow each Representative to designate one depository library in his district if that district now has only one congressionally designated depository. (The bill makes no provision for additional senatorial designation.) Thus Representative Durward Hall of the Seventh Missouri District, which has been frozen for 87 years, could name another depository. Representative Samuel Devine of the Ohio 12th District, which now contains three depositories, could designate one more because only one of the three is by congressional designation, the other two being the State library and a land-grant college library, which were designated by law rather than by congressional designation. But Representative John Lindsay of the New York 17th, which already has two congressionally designated depositories, could not name another depository. Mr. McCormack, if he could find any takers, could designate two depositories.

There has been a good deal of confusion about this provision of the bill. Some librarians apparently have assumed that the bill would allow another depository in every district, regardless of the number of depositories in a district or regardless of how they were designated. The pertinent section of H.R. 8141 reads:

"The Government publications \* \* \* shall be distributed to depository libraries specifically designated by law and to such libraries as may have been designated by each of the Senators from the several states, respectively, (note: this represents no change from the present law) and as have been or shall be designated by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district \* \* \*. *Provided*, That additional libraries within areas served by Representatives \* \* \* may be designated by them to receive Government publications to the extent that a total of not more than two such libraries, other than those specifically designated by law \* \* \* may be designated within each area; \* \* \*."

When a question was raised about this language during hearings on an earlier version of H.R. 8141, Representative Hays explained that the bill "would allow an additional depository in each Congressional district if there is now only one Congressionally designated depository."<sup>6</sup> The clear implication is that if a district has two Congressionally designated depositories it would not be eligible for another one. If the bill should pass in its present form and a question arose about legislative intent, Hays' reply is the clearest statement of legislative intent available and undoubtedly would be controlling.

There also has been much confusion about the total number of new depositories which would result from passage of the Hays bill. Mr. Buckley, for instance, has testified that the bill "would provide for roughly doubling the number of depository libraries."<sup>7</sup> Apparently, this is one factor behind his opposition to the bill. Careful analysis indicates that the bill could theoretically result in a total of 342 new depositories, an increase of 58 percent, not 100 percent. Actually, it is extremely unlikely that the total number would be higher than 244. Beyond this, precise statements cannot be made, but a realistic estimate would seem to place the probable number of new depositories somewhere between 100 and 150.

These figures are much lower than those normally estimated and are likely to be questioned. At the risk of excessive detail, table II summarizes the data for the Nation as a whole and for each State.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws," 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 102.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Appropriations, "Hearings, Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1960," 86th Cong., 1st sess., p. 256.

TABLE II.—Number of new depositories possible and probable under proposed law

State	New depositories possible under present law	New depositories possible under proposed law	New depositories probable under proposed law	State	New depositories possible under present law	New depositories possible under proposed law	New depositories probable under proposed law
Alabama.....	4	7	3	Nebraska.....	0	3	3
Alaska.....	1	1	0	Nevada.....	0	0	0
Arizona.....	2	2	0	New Hampshire.....	0	1	1
Arkansas.....	1	5	4	New Mexico.....	0	0	0
California.....	6	24	18	New Jersey.....	4	11	7
Colorado.....	0	1	1	New York.....	16	35	19
Connecticut.....	1	2	1	North Carolina.....	4	10	6
Delaware.....	0	1	1	North Dakota.....	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	Ohio.....	3	19	16
Florida.....	2	6	4	Oklahoma.....	0	3	3
Georgia.....	5	8	3	Oregon.....	0	2	2
Hawaii.....	1	1	0	Pennsylvania.....	12	26	14
Idaho.....	0	1	1	Puerto Rico.....	0	1	1
Illinois.....	8	19	11	Rhode Island.....	0	1	1
Indiana.....	0	9	9	Rhode Island.....	3	6	3
Iowa.....	1	5	4	South Carolina.....	0	1	1
Kansas.....	0	3	3	South Dakota.....	0	1	1
Kentucky.....	0	7	7	Tennessee.....	2	7	5
Louisiana.....	1	7	6	Texas.....	3	20	17
Maine.....	1	2	1	Utah.....	0	0	0
Maryland.....	2	6	4	Vermont.....	0	0	0
Michigan.....	4	16	12	Virginia.....	1	8	7
Massachusetts.....	4	13	9	Washington.....	2	5	3
Minnesota.....	0	8	8	West Virginia.....	0	6	6
Mississippi.....	1	6	5	Wisconsin.....	0	8	8
Missouri.....	3	7	4	Wyoming.....	0	1	1
Montana.....	0	1	1	United States.....	98	342	244

## EXPLANATION OF PROCEDURE IN TABLE II

*New depositories possible under present law.*—The appendix to the hearing on "Sale and Distribution of Government Publications" (see footnote 3) contains a list of depositories in existence on August 13, 1956. The list is by States and indicates name of depository, congressional district, and method of designation, i.e., by law, land grant, or congressional designation. This list was brought up to date by using the list of depositories in the September 1961, issue of the Monthly Catalog. If a given district does not have a depository by congressional designation, it was assumed that one depository could be named in that district under present law. Example: In Alabama there are no congressionally designated depositories in the Second, Third, Fifth, or Seventh Districts. Therefore it would be possible to add four new depositories in Alabama under present law.

*New depositories possible under proposed law.*—Example: In Alabama there are two congressionally designated depositories in the First and Ninth Districts; no new depositories could be named in these districts. There is one congressionally designated depository in each of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Districts; one new depository could be added in each district. One new depository could be added in each of the Second, Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts, since these districts do not now contain any congressionally designated depositories. In all, a total of seven new depositories could be named in Alabama under the proposed law.

*New depositories probable under proposed law.*—The assumption here is that a district which has not taken advantage of its depository privilege under present law is extremely unlikely to take advantage of its additional opportunity under the proposed law. In Alabama there are four districts in this situation. For the proposed law to be operational for one of these districts, two depositories would have to be named where none are apparently now needed, and this seems improbable. Therefore, while it would theoretically be possible for seven new depositories to be added in Alabama under the proposed law, actually four of these possibilities are very unlikely to be used.

The total of 244 "probable" new depositories is far too high. This total assumes that every district which now has one congressionally designated depository would take advantage of the proposed law to add one more, and the assumption is unrealistic. Example: The Sixth Alabama District would be entitled to a new depository. The University of Alabama library in Tuscaloosa is now the

district's depository. The largest eligible library in the district would be the Friedman Public Library of Tuscaloosa, which has 42,000 volumes and an annual budget of \$37,000. It seems improbable that this library would wish to become a depository. The largest library in the Sixth District outside of Tuscaloosa is the Judson College library in Marion (population 2,822) with 23,000 volumes and an enrollment of 245 students. It would be tedious—and unproductive—to try to determine how many similar situations exist across the country. In any case, H.R. 8141 requires that, before a new depository is designated in a district, the need for such a depository must be certified by the head of every existing depository within the district or by the head of the library authority of the State. This provision would act as a brake on unnecessary designations. With these factors in mind, the educated guess of 100 to 150 new depositories resulting from the proposed law seems fairly liberal.

So far, however, no evidence has been offered on the major contention of this study that both the present and proposed depository systems are inadequate to meet present and future needs. In order to do this completely it would be necessary to analyze the needs of all types of libraries for Government publications, and this clearly was impossible. Therefore two major assumptions were made: that academic libraries have greater need for documents than other types of libraries and that this need varies with the size of the school in terms of the number of students and faculty members. Again at the risk of excessive detail, the procedure employed is described below:

1. Each of the 24 students working on the project was assigned a State or States to analyze. First, the sample worksheet below was completed for each academic depository library in each State. Figures on enrollment and volumes in library were taken from "American Universities and Colleges," 1960 edition.

*Depository project worksheet*

1. Name of college or university: Butler University.
2. City or town, and State, where located: Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Number of undergraduate students: 3,080.
4. Number of graduate students: 987.
5. Number of faculty members: 235.
6. Weighted total: 5,524.
7. Number of volumes in library: 180,000.
8. Congressional district where located: 11th.
9. Is this library a depository?: No.
10. Is this library excluded by present law?: Yes.
11. Would this library be excluded by proposed law?: No.

Items 1 through 5 are self-explanatory. The "weighted total" of item 6 was arrived at by doubling the number of graduate students and faculty members and adding this figure to the number of undergraduates, the assumption being that graduate students and faculty members generally have greater need for documents than undergraduates. Logically, some measure of the breadth of the curriculum should have been incorporated, but this factor was not easily reducible to quantitative terms and was disregarded. The list of depository libraries mentioned above provided the answer to item 8. The answer to item 9 for this group of libraries was "Yes" and items 10 and 11 did not apply.

2. Once this process was completed for each State, the students checked "American Universities and Colleges" and filled out a worksheet on each school listed with an enrollment of 500 or higher. Item 8 was answered by checking the list of "4,500 Major Cities: Their Districts and Their Representatives" in the congressional staff directory. This directory gives the congressional district for all cities with population over 2,500. With a few smaller towns it was necessary to use a State map in conjunction with the Census Bureau's congressional district atlas. Large cities encompassing two or more districts required the use of a detailed city map in conjunction with the atlas in order to pinpoint congressional district location. For this group the answer to item 9 automatically was "No." With items 10 and 11 it was assumed that, if a vacancy existed in a given district under the present or proposed law, the school with the highest weighted total in the district would get the designation. Example: One opening would occur in the Indiana 11th District if the proposed law passed. It was assumed that Butler University, with a weighted total of 5,524 would get the designation. Two other schools in the 11th District with lower weighted totals would be excluded.

3. With the worksheets as data, each student filled in the sample summary sheet for his State or States.

*Depository project summary sheet—State: Massachusetts*

Weighted total	Number of schools	Number of depositories	Schools excluded under present law	Schools excluded under proposed law
Under 1,000.....	11	0	9	6
1,001 to 3,000.....	18	4	13	8
3,001 to 5,000.....	0	—	—	—
5,001 to 10,000.....	3	2	1	1
Over 10,000.....	4	2	2	2
Total.....	36	8	25	17

Table III shows the results for each State and for the country as a whole. It should be noted that in this procedure two unrealistic assumptions were made:

1. The possible designation of public and other libraries was ignored. When vacancies existed under present and proposed systems, it was assumed that academic libraries would fill these vacancies.

2. A further assumption was made that among academic libraries those with the greatest need for documents, as measured by the weighted total, would take precedence.

Certainly some public or other libraries would be designated in place of academic libraries, and among academic libraries the logic assumed by the weighted total progression would not follow. Therefore, table III pushes both the present and proposed systems to the extreme optimistic limit insofar as academic libraries are concerned. Despite these assumptions, we find that the libraries of one-half of the colleges and universities in the country with weighted totals of 1,000 or higher cannot become depositories under the present system and that one-fourth still would be excluded under the proposed system.

There may be some differences of opinion, even among librarians, as to whether every school in the country with a weighted total over 1,000 should have a depository library. Presumably there would be no question that any school with a weighted total over 5,000 should be accorded the opportunity to have a depository library. Table IV lists those schools with 5,000-plus weighted totals excluded by present law. Those which would be excluded even under the proposed law are indicated by an asterisk.

Table IV shows that 43 schools are excluded by present law. Despite the fact that the procedure employed heavily favored these large schools in the assignment of vacancies, 28—or 65 percent—still would be excluded under the proposed law. Some particularly anomalous situations exist. Hunter College, for instance, has two branches, one in the 17th New York District, the other in the 24th, either of which could be used as a location for depository designation. Since two congressionally designated depositories already exist in both the 17th and 24th District, however, Hunter would be excluded under the proposed law.

While the depository revision bill would bring about some improvement over the existing situation, it seems obvious that it would not be adequate for present needs, even if the needs of nonacademic institutions are not considered. Its inadequacy in the face of future needs is undeniable. A recent study projects a 1980 college and professional school enrollment which is 235 percent higher than the 1960 enrollment.<sup>8</sup> Enrollments of the schools analyzed in this study are going to increase dramatically in the next 20 years, and their requirements for Government publications will increase accordingly. Many new colleges and universities will be founded. By 1980 schools not yet in existence will have over 5,000 students. It is certain that many if not most of these new schools will be so located that they could not benefit from the proposed depository law.

With these factors in mind, one could make a strong case against passage of the depository bill in its present form. Congress has not changed the essentials of the depository law for over a hundred years. If the Senate should pass the pending bill this session, we would hardly expect another revision within the next 20 years. If the depository system is to be revised now, it would seem wise to do it with a realistic view of present and future needs in mind.

<sup>8</sup> Philip M. Hauser and Martin Taitel, "Population Trends—Prologue to Library Development," *Library Trends* (July 1961), p. 59.

TABLE III.—Summary of effect of present and proposed depository laws on schools with weighted totals over 1,000

State	Number of schools	Number of depositories	Schools excluded by present law	Schools excluded by proposed law
Alabama.....	11	8	2	0
Alaska.....	0			
Arizona.....	3	3		
Arkansas.....	10	5	4	2
California.....	35	13	21	13
Colorado.....	10	8	2	2
Connecticut.....	10	4	6	5
Delaware.....	1	1		
District of Columbia.....	6	0	6	6
Florida.....	8	7	1	0
Georgia.....	8	3	5	4
Hawaii.....	1	1		
Idaho.....	3	3		
Indiana.....	14	8	6	1
Iowa.....	10	4	6	3
Illinois.....	27	8	17	12
Kansas.....	7	6	1	0
Kentucky.....	12	5	7	5
Louisiana.....	14	8	5	2
Maine.....	2	2		
Maryland.....	8	4	3	0
Massachusetts.....	25	8	16	11
Michigan.....	16	7	8	3
Minnesota.....	16	6	10	5
Mississippi.....	7	4	3	2
Missouri.....	13	9	3	2
Montana.....	3	3		
Nebraska.....	6	2	4	1
Nevada.....	1	1		
New Hampshire.....	1	1		
New Jersey.....	17	6	9	5
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	0
New York.....	59	20	33	19
North Carolina.....	15	9	6	5
North Dakota.....	3	3		
Ohio.....	30	12	15	4
Oklahoma.....	11	9	2	2
Oregon.....	8	3	5	4
Pennsylvania.....	44	10	29	13
Puerto Rico.....	4	2	2	1
Rhode Island.....	4	2	2	1
South Carolina.....	7	4	2	0
South Dakota.....	5	2	3	2
Tennessee.....	12	6	6	3
Texas.....	31	16	14	7
Utah.....	3	3		
Vermont.....	2	2		
Virginia.....	15	8	7	4
Washington.....	7	3	3	0
West Virginia.....	9	5	4	1
Wisconsin.....	17	8	9	5
Wyoming.....	1	1		
United States.....	595	278	288	155
Percent.....			48.4	26

TABLE IV.—*List of schools with weighted total over 5,000 excluded by present and proposed depository laws*

School	Weighted total	Unweighted enrollment	Volumes in library
*Boston University.....	25,286	19,809	527,025
*Northeastern University.....	19,271	16,245	82,500
*George Washington University.....	15,734	9,653	332,000
*University of Buffalo.....	14,984	10,768	355,065
San Jose State College.....	14,439	11,508	193,643
*San Diego State College.....	12,785	9,703	240,281
*Hunter College.....	12,781	8,755	214,404
*Marquette University.....	12,717	10,094	274,000
Long Beach State College.....	12,189	9,301	95,000
*Georgetown University.....	10,714	5,860	374,582
*DePaul University.....	10,052	8,298	152,592
*Boston College.....	9,894	7,416	493,649
*Illinois Institute of Technology.....	9,668	7,641	128,792
Kent State University.....	9,447	7,778	168,120
*Western Michigan University.....	9,123	7,804	133,344
*Sacramento State College.....	8,927	6,369	95,000
Fresno State College.....	8,319	6,436	139,462
*American University.....	8,090	5,242	165,000
Adelphi College.....	7,798	5,332	94,829
*Georgia Tech.....	7,697	6,493	215,525
Drake University.....	7,546	6,229	161,992
Youngstown University.....	7,353	6,044	93,088
Villanova University.....	6,752	5,862	206,758
*Hillyer College.....	6,668	5,120	30,000
*Catholic University.....	6,600	3,830	555,706
*Howard University.....	6,589	4,347	353,460
*Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	6,584	5,173	151,069
Rennselaer Polytechnic.....	6,439	4,447	85,000
*University of Dayton.....	6,349	5,915	95,234
*Georgia State College of Business Administration.....	6,183	5,668	103,831
Eastern Michigan University.....	6,156	4,882	121,059
*Duquesne University.....	6,136	4,998	108,893
*California State Polytechnic.....	6,134	5,300	72,825
*Yeshiva University.....	5,710	2,560	153,000
*Roosevelt University.....	5,663	4,558	125,000
*Xavier University (Cincinnati).....	5,559	4,285	111,407
University of Akron.....	5,498	4,782	118,283
Butler University.....	5,424	4,067	180,000
*Colorado State University.....	5,349	4,285	160,000
*State University of New York (Buffalo).....	5,295	3,945	78,479
University of Bridgeport.....	5,202	4,296	83,150
Mankato State College.....	5,188	4,581	65,661
University of San Francisco.....	5,075	4,116	105,850

In the past many proposals have been made for changing the base and method of designating depository libraries. In 1938 the late Jerome K. Wilcox suggested that designations be made "dependent entirely on three factors—heavy population concentrations, large library centers, and regional designation for the sparsely settled regions," although he did not indicate whether he would do away with the method of designation through Senators and Representatives.<sup>9</sup> In 1956 Representative Hays suggested that all State universities be designated.<sup>10</sup> Representative Paul Schenck (Republican, Ohio) proposed that any public university, whether State or privately supported, should have the depository privilege.<sup>11</sup> During the same hearing Hays also suggested that any school with an enrollment of 3,000 to 5,000 students should have the opportunity to become a depository.<sup>12</sup>

During hearings on an earlier version of H.R. 8141, one librarian proposed that the "entire urban area," rather than the congressional district, be made the base for designation. Another librarian "wondered if somehow perhaps a more rational approach to the whole problem might be made on the basis of population and proximity to large libraries."<sup>13</sup> Wilcox contended that "distribution should be based upon geographical location or population centers rather than upon political expediency." Proposing size of student body as the criteria for designation of academic libraries, Wilcox suggested that 750 students be the level above which an academic library would become eligible for designation.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> J. K. Wilcox, "Proposed Survey of Federal Depository Libraries," in American Library Association, "Public Documents, 1938," ALA, Chicago, 1938, p. 33.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Congress, House Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Sale and Distribution of Government Publications," 84th Cong., 2d sess., p. 8.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws," 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 118-119.

The Hays subcommittee seemed most receptive to these proposals for increasing the number of depository libraries. At one point Hays, after explaining that his bill would permit only one new depository in districts which had only one by congressional designation, said:

"The subcommittee, however, will be openminded on this matter and, if the testimony we adduce around the country brings out the necessity for more than that, then I am sure that the subcommittee will be willing to entertain such an idea."<sup>15</sup>

Hays, in fact, appeared puzzled about the lack of widespread or intensive interest in his efforts to improve the depository system:

"The depository law itself is rather an ancient one and I presume the reason nothing has been done about it before is because the people most affected by it have never brought any pressure on the Congress to do anything about it. As a matter of fact, none has been brought yet."<sup>16</sup>

In the late 1930's a chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing virtually gave the library profession carte blanche to "rewrite the Federal Depository Distribution Act."<sup>17</sup> Whether or not Congress itself would have made good on the offer, the invitation was not accepted. The Board of Resources of ALA, asked to back a comprehensive survey of depositories as a basis for revision of the law, contended that "most of the facts to be sought were already known and declined to support it. \* \* \* Lack of agreement on the sort of survey to be conducted, lack of money with which to conduct it, lack of conviction that one was needed, and a variety of other reasons" operated to kill the idea.<sup>18</sup>

Today the profession has no such broad mandate to rewrite the depository law. H.R. 8141 may be as extensive a revision as we can hope to get at this time.<sup>19</sup> The bill's provisions for additional depositories are inadequate, however. They should be broadened, even at some risk of further delay in passage. Fortunately, the evidence seems to indicate that Congress might be receptive to an amendment to H.R. 8141 broadening these provisions.

Ideally, a comprehensive study of Library needs and future development should precede such an effort. Standards should be set—for academic and nonacademic libraries—which would assure the depository privilege to those libraries which need it and deny it to those present depositories which, in the words of the Powell report, use it "only as a convenient method for obtaining a small handful of Government publications from a central source."<sup>20</sup> Such a study might follow some of the suggestions made by Wilcox and others outlined above and could well result in a recommendation to depart altogether from the congressional designation method.

Considerations of time and politics, however, operate against such an ideal approach. H.R. 8141 has passed the House, and there is ample time for Senate passage this session if complicated changes are not made. In any case, a study such as the one contemplated could not be completed speedily. With these factors in mind, it would seem wise to make the amendment as simple and as attractive to the Senate as possible. Fortunately, it appears that this might be done.

H.R. 8141 makes no provision for additional senatorial designation of depositories. Very likely, the Senate will object to this. While the right of designation is largely formal and relatively unimportant, it is a means by which a legislator can please at least one small group of constituents without antagonizing other groups. Representatives and Senators do not spurn such opportunities. Therefore, it would seem possible to broaden the provisions for new depositories and, at the same time, make the bill more palatable to the Senate. An amendment to H.R. 8141 allowing each Senator to designate one new depository for every 1 million population in his State would achieve two major objectives:

1. Allow opportunities for immediate designation of approximately 360 depositories. In many States, of course, few additional depositories would be needed and the opportunities would not be fully exploited. But the provision would allow new depositories where they are needed instead of, as in the present bill, allowing many where they are not needed. In California, for instance, the

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 39.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 89.

<sup>17</sup> Jerome K. Wilcox, "Report of Status of H.R. 5471," in American Library Association, "Public Documents, 1937," Chicago, ALA, 1937, p. 17.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws," 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 172.

<sup>19</sup> H.R. 8141 contains several important provisions in addition to expansion of the number of depositories. There is not space here to discuss these in detail. See the bill itself and H. Rept. 724, 87th Cong., 1st sess.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Revision of Depository Library Laws," 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 173.

amendment would open up 32 opportunities on a statewide basis. In those congressional districts excluded by the present provisions of H.R. 8141, the California Senators could use their designations to rectify the situation.

2. The amendment would allow the depository system to grow with future needs. As it now stands, H.R. 8141 would open up a few vacancies on a one-shot basis but would leave the system inflexible in the fact of future developments. The amendment could be written so as to tie in with official Census Bureau population estimates. The 1960 population figures for each State could be used as the base. Thus, when a State's population increased 1 million over 1960 figures, each Senator would be allowed one more designation. When population has increased another million over 1960, each Senator would get another opening. By this provision new opportunities would be opened up periodically in States with growing population and a corresponding need for more depositories. Since a few States have less than 1 million population today and are unlikely to add a million in the foreseeable future, the amendment should allow every Senator one new designation, regardless of his State's population. Even if these designations are never used, the provision might make the amendment acceptable to small-State Senators. By allowing both Senators from a State one designation each for every million population in their State, rather than one designation for one Senator for every 500,000, the amendment should prevent any possibility of the depository system becoming involved in partisan or personal politics.

Getting such an amendment through Congress would require careful timing and, perhaps, a more intensive lobbying effort by the library profession. Given the present stage of H.R. 8141 in the legislative process, the most feasible procedure might be:

1. Try to persuade the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, to which the bill has been referred, to accept the amendment as a committee amendment.

2. If the amended version of the bill passes the Senate, it would have to go back to the House. This seems likely in any case, since the Senate probably will tack on some kind of senatorial designation amendment, even if it leaves the other provisions intact. Once in the House, Representative Hays might be persuaded to carry the ball in convincing the House to accede to the Senate version without asking for a conference. If this could be done, the danger of expiration of the bill toward the end of the session could be avoided. In any case, there would be little to lose and much to gain. Even if the bill does not get through this session and has to be reintroduced in the 88th Congress, this would be preferable to passage in its present form.

The proposed amendment has one additional major advantage. Presumably, it would be endorsed by the Superintendent of Documents, since the idea of expanded senatorial designation is his own. There is not space or reason to discuss Mr. Buckley's opposition to H.R. 8141 here. So far as the public record shows, his opposition is directed primarily at that provision of the bill requiring him to distribute to depositories those Government publications not printed at the Government Printing Office and at the provision which might, sometime in the future, require him to furnish microfacsimile copies of documents to the proposed regional depositories. So far as additional depositories are concerned, Mr. Buckley has registered opposition primarily to the piecemeal designation of depositories. And when asked by Representative Hays if he had any suggestions about an equitable way to expand the depository system, Mr. Buckley replied that:

"In view of the fact that in many cases the congressional district designation does not appear to provide adequate service, consideration might be given to expanding the designations for the States at large, which would be the Senators' designation."<sup>21</sup>

As for the cost of new depositories, the Hays subcommittee has estimated an \$1,100 annual cost per depository. Assuming that the amended version of H.R. 8141 passed and was exploited to the limit, a most unrealistic assumption, we might have as many as 600 new depositories at an annual cost of \$660,000. (A realistic estimate would be 300 at a cost of \$330,000.) Last year Mr. Buckley testified that in fiscal 1961 the profits returned to the Treasury from the sale of Government publications "for the first time in the history of the Office covered not only the cost of the sales program but also the cost of all the other programs with which the Office is charged by law." For fiscal 1962 Mr. Buckley foresaw profits of \$5,600,000, which would be \$876,000 more than the entire appropriation for the Documents Office.<sup>22</sup> Thus the expanded depository program could be

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, "Hearings, Sale and Distribution of Government Publications," 84th Cong., 2d sess., p. 10.

<sup>22</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Appropriations, "Hearings, Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1962," 87th Cong., 1st sess., 1961, pp. 279-280.

financed without any increase in appropriations. This would be true even if the cost of all the other provisions of H.R. 8141 are included.

This is, of course, a specious argument. While a program with its way already paid may have smoother sailing in Congress, the taxpayers still would be out \$660,000, and the question of the program's justification remains. In writing the original depository law, Congress assumed that it was a good thing for Government publications to be distributed to libraries and made accessible through libraries to the public. This assumption is basic to democratic government, and it still underlies the whole depository program. Additional justifications can be advanced for distribution to and accessibility through libraries rather than directly to individuals:

1. The publications are available, in conjunction with other nongovernmental publications, to many individuals. They are far more likely to be kept permanently, and in most cases they are serviced and interpreted by a trained staff. In recent years heavy emphasis has been placed upon the sale of Government publications to individuals and the consequent piling up of profits. This is a commendable objective, but not if it is carried out at the expense of an adequate depository system. As one Congressman remarked in this connection only a few years ago:

"I suppose if we were to carry this out to the ultimate we could go into a big enough book business so that eventually we could make payments on the national debt, but that was not the original purpose of the Office of Superintendent of Documents."<sup>23</sup>

Neither the Government's nor the public's interest is best served by filling the wastebaskets of the Nation with documents, even if these documents are paid for. 2. Increasingly in recent years, the Federal Government has assumed that the national interest requires the appropriation of large sums for aid to higher education. Particular emphasis has been placed upon stimulating and aiding research in colleges and universities. One relatively cheap method of furthering these ends would be to expand the depository program to take in more academic libraries. Too often the depository system has been viewed by Government officials as a means by which libraries get something for nothing. With few exceptions, the libraries pay many times over for the privilege. While some libraries have abused the privilege at the expense of others, most depositories serve in effect as agents of the Government in disseminating its publications. It is literally true that if depositories did not exist in public, academic, and other libraries, the Government would have to invent them and subsidize them. An expanded depository program would be a very good bargain for the Federal Government.

Finally, returning again to the taxpayer, Representative Hays has argued correctly that he pays either way. No public or academic library today can provide adequate service without Government publications. If Kent State University cannot become a depository and obtain documents free except for postage, it must buy them. The taxpayers of Ohio still foot the bill, and the bill is higher because Kent State cannot take advantage of the automatic and very efficient distribution service of the Documents Office.

To sum up briefly, the passage of an amended version of H.R. 8141, while not an ideal solution in all respects, would lead to a depository system geared to the realities of the 1960's and 1970's, not those of 1857.

#### ADDENDA

Research for this study was done prior to publication of the 1960 census data. Since then several States have received new congressional apportionments and have redrawn their congressional district boundaries. This may open up new opportunities for depository designations. However, as the following data on California show—and California underwent the most extensive reapportionment of any State—the effect may not be so great as might be expected.

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Appropriations, "Hearings, Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1951," 81st Cong., 2d sess., 1950, p. 238.

*California, old districts*

Weighted total	Number of schools	Number of depositories	Schools excluded under present law	Schools excluded under proposed law
Under 1,000.....	5	0	5	2
1,001 to 3,000.....	17	4	12	9
3,001 to 5,000.....	4	2	2	1
5,001 to 10,000.....	6	2	4	2
Over 10,000.....	8	5	3	1
Total.....	40	13	26	15

List of schools with over 3,001 weighted total which cannot become depositories under present law:

San Jose State College.....	14,439
San Diego State College.....	12,785
Long Beach State College.....	12,189
Sacramento State College.....	8,927
Fresno State College.....	8,319
California State Polytechnic.....	6,134
University of San Francisco.....	5,075
Chico State College.....	3,818
University of California, San Francisco.....	3,211

Same schools which could not become depositories under revised law:

San Diego State.  
Sacramento State.  
California State Polytechnic.  
University of California, San Francisco.

*California, new districts*

Weighted total	Number of schools	Number of depositories	Schools excluded under present law	Schools excluded under proposed law
Under 1,000.....	5	0	4	2
1,001 to 3,000.....	17	4	12	9
3,001 to 5,000.....	4	2	2	1
5,001 to 10,000.....	6	2	4	0
Over 10,000.....	8	5	1	0
Total.....	40	13	22	12

List of schools with over 3,000 weighted total which cannot become depositories under present law:

Long Beach State College.  
Sacramento State College.  
Fresno State College.  
California State Polytechnic.  
University of San Francisco.  
Chico State College.  
University of California, San Francisco.

Same schools which cannot become depositories under revised law: University of California, San Francisco.

It is evident that redistricting, by itself, will have very little effect. Only 4 new openings will be created among these 40 schools. Of the schools with over 3,000 weighted totals, only San Jose State and San Diego State are so located that they could benefit. If the proposed bill is passed with the new districts as a base, still only three additional openings will be created over the old base. It is true that these openings might go to three of the largest schools left out under the old base, but the University of California at San Francisco still would be left out. Also, even with the new base, almost one-third of the 40 schools would be excluded. Nine of these are in the 1,000 to 3,000 range, schools which can be expected to experience great enrollment increases in the next two decades.

*Effect of proposed amendment*

	Schools excluded by proposed law	Depositories possible under proposed amendment	Balance		Schools excluded by proposed law	Depositories possible under proposed amendment	Balance
Alabama.....	0	6	6	Nebraska.....	1	2	1
Alaska.....	0	2	2	Nevada.....	0	2	2
Arizona.....	0	2	2	New Hampshire.....	0	2	2
Arkansas.....	2	2	0	New Jersey.....	5	12	7
California.....	13	30	17	New Mexico.....	0	2	2
Colorado.....	2	2	0	New York.....	19	32	12
Connecticut.....	5	4	-1	North Carolina.....	5	8	3
District of Columbia.....	6	0	-6	North Dakota.....	0	2	2
Delaware.....	0	2	2	Ohio.....	4	18	14
Florida.....	0	10	10	Oklahoma.....	2	4	2
Georgia.....	4	8	4	Oregon.....	4	2	-2
Hawaii.....	0	2	2	Pennsylvania.....	13	22	9
Idaho.....	0	2	2	Puerto Rico.....	1	2	1
Illinois.....	12	20	8	Rhode Island.....	1	2	1
Indiana.....	1	8	7	South Carolina.....	0	4	4
Iowa.....	3	4	1	South Dakota.....	2	2	0
Kansas.....	0	4	4	Tennessee.....	3	6	3
Kentucky.....	5	6	1	Texas.....	7	18	11
Louisiana.....	2	6	4	Utah.....	0	2	2
Maine.....	0	2	2	Vermont.....	0	2	2
Maryland.....	0	6	6	Virginia.....	4	8	4
Massachusetts.....	11	10	-1	Washington.....	0	4	4
Michigan.....	3	14	11	West Virginia.....	1	2	1
Minnesota.....	5	6	1	Wisconsin.....	5	8	3
Mississippi.....	2	4	2	Wyoming.....	0	2	2
Missouri.....	2	8	6				
Montana.....	0	2	2	United States.....	155	342	196

Schools excluded by proposed law: These are the colleges and universities with weighted total enrollments of 1,000-plus which would not be eligible for depository status under H.R. 8141 as presently written. (See Table III, above.)

Depositories possible under proposed amendment: The 1960 population figures for each State, in round millions, were used. Example: Figuring 2 depository opportunities for each 1 million population, Illinois—with a population of 10,081,158—would be entitled to 20 new depositories. Every State would have at least two openings by senatorial designation, the larger States proportionately more.

Balance: The assumption here is that all schools with weighted total enrollments of 1,000-plus have been accommodated. Even if this were done—and it would not be done because many of these schools would not wish to become depositories—there would be a balance of 196 openings for nonacademic depositories. Only a few States would be left with little or no margin. The District of Columbia is the primary exception, since it has no Senators or Representatives and could not benefit in any way under the present bill or the amendment.

The net effect of the amendment would be to create a number of depository openings in each State. Those institutions—academic and nonacademic—which have a pressing need for depository status could be accommodated immediately. According to the provisions of the bill, it would be the responsibility of the library authorities in each State to screen applications and to prevent wholesale and indiscriminate applications which would exhaust the State's opportunities. With restraint, many openings created by the amendment could be left unfilled for the present, thus allowing for future needs resulting from normal library growth and from the establishment of new colleges and universities. Where necessary, rapidly growing States would be able to take advantage of the escalator clause of the amendment.

## EXHIBIT 4

LIST OF DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES<sup>1</sup>

(Supplied by the Superintendent of Documents)

(The figures at left indicate the congressional district; matter in italics and within parentheses shows the designation by law and Senatorial, and those not indicated are Representative designations.)

**ALABAMA:**

1. Mobile. (Spring Hill.)  
Spring Hill College, the Thomas Byrne Memorial Library.
2. Montgomery. (*Law; State.*)  
Supreme Court Library of Alabama.
2. Montgomery.  
Department of Archives and History Library.
3. Auburn. (*Land grant.*)  
Auburn University Library.
3. Tuskegee. (*Land grant.*)  
Hollis Burke Frissell Library, Tuskegee Institute.
4. Jacksonville.  
State Teachers College Library.
6. University.  
University of Alabama Library.
8. Florence.  
Florence State College Library.
9. Birmingham. (*Senatorial.*)  
Howard College, Harwell G. Davis Library.
9. Birmingham. (*Senatorial.*)  
Birmingham Southern College, M. Paul Phillips Library.
9. Birmingham.  
Public Library.

**ALASKA:**

- Juneau. (*Law.*)  
Alaska Historical Library and Museum.  
College. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Alaska Library.
- Anchorage. (*Senatorial.*)  
Anchorage Community College.

**ARIZONA:**

1. Phoenix. (*Law; State.*)  
Department of Library and Archives.
1. Phoenix.  
Phoenix Public Library.
1. Tempe. (*Senatorial.*)  
Arizona State University, Matthews Library.
2. Tucson. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Arizona Library.
2. Flagstaff. (*Senatorial.*)  
Arizona State College Library.

**ARKANSAS:**

1. State College.  
Arkansas State College Library.
3. Fayetteville. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Arkansas Library.
3. Clarksville.  
College of the Ozarks Library.
4. Magnolia.  
Southern State College, J. M. Peace Library.
5. Russellville. (*Senatorial.*)  
Arkansas Polytechnic College Library.
5. Little Rock. (*Senatorial.*)  
Little Rock Public Library.
5. Conway.  
Hendrix College Library.
6. College Heights.  
Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Library.

<sup>1</sup> Corrected to February 26, 1962.

**CALIFORNIA:**

1. Eureka.  
Eureka Free Library.
1. Santa Rosa.  
Santa Rosa Public Library.
2. Redding.  
Shasta County Free Library.
3. Sacramento. (*Law; State.*)  
California State Library.
3. Davis.  
University of California Library.
3. Sacramento. (*Senatorial.*)  
City Free Library.
4. San Francisco.  
San Francisco State College, Social Science and Business Library.
5. San Francisco.  
Mechanics Mercantile Library.
5. San Francisco.  
San Francisco Public Library.
6. Richmond.  
Richmond Public Library.
7. Berkeley. (*Land grant.*)  
University of California Library.
7. Oakland.  
Oakland Public Library.
8. San Leandro.  
San Leandro Community Library Center.
10. Stanford.  
Stanford University Libraries.
11. Stockton.  
Stockton Free Public Library.
12. Fresno.  
Fresno County Free Library.
13. Goleta.  
University of California at Santa Barbara.
14. Bakersfield.  
Kern County Free Library.
15. Los Angeles.  
University of Southern California Library.
16. Los Angeles. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of California at Los Angeles Library.
16. Los Angeles.  
University of California, School of Law Library.
17. Los Angeles.  
Loyola University Library.
18. Long Beach.  
Public Library.
19. Los Angeles.  
Los Angeles State College Library.
20. Pasadena.  
California Institute of Technology Library.
21. Northridge.  
San Fernando Valley State College Library
24. Los Angeles.  
Los Angeles Public Library.
24. Los Angeles.  
Occidental College Library.
25. Claremont.  
Pomona College, Honnold Library.
27. Redlands.  
University of Redlands Library.
28. Santa Ana.  
Santa Ana Public Library.
29. Riverside.  
Riverside Public Library.
30. San Diego.  
San Diego Public Library.

**COLORADO:**

1. Denver. (*Law; State.*)  
Colorado State Library.
1. Denver.  
Public Library.
1. Denver.  
Regis College Library.
1. Denver.  
University of Denver, Mary Reed Library.
2. Fort Collins. (*Land grant.*)  
Colorado State University Library.
2. Boulder. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Colorado Library.
2. Golden.  
Colorado School of Mines Library.
3. Colorado Springs. (*Senatorial.*)  
Colorado College, Coburn Library.
3. U.S. Air Force Academy. (*Law.*)  
Academy Library.
3. Pueblo.  
McClelland Public Library.
4. Gunnison.  
Western State College Library.

**CONNECTICUT:**

1. Hartford. (*Law; State.*)  
Connecticut State Library.
1. Hartford.  
Hartford Public Library.
1. Hartford.  
Trinity College Library.
2. New London. (*Law.*)  
United States Coast Guard Academy Library.
2. Middletown. (*Senatorial.*)  
Wesleyan University, Olin Library.
2. New London.  
Connecticut College, Palmer Library.
2. Storrs. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Connecticut, Wilbur Cross Library.
3. New Haven.  
Yale University Library.
4. Bridgeport.  
Bridgeport Public Library.
5. Waterbury. (*Senatorial.*)  
Silas Bronson Library.

**DELAWARE:**

- Dover. (*Law; State.*)  
State Law Library.
- Newark. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Delaware Library.
- Wilmington. (*Senatorial.*)  
Wilmington Institute Free Library.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:**

- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of Agriculture Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of Interior Central Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of Justice Main Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Navy Department Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Post Office Department Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of State Library.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Continued

- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Treasury Department Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
National War College Library.
- Washington. (*Law.*)  
Public Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library.
- Washington. (*Printing Act.*)  
Department of Commerce Library.

**FLORIDA:**

1. Tampa.  
University of Tampa Library.
2. Jacksonville.  
Jacksonville Public Library.
3. Tallahassee. (*Law; State.*)  
Florida State Library.
3. Tallahassee. (*Land grant.*)  
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Library.
3. Tallahassee.  
Florida State University Library.
4. Miami. (*Senatorial.*)  
Miami Public Library.
4. Coral Gables.  
University of Miami Library.
5. De Land. (*Senatorial.*)  
John B. Stetson University, Sampson Library.
5. Winter Park.  
Rollins College, Mills Memorial Library.
7. Lakeland.  
Park Trammell Public Library.
8. Gainesville. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Florida Library.

**GEORGIA:**

1. Statesboro. (*Senatorial.*)  
Georgia Southern College Library.
1. Savannah.  
Savannah Public Library.
5. Atlanta. (*Law; State.*)  
Georgia State Library.
5. Atlanta. (*Senatorial.*)  
Emory University, Asa Griggs Candler Library.
5. Atlanta.  
Atlanta Public Library.
6. Milledgeville.  
Woman's College of Georgia Library.
8. Valdosta.  
Valdosta State College Library.
9. Dahlonega.  
North Georgia College Library.
10. Athens. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Georgia Libraries.

**HAWAII:**

- Honolulu. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Hawaii Library.
- Honolulu. (*Law.*)  
Library of Hawaii.

**IDAHO:**

1. Moscow. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Idaho Library.
1. Caldwell.  
The College of Idaho, Strahorn Memorial Library.
2. Boise. (*Law; State.*)  
Idaho State Law Library.

**IDAHO**—Continued

2. Rexburg. (*Senatorial.*)  
Ricks College Library.
2. Pocatello. (*Senatorial.*)  
Idaho State College Library.
2. Boise.  
Boise Public Library.

**ILLINOIS:**

1. Chicago.  
Chicago Public Library.
1. Chicago.  
John Crerar Library.
2. Chicago.  
University of Chicago Libraries.
3. Chicago.  
Chicago Teachers College Library.
7. Chicago.  
University of Illinois Library.
9. Chicago.  
Newberry Library.
12. Chicago.  
Chicago Teachers College, North Campus Library.
13. Evanston.  
Northwestern University Library.
14. Lisle.  
St. Procopius College Library.
15. Lockport. (*Senatorial.*)  
Lewis College of Science and Technology Library.
15. De Kalb.  
Northern Illinois University Library.
16. Freeport.  
Freeport Public Library.
16. Rockford.  
Public Library.
17. Normal. (*Senatorial.*)  
Illinois State Normal University Library.
17. Kankakee.  
Olivet Nazarene College Library.
18. Peoria.  
Peoria Public Library.
19. Galesburg.  
Galesburg Public Library.
19. Monmouth.  
Monmouth College Library.
19. Rock Island.  
Rock Island Public Library.
20. Jacksonville.  
MacMurray College Library.
20. Elsau.  
Principia College, Marshall Brooks Library.
21. Springfield. (*Law; State.*)  
Illinois State Library.
21. Carlinville.  
Blackburn College Library.
22. Urbana. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Illinois Library.
22. Decatur.  
Decatur Public Library.
24. East St. Louis.  
Southern Illinois University, East St. Louis Residence Center.
25. Carbondale.  
Southern Illinois University Library.

**INDIANA:**

1. Gary.  
Gary Public Library.
2. LaFayette. (*Land grant.*)  
Purdue University Library.

**INDIANA**—Continued

2. Valparaiso.  
Valparaiso University Library.
3. Notre Dame.  
University of Notre Dame Library.
4. Fort Wayne.  
Public Library.
5. Anderson.  
Anderson College, Charles E. Wilson Library.
6. Greencastle. (*Senatorial.*)  
De Pauw University Library.
6. Crawfordsville.  
Wabash College Library.
6. Terre Haute.  
Indiana State College Library.
7. Bloomington.  
Indiana University Library.
8. Evansville.  
Public Library.
9. Hanover.  
Hanover College Library.
10. Muncie.  
Public Library.
10. Muncie. (*Senatorial.*)  
Ball State Teachers College Library.
10. Richmond.  
Morrison-Reeves Library.
11. Indianapolis. (*Law; State.*)  
Indiana State Library.
11. Indianapolis.  
Indianapolis Public Library.

**IOWA:**

1. Fairfield.  
Parsons College Library Branch of Fairfield Public Library.
1. Iowa City.  
State University of Iowa Library.
2. Dubuque. (*Senatorial.*)  
Carnegie Stout Free Public Library.
2. Mount Vernon.  
Cornell College Library.
3. Cedar Falls.  
State College of Iowa Library.
4. Grinnell.  
Grinnell College Library.
4. Lamoni.  
Graceland College Library.
5. Des Moines. (*Law; State.*)  
Iowa State Traveling Library.
5. Des Moines.  
Public Library.
5. Ames. (*Land grant.*)  
Iowa State University of Science and Technology Library.
7. Council Bluffs.  
Free Public Library.
8. Sioux City.  
Public Library.

**KANSAS:**

1. Topeka. (*Law; State.*)  
Kansas State Library.
1. Manhattan. (*Land grant.*)  
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science Library.
1. Highland.  
Highland Junior College Library.
1. Topeka. (*Senatorial.*)  
Kansas State Historical Society Library.

**KANSAS**—Continued

2. Lawrence. (*Senatorial*).  
University of Kansas Library.
2. Baldwin City.  
Baker University Library.
3. Pittsburg.  
Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Porter Library.
4. Emporia.  
Kansas State Teachers College, William Allen White Library.
4. Wichita.  
University of Wichita Library.
6. Hays.  
Fort Hays Kansas State College, Forsyth Library.
6. Salina.  
Kansas Wesleyan University Library.

**KENTUCKY:**

1. Murray.  
Murray State Teachers College Library.
2. Bowling Green.  
Western Kentucky State Teachers College Library.
3. Louisville. (*Senatorial*).  
University of Louisville Library.
3. Louisville.  
Louisville Free Public Library.
4. Danville.  
Centre College Library.
5. Ashland.  
Ashland Public Library.
6. Frankfort. (*Law; State*).  
State Law Library.
6. Lexington. (*Land grant*).  
University of Kentucky Library.
6. Morehead. (*Senatorial*).  
Morehead State College, Johnson Camden Library.
7. Pikeville.  
Pikeville College Library.
8. Barbourville.  
Union College, Abigail E. Weeks Memorial Library.

**LOUISIANA:**

1. New Orleans. (*Law; State*).  
Law Library of Louisiana.
2. New Orleans. (*Senatorial*).  
New Orleans Public Library.
2. New Orleans. (*Senatorial*).  
Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library.
2. New Orleans.  
Loyola University Library.
3. Lafayette.  
University of Southwestern Louisiana Library.
4. Shreveport.  
Shreve Memorial Library.
5. Ruston.  
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute Library.
6. Baton Rouge. (*Land grant*).  
Louisiana State University Library.
6. Baton Rouge. (*Land grant*).  
Southern University Library.
6. Baton Rouge.  
Louisiana State University Law Library.
7. Lake Charles.  
McNeese State College Library.
8. Natchitoches.  
Northwestern State College of Louisiana.

**MAINE:**

1. Brunswick. (*Senatorial.*)  
Bowdoin College Library.
1. Portland.  
Portland Public Library.
1. Springvale. (*Senatorial.*)  
Nasson College Library.
2. Augusta. (*Law; State.*)  
Maine State Library.
2. Lewiston.  
Bates College Library.
2. Waterville.  
Colby College Library.
3. Orono. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Maine Library.
3. Bangor.  
Bangor Public Library.

**MARYLAND:**

1. Chestertown.  
Washington College, George Avery Bunting Library.
2. Westminster.  
Western Maryland College Library.
3. Baltimore. (*Senatorial.*)  
Johns Hopkins University Library.
3. Baltimore. (*Senatorial.*)  
Enoch Pratt Free Library.
4. Baltimore.  
Morgan State College Library.
4. Baltimore.  
Peabody Institute Library.
5. Annapolis. (*Law; State.*)  
Maryland State Library.
5. College Park. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Maryland Library.
5. Annapolis. (*Law; special act of 1895.*)  
United States Naval Academy Library.
6. Gaithersburg.  
Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries.

**MASSACHUSETTS:**

1. Williamstown.  
Williams College Library.
2. Amherst. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Massachusetts, Goodell Library.
2. Amherst.  
Amherst College Library.
4. Worcester. (*Law.*)  
American Antiquarian Society Library.
4. Worcester.  
Free Public Library.
5. Lowell.  
Lowell Technological Institute Library.
7. Lynn.  
Lynn Public Library.
8. Medford. (*Senatorial.*)  
Tufts University Library.
9. New Bedford.  
Public Library.
10. Boston. (*Law; State.*)  
State Library of Massachusetts.
10. Boston.  
Boston Public Library.
10. Brookline.  
Public Library.
11. Cambridge. (*Land grant.*)  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries.
11. Cambridge. (*Senatorial.*)  
Harvard College Library, Serials Division.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Continued

11. Boston.  
Boston Athenaeum Library.
14. Wellesley.  
Wellesley College Library.

**MICHIGAN:**

2. Ann Arbor.  
University of Michigan, General Library.
3. Kalamazoo. (*Senatorial.*)  
Public Library.
3. Battle Creek.  
Willard Library.
4. Benton Harbor.  
Benton Harbor Public Library.
5. Grand Rapids.  
Grand Rapids Public Library.
6. Lansing. (*Law; State.*)  
Michigan State Library.
6. East Lansing. (*Land grant.*)  
Michigan State University Library.
6. Flint.  
Flint Junior College Library.
7. Port Huron.  
Port Huron Public Library.
8. Saginaw.  
Hoyt Public Library.
9. Muskegon.  
Hackley Public Library.
10. Mt. Pleasant.  
Central Michigan College Library.
11. Petoskey.  
North Central Michigan College.
12. Houghton.  
Michigan College of Mining and Technology Library.
13. Detroit. (*Senatorial.*)  
Detroit Public Library.
13. Detroit.  
Wayne State University Library.
15. Detroit.  
University of Detroit Library.
16. Dearborn.  
Henry Ford Community College Library.
17. Detroit.  
Wayne County Public Library.
18. Bloomfield Hills.  
Cranbrook Institute of Science Library.

**MINNESOTA:**

1. Northfield. (*Senatorial.*)  
Carleton College Library.
1. Northfield.  
St. Olaf College Library.
2. Saint Peter.  
Gustavus Adolphus College Library.
3. Minneapolis. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Minnesota Library.
3. Stillwater.  
Stillwater Public Library.
4. St. Paul. (*Law; State.*)  
Minnesota State Law Library.
4. St. Paul. (*Senatorial.*)  
St. Paul Public Library.
4. St. Paul.  
Minnesota Historical Society Library.
5. Minneapolis.  
Public Library.
6. Collegeville.  
St. John's University Library.

**MINNESOTA**—Continued

7. Willmar.  
Kandiyohi County-Willmar Library.
8. Duluth.  
Duluth Public Library.
9. Moorhead.  
State College Library.

**MISSISSIPPI:**

1. State College. (*Land grant.*)  
Mississippi State University, Mitchell Memorial Library.
1. Columbus.  
Mississippi State College for Women, J. C. Fant Memorial Library.
2. University.  
University of Mississippi Library.
3. Cleveland.  
Delta State Teachers College, W. B. Roberts Memorial Library.
4. Jackson. (*Law; State.*)  
Mississippi State Library.
4. Jackson. (*Senatorial.*)  
Mississippi Library Commission.
6. Hattiesburg.  
Mississippi Southern College Library.

**MISSOURI:**

2. St. Louis.  
Washington University Libraries.
3. St. Louis. (*Senatorial.*)  
St. Louis University Library.
3. St. Louis.  
St. Louis Public Library.
4. Warrensburg.  
Central Missouri State College Library.
5. Kansas City. (*Senatorial.*)  
Rockhurst College Library.
5. Kansas City.  
University of Kansas City Library.
5. Kansas City.  
Kansas City Public Library.
6. St. Joseph.  
St. Joseph Public Library.
6. Liberty.  
William Jewell College Library.
7. Springfield.  
Drury College Library.
8. Rolla. (*Law.*)  
School of Mines and Metallurgy Library, University of Missouri.
9. Hannibal.  
Free Public Library.
9. Fulton.  
Westminster College Library.
10. Cape Girardeau.  
Kent Library, Southeast Missouri State College.
11. Jefferson City. (*Law; State.*)  
Missouri Supreme Court Library.
11. Columbia. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Missouri Library.
11. Jefferson City. (*Land grant.*)  
Lincoln University Library.

**MONTANA:**

1. Helena. (*Law; State.*)  
Historical Society of Montana Library.
1. Bozeman. (*Land grant.*)  
Montana State College Library.
1. Butte. (*Senatorial.*)  
Montana School of Mines Library.

**MONTANA**—Continued

1. Missoula. (*Senatorial.*)  
State University of Montana Library.
2. Billings.  
Eastern Montana College.

**NEBRASKA:**

1. Lincoln. (*Law; State.*)  
Nebraska State Library.
1. Lincoln. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Nebraska Library.
1. Crete.  
Whitin Library of Doane College.
2. Omaha. (*Senatorial.*)  
Omaha Public Library.
2. Omaha. (*Senatorial.*)  
Municipal University of Omaha Library.
2. Blair.  
Dana College Library.
3. Fremont.  
Midland College Library.
4. Scottsbluff.  
Public Library.

**NEVADA:**

- Carson City. (*Law; State.*)  
Nevada State Library.
- Reno. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Nevada Library.
- Las Vegas. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Nevada, Southern Regional Division Library.
- Hawthorne.  
Mineral County Public Library.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:**

1. Concord. (*Law; State.*)  
New Hampshire State Library.
1. Durham. (*Land grant.*)  
University of New Hampshire Library.
1. Manchester. (*Senatorial.*)  
City Library.
2. Hanover.  
Dartmouth College Library.

**NEW JERSEY:**

1. Camden.  
Camden Free Public Library.
2. Atlantic City.  
Free Public Library.
3. New Brunswick. (*Land grant.*)  
Rutgers University Library.
3. New Brunswick.  
Free Public Library.
4. Trenton. (*Law; State.*)  
Division of State Library, Archives and History—Department of Education.
4. Trenton. (*Senatorial.*)  
Free Public Library.
4. Princeton.  
Princeton University Library.
5. Convent Station. (*Senatorial.*)  
Santa Maria Library of College of St. Elizabeth.
5. Madison.  
Rose Memorial Library.

**NEW JERSEY**—Continued

6. Elizabeth.  
Public Library.
9. Rutherford.  
Fairleigh Dickinson College Library.
10. Newark.  
Public Library.
11. South Orange.  
Seton Hall University Library.
13. Bayonne.  
Free Public Library.
13. Jersey City.  
Free Public Library.

**NEW MEXICO:**

- Santa Fe. (*Law; State.*)  
New Mexico State Law Library.
- University Park. (*Land grant.*)  
New Mexico State University Library.
- Albuquerque. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of New Mexico.
- Las Vegas. (*Senatorial.*)  
New Mexico Highlands University, Rodgers Library.
- Silver City.  
New Mexico Western College Library.
- Santa Fe.  
New Mexico State Library, State Library Extension Service.

**NEW YORK:**

1. Farmingdale.  
State University Agricultural and Technical Institute Library.
4. Jamaica.  
St. Johns University Library.
5. Jamaica.  
Queens Borough Public Library.
6. Flushing.  
Queens College Library.
10. Brooklyn.  
State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center Library.
12. Brooklyn.  
Brooklyn Public Library.
12. Brooklyn.  
Pratt Institute Library.
13. Brooklyn.  
Brooklyn College Library.
15. Staten Island.  
Wagner College Library, Grymes Hill.
16. New York City.  
College of the City of New York Library.
17. New York City.  
Cooper Union Library.
17. New York City.  
New York Public Library (Astor Branch).
17. New York City.  
New York Public Library (Lenox Branch).
19. New York City.  
New York Law Institute Library.
21. New York City.  
Columbia University Library.
24. New York City.  
Fordham University Library.
24. New York City. (*Senatorial.*)  
New York University, University Heights Library.
25. New York City.  
New York State Maritime College Library.
27. Yonkers.  
Yonkers Public Library.

**NEW YORK**—Continued

28. Newburgh.  
Newburgh Free Library.
28. West Point. (*Law; special act of 1895.*)  
United States Military Academy.
29. Poughkeepsie.  
Vassar College Library.
30. Albany. (*Law; State.*)  
New York State Library.
30. Troy.  
Troy Public Library.
31. Glens Falls.  
Crandall Library.
32. Schenectady.  
Union College Library.
33. Canton. (*Senatorial.*)  
St. Lawrence University Library.
33. Potsdam.  
Clarkson College of Technology Library.
34. Utica.  
Utica Public Library.
34. Hamilton.  
Colgate University Library.
35. Syracuse.  
Syracuse University Library.
36. Ithaca.  
Albert R. Mann Library, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.
36. Ithaca. (*Land grant.*)  
Cornell University Library.
37. Elmira.  
Elmira College Library.
38. Rochester.  
University of Rochester Library.
39. Rochester.  
Rochester Public Library, Edgerton Branch.
41. Buffalo.  
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library.
41. Buffalo.  
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Grosvenor Reference Division.
43. St. Bonaventure.  
St. Bonaventure College Library.

**NORTH CAROLINA:**

1. Greenville.  
East Carolina College Library.
2. Wilson.  
Atlantic Christian College, Clarence L. Hardy Library.
4. Raleigh. (*Law; State.*)  
North Carolina State Library.
4. Raleigh. (*Land grant.*)  
D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State College.
5. Winston-Salem. (*Law.*)  
Wake Forest College Library.
5. Winston-Salem.  
Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.
6. Greensboro. (*Land grant.*)  
Agricultural and Technical College Library.
6. Durham. (*Senatorial.*)  
Duke University Library.
6. Chapel Hill.  
University of North Carolina Library.
7. Pembroke.  
Pembroke State College Library.
9. Salisbury.  
Catawba College Library.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Continued

10. Davidson. (*Senatorial*)  
Library of Davidson College.
10. Charlotte.  
Queens College Library.
12. Cullowhee.  
Western Carolina College Library.

**NORTH DAKOTA:**

- Bismarck. (*Law; State*)  
State Law Library.
- Fargo. (*Land grant*)  
North Dakota State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences  
Library.
- Grand Forks. (*Senatorial*)  
University of North Dakota Library.
- Bismarck. (*Senatorial*)  
State Historical Library.
- Valley City.  
State Teachers College Library.
- Minot.  
State Teachers College Library.

**OHIO:**

2. Cincinnati.  
Public Library.
2. Cincinnati.  
University of Cincinnati Library.
3. Dayton.  
Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library.
3. Oxford.  
Miami University Library.
4. Bluffton.  
Musselman Library of Bluffton College.
5. Bowling Green.  
Bowling Green State University Library.
5. Van Wert.  
Brumback Library of Van Wert County.
6. Portsmouth.  
Free Public Library.
7. Springfield.  
Warder Public Library.
8. Bucyrus.  
Bucyrus Public Library.
9. Toledo.  
Toledo Public Library.
10. Athens.  
Ohio University Library.
11. Hiram.  
Hiram College Library.
12. Columbus. (*Law; State*)  
Ohio State Library.
12. Columbus. (*Land grant*)  
Ohio State University Library.
12. Columbus.  
Columbus Public Library.
13. Oberlin.  
Oberlin College Library.
14. Akron.  
Akron Public Library.
15. Marietta.  
Marietta College Library.
16. Alliance.  
Mt. Union College Library.
17. Gambier. (*Senatorial*)  
Kenyon College Library.
17. Ashland.  
Ashland College Library.

**OHIO**—Continued

17. Granville.  
Denison University Library.
17. Delaware.  
Charles Slocum Library of Ohio Wesleyan University.
18. Steubenville.  
Carnegie Library.
19. Youngstown.  
Youngstown Public Library.
20. Cleveland.  
Cleveland Public Library.
22. Cleveland.  
Freiberger Library of Western Reserve University.

**OKLAHOMA:**

1. Alva.  
Northwestern State College Library.
1. Enid.  
Public Library of Enid and Garfield County.
1. Tulsa.  
University of Tulsa Library.
2. Tahlequah. (*Senatorial.*)  
Northeastern State Teachers College Library.
3. Durant.  
Southeastern Teachers College Library.
4. Stillwater. (*Land grant.*)  
Oklahoma State University Library.
4. Langston. (*Land grant.*)  
Langston University Library.
4. Ada. (*Senatorial.*)  
East Central State Teachers College Library.
4. Shawnee.  
Oklahoma Baptist University Library.
5. Oklahoma City. (*Law; State.*)  
Oklahoma State Library.
5. Edmond.  
Central State College Library.
5. Norman.  
University of Oklahoma Library.
6. Weatherford.  
Southwestern State College Library.

**OREGON:**

1. Salem. (*Law; State.*)  
Oregon State Library.
1. Corvallis. (*Land grant.*)  
Oregon State University Library.
1. Forest Grove.  
Pacific University Library.
2. La Grande.  
Eastern Oregon College Library.
3. Portland. (*Senatorial.*)  
Reed College Library.
3. Portland.  
Library Association of Portland.
4. Eugene. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Oregon Library.
4. Ashland.  
South Oregon College of Education Library.

**PENNSYLVANIA:**

2. Philadelphia.  
University of Pennsylvania Library.
2. Philadelphia.  
Foreign Trade Library, Trade and Convention Center.
3. Philadelphia.  
Free Library of Philadelphia.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Continued

4. Philadelphia.  
Temple University, Sullivan Memorial Library.
7. Haverford.  
Haverford College Library.
7. Swarthmore. (*Senatorial.*)  
Swarthmore College Library.
8. Allentown.  
Muhlenburg College Library.
9. Lancaster.  
Franklin and Marshall College, Fackenthal Library.
10. Scranton.  
Scranton Public Library.
11. Wilkes-Barre.  
Kings College Library.
14. Reading.  
Reading Public Library.
15. Bethlehem.  
Lehigh University Library.
16. Harrisburg. (*Law; State.*)  
Pennsylvania State Library.
17. Williamsport.  
James V. Brown Library.
18. Huntingdon.  
Juniata College Library.
19. Carlisle.  
Dickinson College Library.
20. State College. (*Land grant.*)  
Pennsylvania State University Library.
23. Warren.  
Warren Library Association.
23. Bradford.  
Carnegie Public Library.
24. Erie.  
Erie Public Library.
24. Meadville.  
Allegheny College Library.
26. Washington.  
Memorial Library of Washington and Jefferson College.
28. Pittsburgh.  
Allegheny Regional Branch Library.
28. Pittsburgh.  
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
28. Pittsburgh. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Pittsburgh Library.

**PUERTO RICO:**

- Rio Piedras. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Puerto Rico General Library.
- Mayaguez.  
University of Puerto Rico, College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts  
Library.

**RHODE ISLAND:**

1. Providence. (*Senatorial.*)  
Brown University Library.
2. Providence. (*Law; State.*)  
Rhode Island State Library.
2. Kingston. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Rhode Island Library.
2. Providence. (*Senatorial.*)  
Providence Public Library.
2. Westerly.  
Westerly Public Library.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:**

1. Charleston.  
Charleston College Library.
2. Columbia. (*Law; State.*)  
South Carolina State Library.
2. Orangeburg. (*Land grant.*)  
South Carolina State College Library.
2. Columbia. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of South Carolina Library.
3. Clemson. (*Land grant.*)  
Clemson College Library.
5. Rock Hill.  
Carnegie Library of Winthrop College.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:**

1. Pierre. (*Law; State.*)  
South Dakota State Library Commission.
1. Brookings. (*Land grant.*)  
Lincoln Memorial Library of South Dakota State College.
1. Yankton. (*Senatorial.*)  
Yankton College Library.
1. Sioux Falls. (*Senatorial.*)  
Carnegie Free Public Library.
1. Vermillion.  
University of South Dakota Library.
2. Spearfish.  
Black Hills Teachers College Library.

**TENNESSEE:**

1. Johnson City.  
East Tennessee State College Library.
2. Knoxville. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Tennessee Library.
3. Chattanooga.  
Chattanooga Public Library.
4. Sewanee. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of the South Library.
4. Murfreesboro.  
Middle Tennessee State College Library.
5. Nashville. (*Law; State.*)  
State Library Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives.
5. Nashville.  
Joint University Libraries.
5. Nashville. (*Senatorial.*)  
Nashville Public Library.
6. Clarksville.  
Austin Peay State College Library.
8. Martin.  
University of Tennessee Library, Martin Branch.
9. Memphis.  
Cossitt Reference Library.

**TEXAS:**

2. Beaumont.  
Lamar State College of Technology Library.
3. Longview.  
Nicholson Memorial Library.
4. Commerce.  
East Texas State College Library.
5. Dallas. (*Senatorial.*)  
Dallas Public Library.
5. Dallas.  
Southern Methodist University Library.
6. College Station. (*Land grant.*)  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas Library.
7. Huntsville.  
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Estill Library.

**TEXAS**—Continued

9. Galveston.  
Rosenberg Library.
10. Austin. (*Law; State.*)  
Texas State Library.
10. Austin.  
University of Texas Library.
10. San Marcos. (*Senatorial.*)  
Southwest Texas State College Library.
11. Waco.  
Baylor University Library.
12. Fort Worth.  
Fort Worth Public Library.
12. Fort Worth.  
Texas Christian University Library.
13. Denton.  
North Texas State University Library.
14. Kingsville.  
Texas College of Arts and Industries Library.
15. Edinburg.  
Pan American College Library.
16. El Paso.  
El Paso Public Library.
17. Abilene.  
Hardin Simmons University Library.
18. Canyon.  
West Texas State College Library.
19. Lubbock.  
Texas Technological College Library.
20. San Antonio.  
Public Library, Business and Science Department.
22. Houston.  
University of Houston.
22. Houston.  
Houston Public Library.

**UTAH:**

1. Logan. (*Land grant.*)  
Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science Library.
1. Ogden. (*Senatorial.*)  
Carnegie Free Library.
1. Ephraim.  
Snow College Library.
2. Salt Lake City. (*Law; State.*)  
Utah State Library.
2. Provo. (*Senatorial.*)  
Brigham Young University Library.
2. Salt Lake City.  
University of Utah Library.

**VERMONT:**

- Montpelier. (*Law; State.*)  
Vermont State Library.
- Burlington. (*Land grant.*)  
University of Vermont Library.
- Middlebury.  
Middlebury College Library.
- Northfield.  
Norwich University Library.
- Johnson. (*Senatorial.*)  
Johnson Teachers College Library.

**VIRGINIA:**

1. Williamsburg. (*Senatorial.*)  
William and Mary College Library.
2. Norfolk.  
Norfolk Public Library.

**VIRGINIA**—Continued

3. Richmond. (*Law; State.*)  
Virginia State Library.
3. University of Richmond (post office).  
University of Richmond Library.
4. Petersburg. (*Land grant.*)  
Virginia State College Library.
4. Hampden Sydney.  
Hampden Sydney College Library.
6. Blacksburg. (*Land grant.*)  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.
6. Salem.  
Roanoke College, Bittle Memorial Library.
7. Lexington. (*Senatorial.*)  
Washington and Lee University Library.
7. Bridgewater.  
Bridgewater College Library.
7. Lexington.  
Virginia Military Institute Library.
8. Fredericksburg.  
Mary Washington College Library.
8. University.  
University of Virginia Library.
9. Emory.  
Emory and Henry College Library.
10. Alexandria.  
George Mason College of the University of Virginia Library.

**WASHINGTON:**

1. Seattle. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Washington Library.
2. Everett.  
Everett Public Library.
3. Olympia. (*Law; State.*)  
Washington State Library.
4. Pullman. (*Land grant.*)  
Washington State University Library.
4. Walla Walla.  
Whitman College Library.
5. Spokane.  
Spokane Public Library.
6. Tacoma. (*Senatorial.*)  
University of Puget Sound Library.
6. Tacoma.  
Tacoma Public Library.
7. Seattle.  
Seattle Public Library.

**WEST VIRGINIA:**

1. Fairmont.  
Fairmont State College Library.
2. Morgantown. (*Land grant.*)  
West Virginia University Library.
2. Elkins.  
Davis and Elkins College Library.
3. Salem.  
Salem College Library.
4. Huntington.  
Marshall College Library.
5. Athens. (*Senatorial.*)  
Concord College Library.
6. Charleston. (*Law; State.*)  
Department of Archives and History, State Library.
6. Institute. (*Land grant.*)  
West Virginia State College Library.
6. Charleston. (*Senatorial.*)  
Kanawha County Public Library.

**WISCONSIN:**

1. Beloit. (*Senatorial*)  
Beloit College Libraries.
1. Racine.  
Racine Public Library.
2. Madison. (*Law; State*)  
Wisconsin State Library.
2. Madison. (*Land grant*)  
University of Wisconsin Library.
2. Madison.  
State Historical Society Library.
3. La Crosse.  
Public Library.
4. Milwaukee.  
Law Library of Milwaukee County.
4. Milwaukee.  
Milwaukee Public Library.
5. Milwaukee.  
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee Library.
6. Oshkosh.  
Oshkosh State College Library.
7. Stevens Point.  
Wisconsin State College Library.
8. Appleton.  
Lawrence College Library.
9. Eau Claire.  
Wisconsin State College Library.
10. Superior. (*Senatorial*)  
Curran Library, Wisconsin State College.
10. Superior.  
Superior Public Library.

**WYOMING:**

- Cheyenne. (*Law; State*)  
Wyoming State Library.
- Laramie. (*Land grant*)  
University of Wyoming Library.
- Casper. (*Senatorial*)  
Natrona County Public Library.

## EXHIBIT 5

# A STUDY OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION REQUIRING DISTRIBUTION TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED OTHER THAN IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE PLUS A PROPOSAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Civil Service Commission

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INTERN PROGRAM

(Project thesis of Ralph K. Skinner)

### CONTENTS

Preface.
Introduction.
Description of the present depository system.
Costs of the present depository system.
Reasons for the proposed legislation.
Summary of proposed legislation.
Diverse opinions on proposed legislation.
Component objections to the legislation and pertinent comments.
Impact of this legislation on the Office of Superintendent of Documents.
Summary conclusions.
Proposed implementation procedures.

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### PREFACE

In the United States and its territories there are nearly 600 depository libraries which receive free of charge selected Government publications for use of the public. All such publications received are printed in the Government Printing Office.

There was presented in the 85th Congress, a bill, H.R. 13140, entitled "The Depository Library Act of 1958," which, among other things, would require distribution to the depository libraries of selected Government publications originating from sources other than the Government Printing Office. The cost of these publications would be borne by the issuing agencies. The bill died because action was not completed in the Senate.

This bill will be reintroduced in the 86th Congress and a spokesman for the House committee preparing the bill declared there will be no change in language when it is reintroduced.

This project thesis deals with the effect of this proposed legislation on the depository libraries, on the Office of Superintendent of Documents, and on the component agencies of the Federal Government. In addition to discussion of the repercussions of this legislation, component problems and relevant comments are presented and a procedure is outlined for setting up compliance with the act in an orderly fashion.

For purposes of this thesis, it is assumed that the legislation as drafted will become law in the 86th Congress.

### INTRODUCTION

#### *Historical background*

Legislation providing for distribution of Government publications to various libraries stems from 1813, when a resolution provided for distribution of copies of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A resolution in 1857, amended in 1859 and 1861, constituted the basis of the present depository system. The following sections of the Revised Statutes state the amended resolution:

"SEC. 501. The copies of journals, books, and public documents which are or may be authorized to be distributed to incorporated bodies, institutions, and associations within the States and Territories, shall be distributed to such bodies as shall be designated to the Secretary of the Interior by each of the Senators from the several States respectively, and by the Representatives in Congress from each congressional district, and by the Delegate from each Territory. The

distribution shall be made in such manner that the quantity distributed to each congressional district and Territory shall be equal; except that whenever the number of copies of any publication is insufficient to supply therewith one institution, upon the designation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, the copies at the disposal of the Secretary may be distributed to such incorporated colleges, public libraries, athenaeums, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations, as he may select.

"Sec. 502. The selection of an institution to receive the documents ordered to be published or procured at the first session of any Congress shall control the documents of the entire Congress, unless another designation be made before any distribution has taken place under the selection first made. Where the same work is printed by order both of the Senate and House of Representatives, the duplicates may be sent to different institutions, if so desired, by the member whose right it is to direct the distribution. And the public documents to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior shall be sent to the institutions already designated, unless he shall be satisfied that any such institution is no longer a suitable depository of the same. Congressional journals and public documents, authorized to be distributed to institutions on the designation of members of Congress, shall be sent to such libraries and institutions only as shall signify a willingness to pay the cost of their transportation."

By act of February 5, 1859, the position of Superintendent of Documents was established and he assumed the function of distributing Government documents for which the Secretary of the Interior had been responsible between 1813 and January 12, 1895.

As a result of the Printing Act of January 12, 1895, the publications distribution functions of the Interior Department and the duties of the Superintendent of Documents became a responsibility of the Government Printing Office. The present law (44 U.S.C. 82 and 83) is basically the same as that quoted above, except for eliminating reference to functions to be performed by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### *Additional depository libraries*

From time to time legislation has been introduced making specially named libraries a part of the depository library system. All land-grant colleges were included by one piece of legislation. At the time of preparation of this thesis, there were approximately 570 depository libraries and there was legal provision for another 100 which have not been named apparently because of lack of need for them in certain western areas.

#### *Automatic distribution*

For many decades, there was an automatic distribution to all depository libraries of all Government publications, except those excluded by law. This resulted in libraries receiving a volume of Government publications with which many could not cope. Sacks of publications remained untouched for long periods of time.

There were many libraries which were unable to handle the great flow of Government publications and make them available to the public.

#### *Selective distribution*

This wasteful distribution was minimized when legislation was enacted in 1922 limiting the receipt of Government publications to those specifically requested by the depository libraries on an individual basis.

In another section of this thesis will be found a description of the selective process used by depository libraries to regulate the flow of Government publications to meet their individual needs. It is generally accepted that at the present time, the majority of depository libraries are selecting only the material they genuinely need and can care for adequately.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

#### *Scope*

Presently there are slightly under 600 depository libraries throughout the United States and its territories in which selected Government publications are deposited for use of the general public. Included are all State libraries, the libraries of the executive departments in Washington, and of land-grant colleges plus a few special libraries. Also, there is one library for each congressional district designated by the Representative for that district plus two for each State designated by the respective Senators. Once a library has been designated a depository, it cannot be removed from the list and another library designated in its place upon election of a new Member of Congress. It remains a depository until it ceases to exist, vacates

the privilege at its own request, or is removed for noncompliance with certain minimum requirements.

#### *Publications furnished*

The depository libraries are authorized to receive one copy of all publications of the Federal Government "made for distribution" and printed through the facilities of the Government Printing Office. This includes Journals of Congress, all congressional hearings, all Senate and House public bills and resolutions, and all reports on private bills and concurrent or simple resolutions. Confidential administrative, and certain other publications are excluded. The present average annual distribution available to each depository library is about 10,000 books and pamphlets (exclusive of congressional bills and resolutions) requiring over 100 feet of shelf space to accommodate them.

#### *Publications not furnished*

Excluded from distribution to depository libraries under present law, as generally interpreted, are those Government publications reproduced within components on their own presses or agency reproduction equipment or printed under contract for the component agency.

#### *Selective plan*

All depository libraries operate under a selective system which enables them to select the classes of publications they wish to receive instead of becoming the unwilling recipients of the entire output of Government publications from the Government Printing Office. Each depository library is supplied with a classification list from the Library of the Superintendent of Documents. There are some 1,200 classes or item numbers in the present classification. Each class, or item number as it is called, has a brief title to identify the type of publications it represents or includes.

#### *Method of selection*

Two cards prepared and furnished by the Superintendent of Documents are completed by each depository library for each class or item number it elects to receive. One card is retained and filed by the library involved and the other is forwarded to the Library of the Superintendent of Documents. Based on the total number of cards received for each class or item number, the Chief of Library is able to determine how many copies of each class of publication will be needed to meet depository library requirements.

#### *New selection items*

As new classes are added to the classification list, each library is notified and furnished with a sample publication of the new class when available. The depository library determines if it wishes to receive publications of the new class and notifies the Superintendent of Documents through the medium of item number cards as described.

#### *Mailing list*

Based on information received from the depository libraries, the Chief of Library has a distribution list prepared for each item on the classification list. This is furnished to the distribution section of the Superintendent of Documents and the total number of copies on each list is supplied to the Planning Division in the Government Printing Office. By adding the number of copies of each publication required for depository library distribution to the printing order as it passes through the Planning Division, economy is secured because only the precise number of copies is printed. The "rider" cost of such copies is billed to the Superintendent of Documents. The Planning Division has a copy of the classification list and classifies each publication received for printing.

#### *Verification by library*

If there is some question in the Planning Division as to the proper classification of a publication, telephone contact is made with the Chief of Library who has the publication reviewed on a priority basis and the Planning Division is advised of the correct classification.

#### *Daily shipping list*

Monday through Friday, a daily shipping list is prepared of all publications to be distributed to depository libraries that day, except the Federal Register and the daily Congressional Record which are distributed routinely without listing. The shipping list shows the titles, item numbers, and other identifying data of the

publications being distributed. Each depository library is sent a copy of the daily shipping list without regard to whether the publications listed were selected by the library concerned. In addition to serving as an invoice for the day's shipment, the shipping list includes any necessary corrections or amendments of prior lists and information for depository libraries about new series or items being added to the classification list.

#### *Distribution section*

Each day, all publications sent to the distribution section are mailed to the depository libraries in accordance with their selections. Individual distribution lists for each classification of publication are used to insure correct distribution. The mailing, which includes the daily shipping list, may vary from a thin envelope of pamphlets to a small carton of books depending on the selections made by the individual library.

#### *Depository library action*

On receipt of the daily shipment from the Superintendent of Documents, the individual depository library checks the indicated item numbers on the shipping list against the library's selections to determine whether any items previously selected have been omitted from the shipment. All claims for nonreceipt of depository publications must be postmarked within 10 days from date of receipt of the shipping list on which the publications were listed. Special claim forms are provided for this purpose, and should be used in preference to regular letters.

#### *Additional copies*

Only one copy of each publication can be supplied free to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents. Duplicate copies of such periodicals may be purchased from sales stock of the Superintendent of Documents which is financed with an entirely separate appropriation and must be accounted for in a completely different manner. The depository distribution and the sales distribution of the Superintendent of Documents are two entirely separate functions and are in no way interchangeable.

#### *Disposition of depository publications*

Publications supplied to depository libraries, although on permanent deposit, remain the property of the Federal Government and may not be disposed of in any manner without the written authorization of the Superintendent of Documents. Depository libraries are not expected to ask for permission to dispose of Government publications because of a lack of shelf space, overcrowding, and so forth. When depository libraries request items, it is with the understanding that the depository intends to provide space and staff to make the publications permanently available to the public.

#### *Monthly catalog and annual index*

The Superintendent of Documents issues monthly a catalog of U.S. Government publications printed or processed in the Government Printing Office or elsewhere. The Government Printing Office furnishes for cataloging purposes one copy of each publication printed in its shop, other than those which are administrative, for official use only, or classified for security reasons. One copy each of Government publications printed or processed elsewhere should be furnished for cataloging purposes under a provision in the 1895 printing law which is still in force. The heads of all component agencies of the Federal Government are directed by this law to furnish a copy of each publication, not confidential in character, issued or published by such agency or any of its subdivisions, to the Superintendent of Documents.

The present volume of publications, issued other than through the facilities of the Government Printing Office and furnished to the Superintendent of Documents for cataloging, is about 7,000 permanent and 20,000 ephemeral per year. A recent congressional survey established that many more publications were being produced by Government components without a notification copy being furnished to the Superintendent of Documents. There is no way to determine how many such publications were issued without inclusion in the monthly catalog because there is no machinery for policing the existing law.

The final monthly catalog for the calendar year includes an annual index covering the contents of the 12 monthly catalogs.

## COSTS OF THE PRESENT DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

*Postage costs*

The only direct charge made to the depository libraries is for postage. Actually, this is a token payment since all the publications made available during the past fiscal year would require only \$137 postage for a library selecting the full gamut of publications.

*Real costs*

Two obligations to the Federal Government constitute the real cost of the depository library system to depository libraries. These are (1) the requirement to make its Government publications available to the general public without charge, and (2) the requirement not to dispose of any such Government publications except as the Superintendent of Documents shall direct. The publications furnished remain the property of the Federal Government. Under present legislation, the great mass of publications must be retained ad infinitum. Some few can be disposed of by authority of the Superintendent of Documents.

Significant costs are generated by a depository library in selecting, receiving, checking, cataloging, housing, shelving, and providing reference service for Government publications. Despite the fact that the publications themselves are furnished without charge, the cost of maintaining the Government publications in a library can pose a budgetary problem.

*Present system economical*

The present system is seen to be the cheapest way for all concerned to provide public access to so many Government publications. The libraries state, without cavil, that any alternate system which the Federal Government itself could provide to furnish citizens with equal access to Government publications would exceed greatly the cost of providing documents and publications to depository libraries.

*Government costs incurred*

Funds are appropriated annually by Congress to cover the cost of publications printed in the Government Printing Office and distributed to the depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents. The publications are billed to the Superintendent of Documents by the Government Printing Office at a "rider" rate which is the computed cost of printing the additional copies without participation in the original costs for setting the type, proofreading, etc.

In addition to printing costs, there are general and administrative expenses incurred, and the total cost of the depository system within the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is about \$500,000 annually.

## REASONS FOR PROPOSED LEGISLATION

*Background*

Distribution to the depository libraries of all publications printed or processed in the Government Printing Office is automatic and limited only by the selection requests of the individual libraries. Only one complaint has been noted from any source about the present system and that complaint relates solely to the inadequacy of the classification lists on which depository libraries base their selections. Steps are being taken to provide annotated lists.

Originally, nearly all Government publications emanated from the Government Printing Office. In more recent years, there has been a flood of publications from printing or processing plants in the component agencies of the Government. Under existing law, one copy of each such publication is required to be furnished to the Superintendent of Documents for cataloging purposes, but there is no policing of this directive.

More than 7,000 publications a year, produced other than in the Government Printing Office, are cataloged. How many more publications are not listed because they are not reported is not known. Some estimates run into hundreds and others into thousands.

Regardless of the quantity involved, there is no doubt that quality publications of general interest and educational value to the public are being issued by components of the Government through sources other than the Government Printing Office. Under existing law, these publications are not distributed to the depository libraries.

These additional publications issued by the components provide information concerning the varied and complicated activities of Government, with its multi-

farious responsibilities and innumerable services. They are said to also supply indispensable data to assist researchers, students, technical and other workers in many fields.

#### *Document expediting project*

Difficulty in securing copies of component-issued Government publications caused the establishment of the document expediting project, a nonofficial unit in the Library of Congress. The personnel of this project specialize in locating and supplying to its member libraries, copies of Government publications not forwarded through the depository library system or normally available through regular channels. The volume of work performed by the document expediting project hints that there is a great amount and variety of worthwhile Government publications being printed or processed other than in the Government Printing Office.

#### *Simplified purpose*

An oversimplified statement of a major purpose of the legislation is that it attempts to make available to depository libraries that portion of component publications not printed in the Government Printing Office which the respective components are willing to furnish.

#### *Collateral purpose*

The legislation also would establish an official publication policy for the Federal Government and restate in today's terms century-old laws regarding depository libraries. A spokesman for the Committee on House Administration, sponsors of the bill, said that updated guidelines and statements of present-day policy are needed in the Government publications area and this legislation would be helpful in the direction of such activity.

#### *Other purposes*

Other provisions of the legislation would enable naming of additional depository libraries, setting up regional depository libraries, permitting microfacsimile copies in place of original documents, etc., but these are not within the scope of this project thesis.

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION

H.R. 13140, The Depository Library Act of 1958, defines the term "Government publication" as "informational matter which is published as an individual document at Government expense, or as required by law."

The legislation requires that Government publications produced other than at the Government Printing Office be made available to the depository libraries through the existing distribution facilities of the Superintendent of Documents. An exception is made for publications *determined by their issuing components* to be required for official use only or required for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value and publications classified for reasons of national security. [Italic supplied.]

Under the legislation, the cost of printing and binding these publications obtained elsewhere than the Government Printing Office for distribution to depository libraries shall be borne by the components of the Government responsible for their issuance. Another responsibility of the issuing component is the cost of delivery of the publications to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to the depository libraries.

A final requirement on the component agency is the furnishing of a monthly report to the Superintendent of Documents listing the publications for depository library distribution which were obtained other than from the Government Printing Office. This would serve as a checklist that all such documents and publications were received and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents.

This is a summary of the requirements made on component agencies of the Federal Government by the legislation, within the scope of this thesis.

#### DIVERSE OPINIONS OF THE LEGISLATION

There can be no doubt of the general popularity among the depository libraries of the Depository Library Act. During hearings on it, scores of library representatives spent time and money to appear and speak on the merits of the legislation.

In many cases this enthusiasm is based on a real desire for more worthwhile publications with which to better serve the public. In other cases there may be motivation of getting something for nothing. Also, there is prestige within the

library profession in being a depository library and in maintaining an extensive collection of Government publications.

Probably more than all else, the fervor of the libraries in pressing for the Depository Library Act is hinged to the premise that the additional publications to be made available will be of outstanding value. Their concept is that a new wide field of educational material of compelling import will be presented to the depository libraries.

This concept is not unanimous in the publications field. At least a few experienced observers believe that the additional publications to be forthcoming under this legislation will be voluminous in quantity but lacking in substantive value. This is predicted somewhat on the rule of thumb that if the publication were of substantial importance, it would not have been issued in processed form or limited printed quantity in the first instance.

Component agencies are proud of their best work in the publications field. When they have something deemed praiseworthy, they will present it to the widest possible audience to win kudos. Thus it is asserted that the best publications in most components would be sent to the Government Printing Office and would be included automatically in the depository library distribution.

The question is raised whether the depository libraries are taking good care of the publications already being received; whether they are giving proper attention to the filing and referencing of these publications for maximum use by the public. Certain individuals ask if the cost of administering this legislation will not outweigh the potential of benefits to the public which may be derived from it.

On the other side of the coin is the genuine interest of many depository libraries in maintaining excellent collections of Government publications for researchers, students, members of the bar, and other interested citizens. To such libraries, the legislation is advantageous because it will increase the scope of their usefulness, and the increased flow of publications will be handled carefully and actually made available to the public.

Very convincing is the following statement made by a librarian at a hearing on this act. "Government publications definitely are not a chore at our library nor are they a luxury or an appendage. They are a part of the very lifeblood of our entire system, and we love them very dearly."

#### COMPONENT OBJECTIONS DISCUSSED

##### *Note*

The intern preparing this thesis discussed implementation of the Depository Library Act with publication officials of the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce; the General Services Administration; Federal Power Commission; and the Federal Reserve System. He solicited the views of the Superintendent of Documents and Assistant Superintendent, the Chief of Library and some officials of the Government Printing Office. A staff member of the Subcommittee To Study Federal Printing and Paperwork of the Committee on House Administration which prepared the legislation sponsored by Congressman Wayne L. Hays furnished valuable background information. More information was secured from employees of the document expediting project located at the Library of Congress. These interviews, plus frequent reference to the published hearings of depository library legislation and other Government publication and paperwork surveys, constitute the basis for this section of the thesis.

##### *Ulterior motives*

One amazing reaction to the legislation noted in some components was an accusation that it is a plot hatched by the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents to force more work into the Government Printing Office.

Certain quantity restrictions on field printing have been promulgated by the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress. These restrictions are based on the determination that beyond a fixed number of impressions for various sizes of paper, use of field printing presses is uneconomical and the work should be done on presses of greater capacity, i.e., should be sent to the Government Printing Office.

Some agencies interpret these limitations to have the force of law and religiously abide by them. Other agencies consider that (1) the limitations are mere guidelines or policy statements, and (2) a generous amount of good sense and administrative decision is expected to be used in connection with them. In addition, there are individuals who consider the limitations have the force of law but surreptitiously violate them.

*Comment*

The present capacity of the Government Printing Office is inadequate for the volume of work sent to it. Some 30 percent of its printing is done presently under contract by commercial printers. This speaks for itself as a disclaimer that the Government Printing Office is seeking additional work and encouraging legislation to accomplish its purpose.

*Costs to components*

The greatest single component objection to the legislation is the estimated cost of it. These can be divided into printing-related costs and administrative expenses coincident to the handling of the publications. The second phase will be discussed separately.

The printing-related costs of providing copies of publications for depository libraries would run into large sums of money, according to representatives of various agencies. No figure was available for the Department of Defense but another component estimated that compliance would cost not less than \$40,000. Because this component did not have that sum of money available, it commented that passage of the legislation would either drive its publishing activities "underground" or else force cessation of some of its important work in the publications field. Several components suggested that they would be forced to mark publications "For official use" to avoid the heavy expense of furnishing publications for depository libraries.

*Comment on costs*

Costs should not pose any major problem if the legislation is studied. If funds are not available and management is unwilling to ask for supplemental appropriations, the component can give token compliance to the legislation until it has the opportunity to budget for the estimated increased costs.

All components are in the same position as regards funds. If they find any substantial amount of current funds to finance the legislation, this may be interpreted to mean that there was "fat" on the component budget and may reflect unfavorably on future budget submissions. Therefore, the protective mechanism of budgeting almost will force components to plead shortage of funds, regardless whether such is the fact or not. Funds shortage can be only a temporary excuse. Funds can and must be budgeted in future years for this activity required by the Congress.

For the first year, at least, each component has the ability to regulate its flow of publications to suit its budget. Final determination of what will or will not be furnished to the depository libraries lies with the issuing component. It does not need to be spelled out that judicious use of the various provisions for withholding such publications from the depository libraries could effectively control the volume and the cost. It is understood that immediate and 100 percent participation in implementation of this act is not expected. During the primary period when funds are not available, the components could coast on token compliance.

Another slant on the cost angle, admittedly highly controversial, is the proposition that, under existing law, the components already should be furnishing copies of all their publications for depository library use. This is based on an interpretation of section 217 of title 44 of the United States Code, which is quoted below:

"\* \* \* and of all publications of the executive departments not intended for their especial use but made for distribution, as many copies as may be required shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries."

The bald fact is that only the Government Printing Office is doing this. It is not being done even by the field branches of the Government Printing Office, much less the component agencies of the Federal Government.

It is clear that section 217 generally is interpreted to have application only to the Public Printer and that such interpretation has not been challenged. In 1895 when the basic legislation was passed, the Public Printer probably controlled all Government printing so there was no need then to indicate if others were involved. Today there are more than 300 authorized department and field printing plants throughout the United States and overseas.

The raising of a question about the intent of section 217 highlights the necessity for more definite legislation which will state specifically what is required by the Congress in the field of Government publications.

Another demurrer to the complaint of lack of funds is the suggestion that component agencies do not need to incur any of the cost of the additional copies

required for depository library distribution. Their remedy is to have their publication printing done at the Government Printing Office which would charge the extra copies to an appropriation of the Superintendent of Documents.

A question was raised if this might cost more than having the printing done in the component's field or department printing plant. The answer was that if costs were lower than in the Government Printing Office, an investigation should be made for both are subject to the same conditions and the same regulations.

#### *Personnel costs*

In some components, it was estimated that many additional personnel would be required for administrative work in connection with selecting, reporting, and mailing publications and correspondence concerned therewith. The expense of the additional personnel would be a major cost, it was claimed.

#### *Comment*

The amount of publication activity in any one unit contemplated by the House committee sponsoring this act will require no such extravagant plans. In most offices, there will be sufficient slack among the employees to care for the small amount of administrative work entailed in the publication activity under the purview of this legislation. If it is asserted that more personnel positively are required, then the furnishing of publications under this legislation should be curtailed until the requisite personnel can be covered in the budget.

#### *Communication and classification problems*

The Department of Agriculture has from 500 to 700 units which issue publications. The Department of the Interior has many bureaus which maintain independent publication staffs. The Department of Defense has printing and processing units in every major world area, as well as throughout the United States.

These components have a problem of communication with their farflung publishing units in arranging for selection of the pertinent publications under this legislation and arranging for delivery of the requisite number of each publication to the Superintendent of Documents. The reporting requirement of the Depository Library Act must be observed. Added to this is the quandary whether all component publications should be channeled through one central coordinating office or whether responsibility for this should be delegated to various echelons.

A second allegation is made that personnel in the publication issuing units will not be qualified to classify the publications in accordance with the classification list to determine the correct number of copies to be furnished. They expect many errors of classification may result. The responsibility for determining what should be sent to the depository libraries out of the gamut of available publications is a stumbling block to some components.

#### *Comments*

It is true that a decision must be made in each component whether one unit will coordinate all publication activity relating to the Depository Library Act or whether individual divisions, bureaus, or branches will be authorized to deal directly with the Superintendent of Documents. In any but the smallest components, the delegation of this authority would seem desirable, more efficient and economical, in spreading thinly the additional work required instead of heaping it up in one place.

Internal communication should pose no problem because channels already exist in every component for directives from the top to reach every segment of the component. Directives concerning the Depository Library Act are not different from other directives and should follow the same administrative channels. Basically, what is required is compliance with certain operating instructions, which have been furnished to the component by the Superintendent of Documents on a use-if-desired basis. At certain levels, personnel must be assigned to comply, or to oversee the compliance, with these instructions. Ample time will be available to permit any component-proposed procedure to be tested and another procedure substituted if this seems necessary. There is no difficulty peculiar to this legislation which is not present with other legislation which must be implemented in components. The principal roadblock may be reluctance to take on, or to assign, the added duties. There will be some added work and some decisions to be made and some planning to be done. This is the normal function of management and it should take such matters in its stride.

Admittedly, every organization will not have employees skilled in classification of publications. It will have, however, employees cognizant of its own publications and these are the only ones to be classified. Of the 1,200 or more classes on the classification list, only a small number will relate to any one segment of a component. The component classifier classifies only his own publications. Most of these are easily identified and few are difficult.

No penalties will be incurred if errors in classification are made. Only a routine notice will be received from the Superintendent of Documents providing the correct classification. A few such notices should orient the classifier for any unit, and with practice, classification should cease to be a problem.

Determination of the publications to be included in the depository library system is a policy matter for component decision. It may be influenced by budget, personnel, and agency attitude considerations, and may be subject to change from time to time as these considerations change. The legislation clearly states that the issuing component shall determine the publications to be furnished under the Depository Library Act, and while guidelines are set, it is obvious that the Congress did not intend to be restrictive but to allow latitude to the components. The best yardstick might be to ask if the individual publication is of interest to "the general public." The act is not intended to furnish specialized publications for a privileged few.

#### *Capacity of field plants affected*

It has been asserted that some field printing and processing plants are being operated at maximum capacity and that the furnishing of additional copies would force employment of additional personnel, installation of additional machinery and would disrupt operations considerably.

#### *Comment*

Only a small amount of the total mass of publications of a component field plant would be affected because only selected publications would be furnished to the depository system. Much of the work done in field printing plants is in the nature of temporary "wastebasket" reports or notices which will be discarded shortly, or comprises forms and office stationery. Also, a substantial part of all field printing includes technical publications of sole interest to the military departments which originate them. These do not come within the scope of the legislation. An experienced and expert observer who made a survey of the field printing plants stated that very little of their total production would be publications suitable for the depository libraries. It is a hazy conception of the legislation which is disturbing components and arousing opposition to the Depository Library Act, and an analytical study of it would resolve the fears.

#### *Miscellaneous problems*

One component is disturbed by the conflict expected to be generated when the component representative in charge of implementation of the act attempts to issue directives to the head of its several autonomous bureau publication units. Another component reports its present system of direct distribution of its publications to libraries and others is so satisfactory, it would like to be exempted from compliance with the legislation.

#### *Comments*

Internal strife which may be sparked by the act is an administrative matter and the example quoted hints at organizational weakness. The determination of the eminently satisfactory state of the existing publication distribution system in the second example is a self-derived one. It may be upsetting to change the existing system to conform to the legislation but there cannot be exceptions to the overall uniform automatic distribution to depository libraries as provided by the act.

### IMPACT OF THIS LEGISLATION ON THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

#### *Classification*

More employees will be needed by the Chief of Library to prepare annotated classification lists and to edit and incorporate drafts, if and when furnished by components, of current item numbers and proposed new items. There are currently some 1,200 item numbers in the classification list and more are expected to be added to refine it for greater usefulness.

### *Liaison*

It is recommended that one or more employees of the library be designated to serve as liaison with components in all nonpolicy matters concerning the depository libraries. Because operating problems in the components are apt to follow a pattern and the questions liable to be of a similar nature, the development of expertise in this matter by designated employees of the library will enable the speedy and accurate handling of inquiries. This will relieve pressure on the Chief of Library who cannot be expected to answer personally all questions from the components regarding the implementation of the legislation.

### *Standard operating instructions*

It is recommended that the Chief of Library prepare a set of standard operating instructions explaining the use of the classification list and how to forward publications to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. These instructions should be in simple language easily understood by personnel who may not have a specialized knowledge of publication procedures. The reason for this is that the instructions may be quoted verbatim to lower echelons in the components receiving the instructions. The furnishing of such instructions may act as a preventive to the issuance of less suitable instructions within the individual components.

### *Catalogers needed*

More catalogers will be needed in the library to list the additional publications for inclusion in the monthly catalog. Until the volume of new publications can be determined, it is difficult to estimate the number of catalogers required. Because this section of the library is fully occupied with its work presently, any additional work would require more employees. As an estimate, two more employees would suffice to start the implementation of the legislation.

### *Peakloads*

Preparation and mailing of the new classification lists will set up peak workloads in the library. A sample peakload will result from the return of the selection cards from the depository libraries. With more than 1,200 items on the classification list and some 575 libraries participating, it will be possible to have as many as 700,000 cards to individually sort, first into item number order and then into depository number order, to prepare the distribution lists. Later these cards would be resorted into individual depository library order with all item numbers for each library filed in chronological order. This would permit verification at any time of the total selections of a specified depository library. Another sustained peak will be reached later with the preparation of the annotated classification lists, which include the number of copies required for each item number, for distribution to the components. The peak workloads are of a temporary nature and should phase down within a year to a routine handling of the regular work which will, of course, be greater than the current volume, proportionate to the increased number of publications entering the depository library system.

### *Distribution personnel*

The Superintendent of Documents will need increased personnel in the Distribution Section. Here, again, the number of employees needed will depend on the percentage increase in the publications for the depository libraries and, to some extent, on their bulk. If the increased flow of publications leads to heavy parcels, it may be necessary to replace women employees with men employees in this activity solely because of the hard physical labor involved.

### *No estimate of costs*

No firm estimate of the increased costs accruing because of implementation of this legislation has been prepared by the Superintendent of Documents. He is ready to carry out the requirements of the legislation without demur. If additional funds are required during the current year, he would ask for a supplementary appropriation, if necessary. It is considered that the preliminary steps in implementing the legislation will afford time to secure the necessary funds.

### *Increased costs not typical*

The increased costs accruing to the Superintendent of Documents because of this legislation are not typical of the component agencies. His is the control function and the servicing and distribution function. Whereas each component would handle only its own publications, the Superintendent of Documents would handle all pertinent publications of all components. Thus the Superintendent of Documents is affected by the cumulative total of all publications under the

purview of the legislation. His is the sole responsibility for checking the validity of their classification, maintaining updated classification lists including distribution requirements expressed in exact figures, cataloging of all such publications, and distributing them in accordance with law. Being unique with the Superintendent of Documents, these services will not be duplicated in the components and the costs relating to them will be peculiar to the Superintendent of Documents.

#### SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

The Depository Library Act is not a club to pound components of the Federal Government into making available to the depository libraries every scrap of paper to which ink has been applied.

This misunderstanding must be corrected. The purview of the legislation must be seen properly as encompassing only selected Government publications of definite value to the general public.

Actually the act would establish guidelines and express Federal Government policy concerning Government publications, especially their distribution to depository libraries. It would set up a framework whereby additional Government publications, not now available to depository libraries, would be distributed to them automatically, based on the libraries' own selections of the publications they elect to receive.

The purpose is to make more generally available to the American public those Government publications which would be beneficial and helpful. The legislation would promote the education of all the American people, especially the youth in colleges and universities, by making more readily available much of the research of the Federal agencies in the fields of science, the useful arts, the humanities and social sciences.

To prevent the legislation from being onerous to any component, the determination of what publications shall be made available is vested solely in the issuing component. There is deliberate latitude in this matter. This will enable a gradual growth into full implementation for those components lacking funds, personnel and administrative systems for immediate compliance with the legislation.

Time is not of compelling importance. A spokesman for the sponsors of the Depository Library Act indicated that if the machinery for implementation is operative within a year, the progress will be considered satisfactory.

The purpose of the legislation is long-term improvement and betterment, not something to be done hurriedly and inadequately to meet an immediate deadline.

Conjectures differ as to the amount of publications which will accrue to the depository libraries because of this legislation. The sponsors think it may be only a small increase over the present flow of publications to the depository libraries. Officials of the Office of Superintendent of Documents see a 100-percent increase. Some components see an avalanche of documents and publications from Federal Government sources.

Viewed objectively, there are no insurmountable barriers in the way of implementation of this legislation. A greater recognition on the part of the components of the true intent and scope of the act would reduce problem areas. Cooperation from the components will speed the proposed changes. Recalcitrancy may delay but will not stop the full fruition of the Depository Library Act.

A proposed procedure to be followed to initiate implementation of this legislation comprises the final section of this thesis.

#### PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

##### *Roundtable meeting*

As a first step after the legislation becomes law, the Superintendent of Documents will send letters to each component of the Federal Government inviting components to appoint their publication directors or other appropriate representatives to meet in roundtable conference with the Superintendent of Documents. The Chief of Library will attend the meeting because he will be the principal operational point of contact between the component agencies and the Superintendent of Documents.

##### *Problem areas*

Prior to the meeting, component representatives will be furnished copies of a proposed procedure and, at the meeting, will be given opportunity to present anticipated problem areas. In another section of this thesis will be found general refutations of objections based on insufficient funds or insufficient personnel,

classification difficulties, and awkward organizational setups for collection of publications. Reduction of broad problem areas, real or fancied, into specific, detailed problems at the first meeting will enable speedier resolution of the difficulties.

#### *Designated component representatives*

At the first roundtable meeting, components will be requested to designate liaison personnel within the agency who will be authorized to deal with the Superintendent of Documents (or his designated representative, the Chief of Library) on all matters pertaining to the depository library system. Such designations will be confirmed in writing to the Superintendent of Documents for the record.

#### *First component action required*

Component representatives at the roundtable meeting will be advised that their liaison people will soon be contacted by the Superintendent of Documents and asked to furnish a list of publications within the purview of this legislation, issued by each component during the past year or 6 months. One copy of each such publication, when available, will be furnished to the Chief of Library for his information. If new classes of publications are proposed by the component for the classification list, effort will be made to supply sufficient copies of a representative publication of each new class to be sent as samples to the depository libraries to aid their selection process. A time limit for furnishing the above list and publications will be set.

#### *Drafting classifications*

The principal representative of each component will be invited to furnish draft annotations covering the item numbers in the depository library classification list referring to publications of his own agency. Because each representative should be very familiar with the publications of his own component, it is expected he will be able to supply a better draft synopsis or annotation of the classifications pertaining to his component than employees in the Library of the Superintendent of Documents who must do such writing for the publications of the whole Federal Government. If, in the opinion of the component representative, the existing classification item numbers are not sufficient to include the publications to be furnished under this legislation, drafts of additional classes or item numbers will be considered.

#### *Library editing*

Classifiers under the direction of the Chief of Library will edit the drafts of component agencies and endeavor to reach the proper balance between the "book report" type of descriptions desired by some depository libraries and the brevity required because of the size of the classification list. The Superintendent of Documents will have the final decision regarding the content of the classification list for depository libraries. Consideration will be given to the fact that this classification list also will be used by component agencies to classify their publications prior to printing or processing.

#### *New classification list*

On completion of the editing mentioned immediately above, the Superintendent of Documents will direct the Chief of Library to publish an annotated classification list combining prior classes and any approved new ones proposed by the component agencies. These lists will be distributed to the depository libraries accompanied by sample publications of new classes or item numbers, when such samples are available.

#### *Complete restatement*

Selection cards will be furnished each depository covering every classification in the list. This will be a complete restatement of the needs of each depository library, based on the updated classification list which will enable more discriminating selection. A time limit will be set for return of the selection cards to the library.

#### *Number of copies determined*

Based on the selection cards received within the stated period, a distribution list will be compiled for each item number on the classification list. Copies of the distribution lists will be furnished to employees of the Office of Superintendent of Documents concerned with depository libraries and to the appropriate officials of the Government Printing Office to guide them as to the proper number of extra copies, required for depository library use, of publications printed in the Government Printing Office.

*Classification lists for components*

Copies of the classification list, showing the number of copies required for each item number, will be prepared and distributed to the component agencies. One copy will be furnished each designated representative or liaison official of a component, unless additional copies are specifically requested.

*Use by components*

When a component agency prepares to print or process a publication coming within the purview of this legislation, the publication will be classified in accordance with the classification list. When the item number or class is determined reference to the classification list will furnish information as to the number of copies required for depository library distribution. In every case, this classification will be done prior to publication to insure that the number of copies produced for depository library distribution will not exceed the number requested.

*Standard operating instructions*

Coincident with furnishing components with classification lists, the Chief of Library will furnish standard operating instructions detailing what is necessary for compliance with the legislation from the viewpoint of the Superintendent of Documents. The instructions will include the correct mailing address for publications sent to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to the depository libraries. It is not incumbent upon the components to use the instructions furnished by the Chief of Library and, when preferred, components may issue their own instructions. If this is done, components will furnish a copy of their internal instructions to the Superintendent of Documents for his information and verification. If any instructions pertinent to the operation from the viewpoint of the Superintendent of Documents have been omitted or are incorrect, he will so advise the component agency and request the necessary changes.

*Transmittal notice*

As component agencies forward to the Superintendent of Documents the requisite number of each publication for distribution to the depository libraries, an informal transmittal notice will accompany the delivery stating the classification or item number and the number of copies being furnished.

*Review and distribution*

As publications furnished by components are received in the Distribution Section of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, a copy of each publication will be sent to the library for immediate verification of its classification. Correctly classified publications will be released in the current day's distribution to depository libraries. Erroneous classifications will be corrected and, if sufficient copies are available, will be released in the current day's distribution. If there are not sufficient copies for correct distribution, extra copies will be requested from the component by a liaison employee of the library.

*Shipping list and catalog*

Component publications released for distribution will be included in the daily shipping list sent to all depository libraries. The publications also will be recorded in the monthly catalog.

*Complaints*

Depository libraries may complain to the Superintendent of Documents that components are issuing publications considered to be within the scope of the legislation but are not making them available to depository libraries. In such cases, the Superintendent of Documents will quote the complaint to the component representative and request a written statement of the reason the publications were withheld from distribution to the depository libraries. When the answer is received, it will be quoted to the complainant and the original letter placed in file to serve if additional complaints are received regarding the same publication.

*No arbiter*

The Superintendent of Documents will not be the arbiter of any discussions regarding inclusion of publications in the depository library system, except as specially requested, because Congress places the responsibility for such determination on the issuing component.

*Internal control in components*

The administrative details of compliance with the Depository Library Act will be the responsibility of each component and will not be dictated by the Superintendent of Documents or by the act itself.

*Some delegation required*

Sheer size and complexity in certain components will require some delegation of authority to various echelons to enable even a token compliance with the legislation. It is submitted that it will be impossible for any one official or any one office to attempt to handle expeditiously all the publications within the purview of this act issued by the Department of Defense, for example. In such a case, responsibility for implementation may be delegated and redelegated to command, post, or even organizational level to control the hundreds of publications involved.

*Straight line liaison*

Specific authority to maintain liaison with the Superintendent of Documents on a straight line level would be most helpful to the personnel in each component assigned responsibility for compliance with this act. This would include direct correspondence concerning questions of implementation, direct forwarding of publications for delivery to depository libraries, and direct forwarding of classification lists, operating instructions, and other necessary data.

*Monthly list requirement*

Each component is required to furnish a monthly list of publications issued which come within the purview of this legislation. The prescribed list could be furnished directly to the Superintendent of Documents by each employee designated to maintain such liaison, with a copy furnished to component headquarters for its records.

*List of designees*

Each component will maintain an updated list of employees or officials designated to deal directly with the Superintendent of Documents in depository library matters, and will furnish copies of such lists to the Superintendent of Documents for his guidance.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,  
January 15, 1907.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,  
MAY 15, 1906.

ALBANY:  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,  
1907.

PRINTED BY  
THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,  
ALBANY, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1907

EXHIBIT 6

MATERIALS UTILIZED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY SYSTEM

The following forms, instructions, and informational material are presently utilized by the Superintendent of Documents in the administration of the depository-library system:

EXHIBIT 6a

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ACCEPTANCE OF DESIGNATION AS A DEPOSITORY FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

To: Superintendent of Documents  
United States Government Printing Office  
Washington 25, D.C.

Acting as the duly appointed head of the \_\_\_\_\_ Library,

under the powers conferred upon me by that office, I hereby accept for the above mentioned Library the designation of that institution by the Hon. \_\_\_\_\_, from the state of \_\_\_\_\_, to be a depository for United States Government Publications.

In consideration of the privilege of selecting and receiving those series of United States Government publications made available to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents best suited to the needs of the patrons of this Library, it is hereby agreed that this Library and its staff will abide by the law governing depository libraries, and such regulations and instructions as have been or may be issued by the Superintendent of Documents in administering the law.

It is further agreed that reasonable care will be exercised in selecting publications to be furnished to this Library so as to prevent waste of Government funds appropriated for distribution of depository publications.

I also certify that the statements given on the attached sheets are true to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Head of Library)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

Countersigned:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Superintendent of Documents)

## EXHIBIT 6b

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ACCEPTANCE OF DESIGNATION  
AS A DEPOSITORY LIBRARY

1. What is the name of your library?  
Name.....  
City..... County..... State.....
2. What is the full name of your librarian?.....
3. What is your proper mailing address for the receipt of publications?.....
4. How is your library supported?.....
5. Is your library free to the public?.....
6. During what hours is it open?.....
7. How many volumes does your library contain other than U.S. Government publications.....
8. Is adequate space available for shelving publications you would receive as a depository?.....
9. Is this space readily accessible to patrons of your library?.....
10. Do you plan to classify and catalog depository publications with the rest of your collection, or do you plan to give them separate treatment?.....
11. How many U.S. Government publications does your library contain at the present time?.....
12. Are the Government documents contained in your library—  
Cataloged?..... Classified?..... Shelved?.....
13. What class of Government literature is most consulted?.....
14. Upon the mailing list of what Government publishing offices does the name of your library now appear?.....
15. Do you accept the obligation to pay postage charges required for the mailing of Government publication to your library in accordance with your depository selections?.....

NOTE.—Title 44, section 83 of the United States Code, requires depositories to signify a willingness to pay the cost of transportation of publications authorized to be distributed to them. Bills for required postage are submitted to depositories periodically by this Office and are based on surveys of actual mailings. The amount charged varies at the present time from \$20 to \$105 a year, depending on the number and type of publications selected by the various libraries.

## EXHIBIT 6c

Depository Library No. D

CUMULATIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES—  
1955 EDITION

Superintendent of Documents

United States Government Printing Office

Washington 25, D.C.

## DEPOSITORY LIBRARY NUMBER

The Superintendent of Documents has assigned a number to each depository library for administrative purposes. Please put this number in the space provided on the cover of these instructions. Always refer to it when writing to the Superintendent of Documents. See that all members of your staff are familiar with the correct number.

Additional copies of these instructions may be secured by writing to: Library, Division of Public Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

*To Chief Librarians:*

The depository instructions have been cumulated and brought up-to-date in this booklet to provide guidance regarding the rights and duties of libraries officially designated as depositories for United States Government publications. They incorporate the provisions of Depository Instruction Series Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, and supersede any parts which are inconsistent with this edition.

You are urged to put copies of these instructions in the hands of all personnel concerned with depository work and to see that they are transferred to new personnel who may in the future replace those now on your staff.

Thank you for your cooperation in these matters.

CARPER W. BUCKLEY,  
*Superintendent of Documents.*

APRIL 1, 1955.

\* \* \* \* \*

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING YOUR DEPOSITORY STATUS

Your library is an official depository for United States Government Publications.

It has been designated as such in one of the following ways:

1. By the United States Representative of your congressional district or his predecessor.
2. By one of your State's United States Senators or his predecessor.
3. By virtue of being a land-grant college.
4. By special act of Congress.

In accepting the privilege of being a depository library you have agreed to abide by the law and regulations governing officially designated depositories.

You are not required to receive all United States Government publications which are made available to depositories. You may select those series best suited to the needs of your patrons. You are urged to use caution in selecting publications so that there will be no waste of Government funds and so that you can properly handle those you do select and make them readily available. Keep in mind that the depository collection is a *permanent* one and that publications cannot be disposed of except as outlined in the later paragraphs on Disposition of Depository Publications. Libraries must also be willing to pay the cost of transportation of publications they select.

Government publications supplied to depository libraries should receive the same care and treatment as privately published material, such as books and periodicals. They need not be held together as a special depository collection. If they can circulate as do other books in your collection, so much the better. (Those libraries wishing to keep their depository collection intact may find it convenient to obtain extra copies of many Government publications for use in circulation.)

Many Federal Government publications are valuable as reference and bibliographical sources, and this type of material in many instances can profitably be made a part of a reference-room collection.

There are also important periodicals published by the Federal Government. They can form a valuable part of the periodical collection of the library and need not be segregated merely because they are received through depository designation.

If the practice of the depository library is to keep pamphlet material in vertical files, then similar Government publications may be kept in the same way.

It is necessary to issue many Government publications unbound or in paper covers. Libraries are expected to include these publications in their binding program along with books, periodicals, and other privately published materials.

Depository-collection items which are lost or worn out, etc. should be subject to the same replacement policy as the library maintains for non-Government materials.

Use of the Superintendent of Documents classification scheme is not mandatory for depository libraries. Any library should carefully weigh it against other classification schemes before adopting it.

Every effort should be made to insure that the depository collection is used and that publications are not merely stored or placed in inaccessible locations.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

In writing, always mention that you are a depository library and cite your assigned library number.

To avoid misrouting and insure prompt response, address all letters, claims, amendment of selections, replies to surveys for new items, etc., to: Library, Division of Public Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Use the claim forms only for requests for publications selected but not received. All other matters should be handled in separate correspondence.

Always give the item number from the Classified List, the series title or publication title, and the Superintendent of Documents classification number when writing concerning depository publications.

## PERIODIC REPORTS

From time to time the Superintendent of Documents sends to all depository libraries questionnaires concerning the use made of the publications furnished as well as conditions under which they are kept. All libraries are required to answer these questionnaires fully and promptly, as they serve as part of the inspection of depositories provided by law. It is impossible for the Superintendent to make periodic visits to each library personally, though he visits as many as time and funds permit.

## TERMINATION AS A DEPOSITORY LIBRARY

Any depository library has the right to relinquish its privilege at any time by addressing a letter to the Superintendent of Documents stating that the library no longer wishes to be a depository for United States Government publications.

The privilege may also be taken away by the Superintendent of Documents for failure of the library to meet the standards required by law or for consistent disregard of notices and instructions, resulting in unnecessary expense to the Government in administering the program for that particular library.

Upon termination of the depository privilege, either by request or for cause, the library shall request of the Superintendent instructions concerning disposition to be made of the depository publications on hand. The library must also submit a list of those holdings that it wishes to keep permanently, as all depository publications remain the property of the United States Government.

## SELECTION OF PUBLICATIONS BY DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The basis of selection is the Classified List of United States Government Publications, which was last revised in 1950.

The Classified List comprises those series of publications which are prepared by the various departments and agencies of the Government for *public distribution* and are printed through the facilities of the United States Government Printing Office.

Selections from the 1950 Revision of the Classified List which went into effect on November 27, 1950, now supersede all previous selections. The 1950 list consists of one 3- by 5-inch card for each series or group of publications available for selection by libraries. Each card gives the Item Number, issuing agency, series title, Superintendent of Documents classification number, information on the series when necessary, and a space for the depository's assigned number.

The Item Number assigned to a series in the Classified List remains the governing item number for that series regardless of change of title or transfer of the issuing agency or change of name of the issuing agency. An item number assigned to a series may also govern the distribution of a closely related series of similar nature, if one would give incomplete information without the other (for example, a series of numbered manuals and a series of unnumbered manuals with similar content issued by the same agency).

Two sets of item cards have been furnished to designated depositories, one set to be kept intact for the library's records, and the other to be used in making selections by return to the Division of Public Documents of one item card, properly marked with the depository's assigned number, for each series selected.

It is important that selections by a library be centrally controlled within the library and that records be accurately kept, in order that misunderstandings will not occur and that the library's records of items selected will agree with those kept in the Division of Public Documents. In making your selections, keep in mind the amount of space available to you, as well as the adequacy of your staff

for classifying, cataloging, and shelving the publications listed. You will receive notification as new series of publications are announced, in order that you may select them, if you desire.

#### SURVEYS FOR NEW ITEMS

As new series of publications are printed by the United States Government, new item numbers are added to the 1950 Revision of the Classified List of publications available for selection by depositories.

Two 3- by 5-inch item cards are sent to each library for the new item, together with a sample copy of the first printed issue, whenever possible. If the library desires to receive future issues in the series, it should return one item card, properly marked with the assigned Depository Library Number. A self-addressed envelope, directed to the Library of the Division of Public Documents, is provided for returning the card, which must be received within the time prescribed. Returns received after the date indicated in the survey notice cannot be used as the basis of claims for missed publications (libraries outside the Continental United States excepted).

If the library selects the new item, the sample copy furnished should be kept as the regular depository distribution for the item. If not selected, the sample copy may be discarded.

#### AMENDMENT OF SELECTIONS

Selections can be amended at any time, but, in the case of congressional material, distribution cannot be provided for added libraries until the start of a new session of Congress, unless copies happen to be available through discontinuance by some other depository. This is particularly true of the Congressional Serial Set, which may not be bound and distributed until long after being printed and then only in sufficient numbers to supply libraries which had selected the bound volumes prior to the beginning of the session which they cover.

Publications cannot be furnished retroactively. New selections will take effect only when new issues in the series selected are ordered printed.

Only series for which item cards have been furnished and made part of the Classified List can be added to a depository's selections.

Additions to selections are made by sending, to the Library, Division of Public Documents, one item card or a typewritten facsimile, with the depository library number correctly marked on it.

Selections are discontinued by written request giving the item number and series title of the item to be dropped.

#### DAILY DEPOSITORY SHIPPING LIST

Since August 1, 1951, the Documents Division has prepared a daily shipping list of all depository publications distributed on that day, with the exception of the Federal Register and the daily Congressional Record. The list, showing the item numbers under which the publications were distributed, the titles and series numbers of the publications, and the Superintendent of Documents classification numbers, is issued daily Monday through Friday, except on holidays. *Each library receives a copy of each day's list*, even though none of the item numbers listed were selected by the library.

The shipping list serves as an invoice for the day's shipment. Immediately upon receipt of a package the indicated item numbers on the list should be checked against the library's selections to determine whether any items previously selected have been omitted from the shipment.

The attention of all concerned with the depository collection should be brought to the fact that the shipping list is also used by the Division of Public Documents as a quick means of informing depositories of corrections of previous lists, of issuance of special publications which are available only upon individual request, and of new item numbers being added to the *Classified List*.

#### CLAIMS FOR COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS SELECTED BUT NOT RECEIVED

All claims for nonreceipt of depository publications *must be postmarked within 10 days from the date of receipt of the Daily Depository Shipping List on which the publications were listed*.

Except for issues of the Federal Register and the daily Congressional Record, claims can be made only for publications actually listed on the Depository Shipping List. The Monthly Catalog cannot be used as a basis for claims.

Special claim forms are provided to all depository libraries and must be used in preference to regular letters.

The Division of Public Documents can provide only one copy of each publication to depository libraries. Duplicate copies of publications can be supplied by this Office only from the sales stock, which is purchased with an entirely separate appropriation and which is accounted for in a completely different manner. The depository distribution and the sales distribution are two entirely separate functions and are in no way interchangeable.

When depository publications are ordered, the number of requests on hand when the publication is printed is used as the basis for determining the number of copies to be supplied to depositories. For this reason, requests which come in after the publication has gone to press cannot be honored. Claims for congressional serial volumes cannot be honored unless the library had selected the particular item number prior to the time the individual reports or documents were ordered printed; that is, prior to the beginning of the session of Congress and not at the time the volumes are bound.

The Division of Public Documents makes every effort to provide a fast and accurate distribution service of depository publications. In distributing several million publications each year to depositories, it is inevitable that a few mistakes will be made. In all cases where depositories have selected publications in advance but have failed to receive them, this Office will endeavor to obtain a copy for the depository. In some instances, it will be impossible to honor claims because the supply of the publication has been exhausted. Before the depository is informed that no copy can be made available, the Documents Division will make every effort to obtain one.

#### DISPOSITION OF DEPOSITORY PUBLICATIONS

Publications supplied to depository libraries, although on permanent deposit, remain the property of the Federal Government and may *not* be disposed of in any manner *without the written authorization* of the Superintendent of Documents. The following classes of publications are exceptions and *may* be disposed of as follows, though disposition is not mandatory:

1. Daily Congressional Record, after bound volumes are received.
2. Slip laws, after bound Statutes at Large are received.
3. House and Senate bills and resolutions, 1 year after the close of the Congress.
4. Any materials which are cumulated in later issues, such as Supplement to the United States Code, the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, pocket supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations (with the exception of title 3), Internal Revenue Bulletin (if the Cumulative Bulletins are received), etc., after the later cumulation is received.
5. Any publication which is revised after the revised edition is received, regardless of whether it carries a new number in the series.
6. Pages from loose-leaf publications that are supplanted by new pages.
7. Separates, upon receipt of final bound volumes.
8. Senate and House reports and documents, upon receipt of the serial set volumes.
9. Compilations of laws and regulations issued by various agencies, upon receipt of new editions.
10. Lists and indexes of publications of various agencies, upon receipt of *complete* new editions (e.g. list of publications of the Bureau of Mines, Index of congressional committee hearings issued by the Senate Library, etc.). Small spot lists, such as publication announcements, may be discarded at the end of 6 months or when they have lost their timeliness.
11. Annual or biennial publications of a statistical nature which merely revise figures or information and bring them up-to-date, such as Postal Guide, Light Lists, etc., upon receipt of a new issue. This permission does *not* apply to annual publications such as annual reports of departments and agencies, each of which covers the activities of the organization for a specific period of time.
12. Material which has an expiring-effect date, such as Civil Service examination announcements, Agricultural Conservation Program Handbooks, etc. On such material only the latest issues need be kept.
13. Any publication which is superseded by another which is stated to contain similar information.
14. Monthly or quarterly statistical statements for which annual issues are published, such as Interstate Commerce Commission Statements, upon receipt of the annual.

15. Periodicals of a current-status value which do not contain articles of a monographic nature may be discarded after 1 year. Among those in this category are Status of CAA Releases, Circulation Statement of United States Money, etc. *When in doubt, make written inquiry of the Division of Public Documents.*

Depositories are not expected to ask for permission to dispose of publications because of a lack of shelf space, overcrowding, etc. When depositories request items, it is with the understanding that the depository intends to provide space and staff to make the publications permanently available to the public. The depository system is costly to the Government and costly to the libraries which provide space and staff. In order to justify these investments, it is absolutely necessary that libraries confine their selections to items which they can make permanently available.

Only one copy of a publication is supplied under the depository law, and each depository is free to dispose of duplicates in any manner deemed advisable.

#### SUBSTITUTION OF MICROFACSIMILE COPIES FOR DEPOSITORY PUBLICATIONS

Permission is granted to all designated United States Government depositories to substitute microfacsimile copies for any holdings of United States Government publications provided the microfacsimile copies are properly referenced and located so as to be readily accessible to users and the necessary reading equipment is available for whichever type of microfacsimile is substituted for the original.

Libraries availing themselves of permission for substitution should send the Library, Division of Public Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. a list of the material for which microfacsimile copies have been substituted and should inquire what disposition should be made of original copies.

#### DIGEST OF SECTIONS OF TITLE 44 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Section 82: Authorizes one designation for each Senator or Representative or the Delegate from each Territory. Equal distribution of quantity distributed to each Congressional district or Territory.

Section 83: Provides that those libraries designated to receive the documents of the first session of any Congress cannot be changed during the entire Congress, unless distribution has not yet begun. Also provides for distribution to those already designated, unless they are no longer suitable. (In practice libraries may drop series at any time, but the number of copies printed for Congressional documents, reports, or laws cannot be changed during a session.)

Stipulates libraries must be willing to pay the cost of transportation of publications.

Section 84: Provides that libraries designated by law prior to June 23, 1913, shall continue as depositories as long as they exist.

Further, that new designations may be made if they cease to exist or additional designations are authorized by law.

Section 85: Directs the Public Printer to increase or decrease the number of copies furnished for depositories at the request of the Superintendent of Documents.

Stipulates that the number furnished shall not exceed the number of libraries authorized (one copy for each library).

Makes provisions for the furnishing to depository libraries of congressional publications not originally provided for in section 83 such as journals, bills and resolutions, etc., and for the increase or decrease of such copies to suit the number of libraries selecting them.

Constitutes all land-grant colleges as depositories for public documents.

Section 86: Provides for the investigation of depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents and the dropping of libraries which do not have 1,000 non-Government books (unless they are college libraries) or are not maintained as a public library, and the designation of other libraries in their place.

Section 87: Constitutes the libraries of executive departments, the United States Military Academy, and the United States Naval Academy as designated depositories to be treated the same as other designated depositories.

Section 87a: Provides similar treatment for the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

Section 88: Provides for the distribution of House and Senate Journals and House and Senate documents to the American Antiquarian Society. (Actually this library is treated as a regular depository for all Government publications.)

Section 92: Stipulates that Government publications furnished to depositories shall be made available for free use of the public and must not be disposed of except as the Superintendent of Documents may direct.

Section 131: Provides for copies of bound House and Senate documents and reports to be distributed to depositories.

Stipulates that, in binding documents and reports, precedence is to be given to depository copies.

Allows depositories to elect to receive documents in the unbound form, if desired, by notifying the Superintendent of Documents prior to the convening of each Congress.

Section 142: Provides for furnishing to depositories plain-title copies of all House or Senate documents originating in or prepared by an executive department, bureau, office, commission, or board.

Section 143: Provides for furnishing congressional documents and reports in both unbound and bound form to depositories, provided they are not large enough to be bound separately. If of sufficient size they are to be bound separately and furnished to depositories only once.

Section 183: Provides for furnishing copies of daily and bound Congressional Records for depository distribution.

Section 217: Authorizes delivery to the Superintendent of Documents of a specified number of all executive-department publications printed without a congressional number which are for public distribution. The number of each publication received shall be that necessary to accomplish distribution to depository libraries. (In actual practice this includes all bureaus and agencies of the Government, whether executive or otherwise.)



EXHIBIT 6d

## LIST OF CLASSES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION BY DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Revised April 15, 1961

Division of Public Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

**NOTE.**—Numbers following series titles are depository item numbers. Classes marked with an asterisk (\*) indicate items on which Libraries have not yet been surveyed. Only those publications in the series given which are printed through the facilities of the U.S. Government Printing Office are made available to depository libraries.

### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (Secretary's Office and Department Series)

A 1.1: Annual Report 6  
 A 1.2: General Publications 10  
 A 1.9: Farmers' Bulletins 9  
 A 1.10: Yearbook 17  
 A 1.34: Statistical Bulletins 15  
 A 1.35: Leaflets 12  
 A 1.36: Technical Bulletins 16  
 A 1.38: Miscellaneous Publications 13-A  
 A 1.47: Agricultural Statistics 1  
 A 1.58/g: Agricultural Decisions 2  
 A 1.75: Agric. Information Bulletins 4  
 A 1.76: Agriculture Handbooks 3  
 A 1.77: Home and Garden Bulletins 11  
 A 1.78: Agriculture Monographs 5  
 A 1.82: Marketing Research Reports 13-B  
 A 1.84: Production Research Reports 13-C  
 A 1.85: Rural Development Program (annual) 13-D

### General Counsel

A 33.2: General Publications 124  
 A 33.7: Laws Applic. to Dept. Agric. 125

### Federal Extension Service

A 43.2: General Publications 61  
 A 43.4: Circulars (numbered) 59-A  
 A 43.7: Extension Service Review 60  
 A 43.16: Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 61-A

### Personnel Office

A 49.2: General Publications 97

### Soil Conservation Service

A 57.2: General Publications 120  
 A 57.6/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 120-A  
 A 57.9: Soil Conservation (monthly) 122  
 A 57.38: Soil Survey Rpts. 102 (Rev. 1957)  
 A 57.43: Soil Survey Laboratory Memorandums 101-A  
 A 57.44: Conservation Information SCS-CI-Series 119-A

- A 1.86:** Household Food Consumption Survey Reports 11-A
- A 1.87:** Home Economics Research Rpts. 11-B
- A 1.88:** Utilization Research Reports (URR-nos.) 16-A
- A 1.92:** National Fire Prevention Week folder (annual) 13-E
- A 1.94:** Reports of Technical Study Groups on Soviet Agriculture 13-F
- A 1.95:** Marketing Bulletins (numbered) 13-G
- Forest Service**
- A 13.1:** Annual Report 80
- A 13.2:** General Publications 84
- A 13.10:** National Forest Areas 86
- A 13.11/2:** Lists of Publications 85-A
- A 13.13:** Information Pamphlets Relating to National Forests 85
- A 13.31:** American Woods 80-A
- A 13.32:** Fire Control Notes 82
- A 13.36:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 86-B
- A 13.36/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 86-C
- A 13.50:** Forest Resource Reports 83
- A 13.52:** Forest Pest Leaflets 82-A
- A 13.55:** Forest Service Films Available on Loan for Educational Purposes (annual) 83-A
- Library**
- A 17.2:** General Publications 95
- A 17.17:** Library Lists 95-A
- A 17.18:** Bibliography of Agriculture 94
- Information Office**
- A 21.2:** General Publications 90
- A 21.6/5:** Monthly List of Publications and Motion Pictures 92
- A 21.9/8:** List of Available Publications and Congressional lists 91
- A 21.28:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 90-A
- Federal Crop Insurance Corp.**
- A 62.2:** General Publications 71
- A 62.6/2:** Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 72
- Foreign Agricultural Service**
- A 67.2:** General Publications 77
- A 67.3:** Foreign Agriculture Bulletins 76-A
- A 67.7:** Foreign Agriculture (monthly) 76
- A 67.16:** Foreign Agricultural Reports 76-E
- A 67.24:** Foreign Agricultural Trade Outlook Charts 76-B
- A 67.26:** Miscellaneous Series (FAS-M-Nos.) 76-G
- A 67.27:** World Agricultural Situation (annual) 78-A
- A 67.28:** Competitive Position of U.S. Farm Products Abroad 76-F
- A 67.29:** Developing Foreign Markets for U.S. Farm Products, Summary of Promotional Activity 75-A
- Rural Electrification Admin.**
- A 68.1:** Annual Report 115
- A 68.1/2:** Annual Statistical Report 115
- A 68.2:** General Publications 116
- A 68.3:** Bulletins 116
- A 68.5:** Laws (administered by REA) 116-B
- A 68.6/2:** List of materials acceptable for use on systems of REA electrification borrowers 116-A
- A 68.6/4:** Telephone Engineering and Construction Manual 116-A
- A 68.6/5:** List of materials acceptable for use on telephone systems of REA borrowers 116-A
- A 68.18:** Rural Lines (monthly) 117-A
- Agricultural Research Service**
- A 77.2:** General Publications 26
- A 77.6/2:** Service & Reg. Ann. Relating to Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide 111
- A 77.6/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 26-A
- A 77.12:** Agricultural Research 25-A
- A 77.14:** Agricultural Finance Review 18-A

- A 77.15:** ARS Numbered Series 25-B  
**A 77.202:** General Publications Relating to Care of Animals & Poultry 30  
**A 77.206:** Rules & Regulations Relating to Care of Animals & Poultry 32  
**A 77.206/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides Relating to Care of Animals & Poultry 30-A  
**A 77.219:** Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology 31  
**A 77.219/2:** —Supplements 31  
**A 77.302:** General Pubs. Relating to Entomology & Plant Quarantine 44  
**A 77.306:** Regs., Rules, & Inst. Relating to Entomology & Plant Quarantine 47  
**A 77.308:** Service & Reg. Ann. Relating to Plant Pest Control 48  
**A 77.308/2:** —List of intercepted plant pests 48  
**A 77.320:** Picture Sheets 46  
**A 77.325:** Notices of Judgment under Fed. Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act 109  
**A 77.328:** Conference Report on Cotton Insect Research & Control 43-A  
**A 77.402:** General Publications Relating to Experiment Stations 51  
**A 77.406:** Regulations, Rules, & Inst. of Agric. Experiment Stations Office 51-A  
**A 77.502:** General Publications Rel. to Horticulture 100  
**A 77.515:** Plant Inventory 101  
 National Arboretum:  
   —Contributions 100-A  
   —Leaflets 100-A  
**A 77.526:** General Publications Rel. to Dairy Research 42  
**A 77.502:** General Publications issued by Institute of Home Economics 88  
**A 77.702:** Regs., Rules, & Inst. issued by Institute of Home Ec. 88-A  
**A 77.708:** Family Economics Review 88-B
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- A 88.12/8:** Vegetable Situation 21-L  
**A 88.14/4:** Dairy Situation 21-B  
**A 88.14/7:** Milk Prod. on Farms & Stat. of Dairy Plant Prod. 24-F  
**A 88.14/8:** Milk, Farm Production, Disposition, and Income 24-F  
**A 88.14/10:** Production of Manufactured Dairy Products (annual) 24-F  
**A 88.15/3:** Poultry and Egg Situation 21-F  
**A 88.15/18:** Chickens and Eggs, Farm Production, Disposition, etc. (annual) 21-F  
**A 88.16/8:** Livestock & Meat Situation 24-C  
**A 88.16/14:** Livestock and Poultry Inventory (annual) 21-N  
**A 88.16/17:** Commercial Livestock Slaughter, Number and Live Weight, by States, Meat and Lard Production, United States by Months (annual) 24-J  
**A 88.17/3:** Meat Animals, Farm Production, Disposition, and Income, by States (annual) 24-H  
**A 88.17/4:** Institutional Meat Purchase Specifications 24-N  
**A 88.18/8:** Wheat Situation 21-I  
**A 88.18/12:** Feed Situation 21-E  
**A 88.18/18:** Rice Situation (annual) 21-P  
**A 88.20/2:** Summary of Regional Cold Storage Holdings 24-G  
**A 88.20/3:** Capacity of Refrigerated Warehouses in U.S. 24-G  
**A 88.24:** Crop Production (monthly) 20-B  
**A 88.24/4:** Crop Production, Prospective Plantings (annual) 20-B  
**A 88.26/2:** Marketing and Transportation Situation 21-G  
**A 88.26/3:** Agricultural Marketing 24-K  
**A 88.26/4:** Acreage-Marketing Guides 18-D  
**A 88.27:** Agric. Economics Research 18  
**A 88.30/4:** Field and Seed Crops Production, Farm Use, Sales Value, by States (annual) 24-I  
**A 88.32:** Fats and Oils Situation 21-D



- Census Bureau**
- General Publications 146
- C 3.2:** Bulletins 131
- C 3.3:** Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 147
- C 3.6:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 146-A
- C 3.6/2:** Census of Manufactures:
- C 3.24:** —Final Volumes 134
- C 3.24/2:** —General Publications 135
- C 3.24/3:** —State Series 137
- C 3.24/4:** —Industry Series 136
- Annual Survey of Manufactures:
- C 3.24/9-2:** —Annual Volume 134-A
- C 3.24/9-3:** —Reports 136
- C 3.24/9-4:** —Miscellaneous Publications 134-A
- Census of Manufactures:
- C 3.24/11:** —Puerto Rico 137
- C 3.24/12:** —Subject Bulletins 135
- C 3.24/13:** —Special Report Bulletins 135
- C 3.24/15:** —Supplementary Reports 135
- Census of Agriculture:
- C 3.31/4:** —Reports (by States or Areas) 152-A-1 to 152-A-33
- C 3.31/5:** —Special Reports 152
- C 3.31/6:** —Sample Census 153
- C 3.31/9:** —General Reports 152
- C 3.31/9a:** —Separate Chapters 153
- C 3.32:** Cotton Production in U.S. 141
- C 3.134:** Statistical Abstract 150
- C 3.134/2:** Supp. to Stat. Abstract 151
- C 3.138/3:** Monthly Retail Trade Rpts. 147-B
- C 3.141:** State Finances 149
- C 3.142:** City Finances 140
- C 3.145:** State and Local Government Special Studies 148-A
- C 3.145/4:** Census of Governments 148-A
- C 3.147:** Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of U.S. 147-A
- C 3.150:** Schedules 148
- C 3.223/5:** —Number of Inhabitants
- C 3.223/6:** —General Population Characteristics
- C 3.223/7:** —General Social and Economic Characteristics
- C 3.223/8:** —Detailed Characteristics
- C 3.223/9:** —Characteristics of the Population (bound volumes)
- C 3.223/10:** —Final volumes (other than by States) 159
- C 3.223/11:** —Census Tract Reports 159
- C 3.223/12:** —Supplementary Reports 154
- Census of Housing:
- C 3.224/3:** —States and Small Areas 156-A-1 to 156-A-54
- C 3.224/4:** —Metropolitan Housing 156-A-1 to 156-A-54
- C 3.224/5:** —City Blocks 156-A-1 to 156-A-54
- C 3.224/6:** —Components of Inventory Change 155
- C 3.224/7:** —Residential Finance 155
- C 3.224/9:** —Final Volumes 155
- C 3.225:** Procedural Studies of Censuses 160-A
- Coast and Geodetic Survey**
- C 4.2:** General Publications 192
- United States Coast Pilot:
- C 4.6/1:** —Atlantic Coast 203
- C 4.6/4:** —Gulf Coast, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands 204
- C 4.7/1:** —Pacific Coast and Hawaii 206
- C 4.7/2:** —Southeast Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay 201
- C 4.7/3:** —Alaska, Cape Spencer to Arctic Ocean 202
- Tide Tables:
- C 4.15/4:** —E. Coast, N. & S. America 197
- C 4.15/5:** —W. Coast, N. & S. America 199
- C 4.15/6:** —Central & Western Pacific & Ind. Oceans 196
- C 4.15/7:** —Europe & W. Coast of Africa 198
- C 4.19/2:** Publications (numbered) 193
- C 4.22:** Tidal Current Tables, Atlantic Coast, N. America 190

- C 3.150/4: U.S. Import Duties Annotated for Statistical Reporting 148
- C 3.150/5: —Public Bulletins 148
- C 3.158: Facts for Industry Series 142-A
- C 3.159: Foreign Commerce and Navigation 143
- Catalog of Census Publications:
- Monthly Supplements 138
- Quarterly 138
- Census Publications (lists) 138
- C 3.163/3: Foreign Trade Reports 144
- C 3.163/4: Foreign Trade Stat. Notes 145
- C 3.164: Census of Business:
- General Publications 133
- Area Reports 132-A-1 to 132-A-54:
- Retail trade
- Wholesale Trade
- Service Trade
- Final Volumes 132
- Subject Bulletins:
- Retail Trade 133
- Service Trade 133
- Wholesale Trade 133
- C 3.202/8: —Retail, Wholesale, and Service Combined 133
- C 3.202/9: —Trade Reports 133
- C 3.202/10: —Census Monographs 133
- C 3.202/11: Census of Business, Puerto Rico 133
- C 3.202/15: County Business Patterns 133-A
- C 3.204: International Population Statistics Reports 139
- C 3.205: Technical Papers 151-A
- C 3.212: Census of Mineral Industries:
- Industry Bulletins 158
- C 3.216: —State Bulletins 158
- C 3.216/2: —Subject Bulletins 158
- C 3.216/4: —Final Volumes 157
- C 3.216/5: Census of Population:
- General Publications 154
- State and Area Series 159-A-1 to 159-A-54:
- C 4.23: Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast, N. America 191
- C 4.25/2: United States Earthquakes 208
- C 4.41/2: Technical Bulletins (numbered) 192-A
- National Bureau of Standards**
- C 13.1: Annual Report 238
- C 13.2: General Publications 244
- C 13.4: Circulars 242
- C 13.10: Miscellaneous Publications 247
- C 13.11: Handbooks 245
- C 13.13: Technical News Bulletin 250
- Journal of Research:
- C 13.22/sec.A: —Sec. A, Physics and Chemistry (bimonthly) 246-A
- C 13.22/sec.B: —Sec. B, Mathematics and Mathematical Physics (quar.) 246-B
- C 13.22/sec.C: —Sec. C, Engineering and Instrumentation (quar.) 246-C
- C 13.22/sec.D: —Sec. D, Radio Propagation (bimonthly) 246-D
- C 13.31: Basic Radio Prop. Predictions 240
- C 13.32: Applied Mathematics Series 239
- C 13.44: Monographs 247-A
- Patent Office**
- C 21.1/2: Annual Rpt. of Commissioner 251
- C 21.2: General Publications 254
- C 21.3: Classification Bulletins 252
- C 21.5: Official Gazette 260
- C 21.5/2: Index of Patents 255
- C 21.5/3: Index of Trademarks 256
- C 21.6: Decisions of Commissioner of Patents 253
- C 21.7: Patents Laws 261
- C 21.7/4: Trademark Laws 261
- C 21.9: Roster of Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice . . . 262-A

- C 21.9/2:** Patent Attorneys and Agents Available to Represent Inventors before Patent Office (annual) 262-A
- C 21.12:** Manual of Classification 258
- C 21.12/2:** Index to Classification 257
- C 21.14:** Regs., Rules, and Inst. 262
- C 21.15:** Manual of Patent Exam. Proc. 259
- Weather Bureau**
- C 30.2:** General Publications 275
- C 30.3/2:** Climatic Summary of U.S., No. 11-nos. 273-B
- C 30.4:** Circulars 273
- C 30.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 278-A
- C 30.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 275-E
- C 30.14:** Monthly Weather Review 277
- C 30.17/3:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 272-B
- C 30.24:** Daily River Stages 274
- C 30.28:** Technical Papers 281
- C 30.29:** Research Papers 279
- C 30.44:** Hydrometeorological Reports 275-A
- C 30.59/44:** Climatology Series 70-nos. Precipitation Data from Storage-Gage Stations 273-B
- C 30.61:** Cooperative Studies Reports 273-A
- C 30.66:** Key to Meteorological Records Documentation 275-C
- C 30.66/2:** Key to Meteorological Records Documentation (Miscellaneous Reports) 275-C
- C 30.66/3:** Key to Meteorological Records Documentation, 6.11, Decadal Census of Weather Stations (by State) 275-C
- C 30.67:** Climatic Guides (Climatography of United States, No. 40-nos.) 273-B
- C 30.68:** Summary of Hourly Observations (Climatography of United States, No. 30-nos.) 279-A
- C 30.71:** Climatological Summary, by City (Climatography of United States, No. 20-nos.) 273-B
- C 30.71/2:** Climatography of U.S. (No. 10-nos.) Climatic Summary by Regions 273-B
- C 39.211:** Merchant Ships Delivered from United States and Foreign Shipyards During Calendar Year 236-C
- C 39.212:** Merchant Fleets of the World, Sea-going Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over (annual) 236-B
- C 39.212/2:** New Ship Deliveries During Calendar Year 236-A
- C 39.218:** Handbook of Merchant Shipping Statistics (annual) 235-A
- Business and Defense Services Admin.**
- C 41.2:** General Publications 215
- C 41.6/9:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 215-G
- C 41.6/10:** Industrial Marketing Guides 215-K
- C 41.11:** Marketing Information Guide (monthly) 215-A
- C 41.12:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 215-E
- C 41.16:** Motion Pictures Abroad 215-J
- C 41.17:** World Motor Vehicle Production and Registration (annual) 215-Q
- C 41.18:** Economic Summary, Printing and Publishing and Allied Industries (monthly) 215-H
- C 41.19:** Confectionery Sales and Distribution (annual) 215-D
- C 41.20:** Simplified Practice Recomm. 249
- C 41.21:** U.S. Gov't Research Rpts. 270
- C 41.21/2:** Technical Rpts. News Letter 270-A
- C 41.22:** General Publications, Office of Technical Services 271
- C 41.25:** Commercial Standards 243
- C 41.27:** Area Development Bulletin 215-B
- C 41.30/3:** Construction Review 219
- C 41.30/4:** Statistical Supplements 219  
Industry Reports:
- C 41.32:** —Pulp, Paper & Board 223
- C 41.33:** —Containers & Packaging 220
- C 41.34:** —Copper (quarterly) 220-A
- C 41.34/2:** —Copper (annual) 220-A

- C 30.71/3:** Climatology of U.S. (No. 60-nos.) Climates of the States 273-B  
**C 30.72:** Mariners Weather Log 275-D  
**C 30.75:** Research Progress and Plans of Weather Bureau, Fiscal Year 279-B
- Civil Aeronautics Board**  
**C 31.201:** Annual Report 178  
**C 31.202:** General Publications 183  
**C 31.205:** Laws 184  
**C 31.206/2:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. (unnumbered) 186  
**C 31.211:** Civil Aeronautics Board Reports 179  
**C 31.220/2:** Economic Regs. (Compilation) 182  
**C 31.249:** Handbook of Airline Statistics, Calendar Year 183-A
- Public Roads Bureau**  
**C 37.1:** Annual Report 264  
**C 37.2:** General Publications 265  
**C 37.5:** Laws 266  
**C 37.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 269  
**C 37.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 265-A  
**C 37.7:** President's Committee for Traffic Safety 267  
**C 37.8:** Public Roads (bimonthly) 268  
**C 37.17:** Highway Statistics 265-B  
**C 37.23:** Hydraulic Design Series (numbered) 265-C
- Federal Maritime Board**  
**C 39.101:** Annual Report 233  
**C 39.106:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 237  
**C 39.106/2:** Index of Current Regulations 237  
**C 39.108:** Reports (Decisions) 233-A
- Maritime Administration**  
**C 39.202:** General Publications 235  
**C 39.205:** Laws 236  
**C 39.206:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 237  
**C 39.206/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 235-B
- C 41.35:** —Chemical and Rubber 216-A  
**C 41.38:** Materials Surveys 638-A  
**C 41.41:** Technical Translations (semimonthly) 270-B  
**C 41.42/3:** U.S. Industrial Outlook (annual) 215-L  
**C 41.88:** Salad Dressing, Mayonnaise, and Related Products (annual) 215-F  
**C 41.89:** Area Trend Series 130-B  
**C 41.90:** Industry Trend Series 130-B  
**C 41.90/2:** Industrial Location Series 130-B  
**C 41.91:** World Survey of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment 215-I  
**C 41.92:** Instrumentation in (various countries) 215-N  
**C 41.93:** Selected U.S. Marketing Terms and Definitions, English-foreign-language 215-M  
**C 41.96:** World Survey of Civil Aviation (by countries) 215-O  
**C 41.97:** Community Development Series (numbered) 215-P
- Foreign Commerce Bureau**  
**C 42.2:** General Publications 231-A  
**C 42.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 231-E  
**C 42.8:** Foreign Commerce Weekly 214  
**C 42.11:** Comprehensive Export Sched. 211  
**C 42.11/2:** Current Export Bulletin 212  
**C 42.13:** World Trade Information Service:  
 —Index to WTIS Reports 231-B  
**C 42.13/1:** —Economic Reports 231-B  
**C 42.13/2:** —Operations Reports 231-B  
**C 42.13/3:** —Statistical Reports 231-B  
**C 42.15:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 231-D  
**C 42.16:** Doing Business With (Various Countries) 231-C
- Business Economics Office**  
**C 43.2:** General Publications 227-A  
**C 43.8:** Survey of Current Business 228  
**C 43.8/2:** —Weekly Supplements 229  
**C 43.8/3:** —Special Supplements 228  
**C 43.8/4:** —Statistical Supplements 228

- C 43.9:** Industry Survey, Manufacturers' Sales, Inventories, New and Unfilled Orders (monthly) 227-B
- C 44.2:** **International Trade Fairs Office**  
General Publications 232-A
- C 44.8:** Fair Facts, Information for American Industry (quarterly) 232-B
- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**
- CC 1.1:** Annual Report 283
- CC 1.2:** General Publications 285
- CC 1.5:** Laws 286
- CC 1.6:** Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 287
- CC 1.6/1:** }  
to } Rules and Regulations, Volumes 1 to 10 287
- CC 1.6/10:** }  
FCC Reports 284
- CC 1.12:** }  
Statistics of Communications Common Carriers (annual) 288
- CR 1.** **CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION**  
Reports and Publications 288-A
- CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**
- CS 1.1:** Annual Report 290
- CS 1.2:** General Publications 295
- CS 1.7:** Laws, Rules, & Regs., General 297
- CS 1.7/2:** Laws, Rules, & Regs., Special 297
- CS 1.26:** Examination Announcements 292
- CS 1.26/3:** Exam. Ann. General Amdts. 292
- CS 1.26/4:** Examination Announcements 292
- CS 1.28:** Examination Announcements 292
- CS 1.31:** Official Register of U.S. 298
- CS 1.39:** Position Classification Standards 291
- CS 1.41:** Federal Personnel Manual 294
- CS 1.41/3:** Federal Personnel Manual Bulletins, Installments & Letters 294
- CS 1.44:** Handbook of Occupational Groups & Series of Classes 296
- Armed Forces Information & Educ. Office**
- D 2.2:** General Publications 313
- D 2.8:** Pocket Guides 314 & 312-A
- D 2.14:** DOD Pamphlets (Irregular) 312-A
- D 3.2:** General Publications relating to Industrial Mobilization and Security 317
- D 3.6:** Regulations, Rules & Instructions relating to Industrial Mobilization and Security 319
- D 3.6/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 319
- D 3.9:** ANC Bulletins and Documents 316
- D 3.12:** Industrial Personnel Security Review Program Annual Report 317-C
- D 4.2:** Research and Development General Publications 320
- Joint Chiefs of Staff**
- D 5.2:** General Publications 315
- D 5.9:** National Resources Conference Conducted by Industrial College of Armed Forces 315-A
- D 5.9/2:** National Security Seminar, Presentation Outlines and Reading Lists 315-A
- D 5.11:** Industrial College of the Armed Forces Catalog 315-B
- D 5.12:** JCS Publications (numbered) 315-C
- Public Information Office**
- D 6.2:** General Publications 362
- Supply and Logistics**
- D 7.2:** General Publications 314-A
- D 7.6:** Regulations, rules, and instructions 314-A
- D 7.6/2:** —Handbooks 314-A
- D 7.6/3:** —Manuals 314-A
- D 7.6/4:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 314-A
- D 7.8:** —Federal Item Identification Guides 314-A
- D 7.9:** —Federal Supply Catalog 314-B
- D 7.13/3:** Production Equipment Directories 314-F
- D 7.14:** Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards 314-G

**D 8.9:** Index Catalog of Armed Forces Medical Library *Supplements* 352  
*NOTE.*—Class changed to FS 2.210: when National Library of Medicine was established in P.H.S. However, those who desire to keep set together may use this class.

**Armed Services Technical Information Agency**

**D 10.2:** General Publications 314-E  
**National Guard Bureau**  
**D 12.1:** Annual Reports 355  
**D 12.2:** General Publications 356  
**D 12.6:** Regulations 358  
**D 12.8:** Pamphlets 358  
**D 12.9:** Official Army National Guard Register 358-A  
**D 12.9/2:** Air National Guard Register 358-A  
**ARMY DEPARTMENT**  
**D 101.2:** General Publications 325  
**D 101.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 327-A  
**D 101.6/4:** Army Procurement Procedure 327-A  
**D 101.6/5:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 325-B  
**D 101.9:** Army Regulations (numbered) 323  
**D 101.10:** Special Regulations 328  
**D 101.11:** Technical Manuals 329  
**D 101.12:** Army Information Digest 322  
**D 101.20:** Field Manuals 324  
**D 101.22:** Pamphlets 327  
**D 101.22:** 27-100's Military Law Review 327-C  
**D 101.22:** Army Reservist (monthly) 323-A  
**D 101.43:** Army Aviation Digest 321-A  
**D 101.47:** Progress, United States Army Reports (annual) 327-B  
**D 101.52/3:** Army Research and Development (monthly) 323-B  
**\*D 101.54:** Army Research Office Reports 323-C  
**D 101.55:** United States Army Service Center for the Armed Forces: Pamphlets (numbered) 330-A

**CS 1.45:** Civil Service Handbooks 290-A  
**CS 1.46:** Examining Circulars 293  
**CS 1.48:** Pamphlets 299  
**CS 1.54:** Personnel Management Series 300-A  
**CS 1.58:** Personnel Methods Series 300-B  
**CS 1.59:** Federal Employee Facts 293-A  
**CS 1.60:** Addresses 290-R  
**CS 1.64:** President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service (annual) 300-C  
**CS 1.65:** Interagency Training Programs, Announcements, (semiannual) 296-A  
**CS 1.66:** Civil Service Journal (quarterly) 290-C  
**CS 1.68:** Civil Service Recruiter (periodically, Sept. to June) 290-D

**PANAMA CANAL COMPANY AND CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT**

**CZ 1.1:** Annual Report 360  
**CZ 1.2:** General Publications 361  
**DEFENSE DEPARTMENT**  
**D 1.1:** Annual Report of Secretary of Defense 310  
**D 1.2:** General Publications 306  
**D 1.6:** Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 309  
**D 1.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 306-A  
**D 1.10:** Armed Forces Institute Texts and Study Guides 305  
**D 1.13:** Armed Services Proc. Regs. 303  
**D 1.13/2:** Revisions 304  
**D 1.15:** Manual for Courts-Martial 349  
**D 1.15/2:** Army Supplement 349  
**D 1.15/3:** Air Force Supplement 349  
**D 1.15/4:** Navy Supplement 349  
**D 1.19:** Annual Report of Court of Military Appeals 311-A  
**D 1.21:** Digest of Decisions of Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals 348  
**D 1.22:** Arctic Bibliography 302-A  
**D 1.31:** Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL) (for use in computer programming) 304-A

- Adjutant General's Office**  
 D 102.2: General Publications 331  
 D 102.9: Official Army Register 332  
 D 102.28: Special Bibliography 332-B
- Engineers Corps**  
 D 103.1: Annual Report 334  
 D 103.2: General Publications 337  
 D 103.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 341  
 D 103.6/2: Orders & Regulations 341  
 D 103.6/3: Manuals EM-Series 338-A  
 D 103.8: Port Series 340  
 D 103.10: Transportation Series 343  
 D 103.15: Technical Reports of Beach Erosion Board 342  
 D 103.18: Lake Series 337-A  
 D 103.22: Engineer Reports 334-A  
 D 103.36: Digest of Decisions of Corps of Engineers Board of Contract Appeals 334-B  
 D 103.203: Lake Survey Office Bulls. 338
- Army Medical Service**  
 D 104.1: Annual Report of Surgeon General, Medical Statistics of Army 349-C  
 D 104.2: General Publications 351-A  
 D 104.9: Army Medical Service Equipment Lists 349-A  
 D 104.11: Med. Dept. in World War II 352-A  
 D 104.13: Medical Science Pubs. 352-C  
 D 104.16: Dependents' Medical Care Program, Annual Report 349-D
- Ordnance Corps**  
 D 105.2: General Publications 359  
 D 105.6/2: Ordnance Corps Manuals 359-B  
 D 105.9: Pamphlets 359-A
- Quartermaster General of Army**  
 D 106.2: General Publications 363  
 D 106.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 364  
 D 105.6/2: Q.M.C. Manuals 364
- D 201.11: Navy Regulations 372  
 D 201.14: Navy Management Review (numbered) 371-A  
 D 201.15: United States Antarctica Program (annual report) 373-A
- Hydrographic Office**  
 D 203.2: General Publications 377  
 D 203.4: Circulars 377-B  
 D 203.22: H.O. Publications 378 (Rev. 1957)
- Industrial Relations Office**  
 D 204.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 378-A  
 D 204.6/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 378-B  
 D 204.7: Safety Review 379
- Judge Advocate General**  
 D 205.2: General Publications 380  
 D 205.7: JAG Journal 381  
 D 205.8: Laws Relating to Navy 382
- Medicine and Surgery Bureau**  
 D 206.2: General Publications 385  
 D 206.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 387  
 D 206.6/3: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 385-B  
 D 206.11: Annual Report of Surgeon General Relative to Statistics of Diseases 388  
 D 206.12: History of Medical Department of Navy, World War II 385-A  
 D 206.15: Statistics of Navy Med. 388-A
- Naval Operations Office**  
 D 207.2: General Publications 399  
 D 207.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 400  
 D 207.10: History of Ships of American Navy 399-A  
 D 207.11: Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 399-B
- Naval Personnel Bureau**  
 D 208.2: General Publications 403  
 D 208.3: All Hands 401  
 D 208.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 406

- D 106.8: QMC Historical Studies 363-A  
 D 106.8/2: QMC Historical Studies Series 2 363-A  
 D 106.12: Statistical Yearbook of Quartermaster Corps 364-A  
 D 106.13: Pamphlets (numbered) 363-B  
**Troop Information & Education Division**  
 D 107.2: General Publications 367  
**Judge Advocate General's Office**  
 D 108.2: General Publications 348  
 D 108.5/2: Military Laws of U.S. 348-A  
 D 108.8: Memorandum Opinions 348-B  
**Military Academy, West Point**  
 D 109.2: General Publications 354  
 D 109.8: Catalog 353  
**Signal Corps**  
 D 111.2: General Publications 365  
 D 111.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 365-A  
**Military History Office**  
 D 114.2: General Publications 344  
 D 114.7: U.S. Army in World War II 345  
 D 114.7/2: —Master Index, Reader's Guide 345  
 D 114.8: World War I, 1917-1919 346  
 D 114.11: Army Lineage Book 343-B  
**Chemical Corps**  
 D 116.2: General Publications 333-A  
**NAVY DEPARTMENT**  
 D 201.2: General Publications 370  
 D 201.5: Laws 371  
 D 201.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 373  
 D 201.6/10: Navy Procurement Directives 373  
 D 201.6/11: Index to Navy Procurement Information 373  
 D 201.6/12: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 370-A
- D 208.6/3: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 403-A  
 D 208.7: Training Bulletin 402  
 D 208.11: Navy Training Courses 404  
 D 208.11/2: Navy Training Text Mat'l 404  
 D 208.12: Navy Register 405  
 D 208.12/2: Naval Reserve Register 405  
 D 208.12/3: Register of retired commissioned and warrant officers regular and reserve, of the Navy and Marine Corps 405  
 D 208.13: Case Instruction Series 402-A  
 D 208.15: Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 401-A  
 D 208.16: Navy Recruiter 403-B  
**Naval Academy**  
 D 208.102: General Publications 391  
 D 208.107: Annual Register 389  
 D 208.108: Admission Regulations 392  
 D 208.109: Catalogue of Information 390-A  
**Naval War College, Newport**  
 D 208.207: Internat'l Law Documents 408-A  
 D 208.207/2: —Indexes 408-A  
**Yards and Docks Bureau**  
 D 209.2: General Publications 418  
 D 209.7: Civil Eng. Corps Bulletin 420  
 D 209.8: Technical Digest 419  
 D 209.10: Technical Publications (numbered) 419-A  
 D 209.13: Navy Civil Engineer (monthly) 419-B  
 D 209.14: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 418-A  
**Naval Research Office**  
 D 210.2: General Publications 407  
 D 210.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 408  
 D 210.11: Naval Research Reviews 407A  
 D 210.12: Naval Research Logistics Quarterly 407-B  
**Ships Bureau**  
 D 211.2: General Publications 412  
 D 211.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 414

Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 412-B

Manual 413

—Changes 413

Bureau of Ships Journal 412-A

**Supplies and Accounts Bureau**

General Publications 415

Regulations, Rules & Inst. 417

Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 415-B

**Naval Observatory**

General Publications 397

American Air Almanac 393

American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac 394

Astronomical Phenomena 396-A

Astronomical Papers 396

Publications 2d series 398

Nautical Almanac 395

**Marine Corps**

General Publications 383

Marine Corps Manual 384

Miscellaneous Manuals 384

Technical Manuals 384

Reserve Marine (monthly) 384-A

Lineal List of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Marine Corps Reserve (annual) 383-A

Regimental and Squadron Histories 384-B

**Naval Weapons Bureau**

General Publications 408-B-1

Naval Aviation News 375

Ordnance Pamphlets (numbered) 410-A

Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 408-B-2

**AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT**

General Publications 424

Regulations, Rules & Inst. 425

**District Court of U.S. for D.C.**

General Publications 430-A

List of Legal Investments for Trust Funds in District of Columbia (semiannual) 430-A

**Public Utilities Commission**

Annual Report 430-A-2

**FINE ARTS COMMISSION**

General Publications 432

**FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY**

Annual Report 431-A-7

General Publications 431-C-8

Laws 431-A-8

Regulations of Adm. 431-C-9

Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 431-C-4

Dictionaries, Glossaries, etc. 431-C-16

List of FAA Publications 431-A-1

Flight Information Manl. 431-C-17

Alaska Flt. Inf. Manl. 431-C-10

Intl. Flt. Inf. Manl. 431-C-18

Airman's Guide 431-C-5

International Notams (weekly) 431-A-9

FAA Air Traffic Activity 431-C-1

Activities at Air Traffic Control Facilities, fiscal year 431-C-1

Aircraft Specifications 431-C-2

Engine & Propeller Spec. 431-C-2

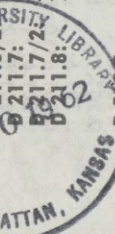
Annual Report of Oper. under Fed. Airport Act 431-C-3

Statistical Handbook of Aviation 431-C-14

Statistical Study of U.S. Civil Aircraft 431-C-19

Manuals 431-C-13

U.S. Active Civil Aircraft by State & County 431-A-2



- D 301.6/4: Air Force Procurement Instructions 425  
 D 301.7: Air Force Manuals 421  
 D 301.7/4: Civil Air Patrol Manuals 421  
 D 301.7/5: AACCS Manuals 421  
 D 301.7/6: MATS Manuals 421  
 D 301.8: Air Reservist 422  
 D 301.26: Air University Quarterly Review 422-A  
 D 301.27: Air Weather Service Manuals 421  
 D 301.35: Air Force Pamphlets 421-A  
 D 301.38/4: The Navigator (quarterly) 424-C  
 D 301.44: Aerospace Safety (monthly) 423-A  
 D 301.45: Air Research and Development Command, Publications 422-B  
 D 301.54: Information Services Fact Sheets 424-D  
 D 301.56: MATS Flyer (monthly) 424-B  
 D 301.60: Airman (monthly) 422-D  
 D 301.65: Air Force Civil Engineer (quarterly) 421-B
- Judge Advocate General of Air Force**  
 D 302.2: General Publications 428  
 D 302.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 427-A
- Administrative Services**  
 D 303.2: General Publications 427  
 D 303.7: Air Force Register 426
- Air Force Medical Service**  
 D 304.1: Annual Reports 428-A  
 D 304.2: General Publications 428-B
- Inspector General of Air Force**  
 D 306.8: Aerospace Accident & Maintenance Review (monthly) 428-C
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
 DC 1.2: General Publications 430  
**Education Board**  
 DC 18.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 430-A-1
- FAA 1.39:** General Aviation Aircraft Use (approx. biennial) 431-A-6  
**FAA 1.40:** Aircraft Instrument Approaches, Fiscal Year (statistical report) 431-A-10
- Research and Development Bureau**  
**FAA 2.1:** Program and Progress Report 431-B-1  
**FAA 2.2:** General Publications 431-B-2
- Air Traffic Management Bureau**  
**FAA 3.8:** ATM Manuals 431-D-1  
**FAA 3.9:** Air Traffic Control Procedures 431-D-2  
**FAA 3.10:** Location Identifiers 431-D-3  
**FAA 3.11:** Enroute IFR Air Traffic Survey (annual) 431-D-4  
**FAA 3.11/2:** IFR Altitude Usage Peak Day 431-D-4
- Facilities and Materiel Bureau**  
**FAA 4.2:** General Publications 431-C-21  
**FAA 4.8:** National Airport Plan 431-C-7  
**FAA 4.9/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 431-C-20  
**FAA 4.10:** Standard Spec. for Construction of Airports 431-C-15  
**FAA 4.11:** Air Commerce Traffic Pattern 431-C-12  
**FAA 4.12:** Economic Planning Series 431-C-23
- Flight Standards Bureau**  
**FAA 5.2:** General Publications 431-F-4  
**FAA 5.8:** Technical Manuals 431-F-1  
**FAA 5.8/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 431-F-3  
**FAA 5.9:** United States Stand. Flight Inspection Manual 431-F-2  
**FAA 5.11:** Quality Control Digests 431-C-11  
**FAA 5.12:** Summary of Supplemental Type Certificates and Approved Replacement Parts 431-A-5
- National Capital Airports Bureau**  
**FAA 6.2:** General Publications 431-G-1

- Aviation Medicine Bureau**  
**FAA 7.8:** List of Aviation Medical Examiners (semiannual) 431-E-1  
**FAA 7.9:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 431-E-2
- FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION**  
**FCA 1.1:** Annual Report 430-J-1  
**FCA 1.2:** General Publications 430-J-2  
**FCA 1.3:** Bulletins 430-J-3  
**FCA 1.4:** Circulars (numbered) 430-J-4  
**FCA 1.4/2:** — (letter-numbers) 430-J-4
- FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD**  
**FHL 1.1:** Annual Report 595  
**FHL 1.2:** General Publications 596  
**FHL 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 597
- FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE**  
**FM 1.1:** Annual Report 433  
**FM 1.2:** General Publications 434
- FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION**  
**FP 1.1:** Annual Report 435  
**FP 1.2:** General Publications 436  
**FP 1.5:** Laws 437  
**FP 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Instructions (General) 439  
**FP 1.7:** Regulations, Rules & Instructions (Miscellaneous) 439  
**FP 1.10:** Rates (F.P.C.R. Series) 438-A  
**FP 1.18:** National Electric Rate Book by States (annual) 437-A-1 to 437-A-50  
**FP 1.20:** Opinions and Decisions 438  
**FP 1.21:** Statistical Series 440
- FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM BOARD OF GOVERNORS**  
**FR 1.2:** General Publications 442  
**FR 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Instructions 443
- FS 2.22/11-2:** —Public Health Service Support of Cardiovascular Research, Training, and Community Programs 507-E  
**FS 2.22/12:** —Highlights of Progress in Research on Neurologic Disorders (annual) 507-F  
**FS 2.22/13:** —Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 506-A  
**FS 2.22/14:** —Highlights of Progress in Research on Cancer (annual) 507-G  
**FS 2.22/15:** —NIH Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 507-H  
**FS 2.22/16:** —Highlights of Progress in Mental Health Research (annual) 507-J  
**FS 2.22/17:** —Highlights of Research Progress in Allergy and Infectious Diseases (annual) 507-K  
**FS 2.22/18:** —NCI Monographs (numbered) 507-L  
**FS 2.22/19:** —Russian Scientific Translation Program Publications 507-Q  
**FS 2.22/20:** —Highlights of Research Progress in General Medical Sciences (annual) 507-M  
**FS 2.22/21:** —Highlights of Research Progress in Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (annual) 507-P  
**FS 2.22/22:** —Members of Advisory Councils, Study Sections, and Committees (annual) 507-N  
**FS 2.22/23:** —Highlights of Progress in Research on Oral Diseases (annual) 507-O  
**FS 2.22/25:** —Research Highlights in Aging 507-R  
**FS 2.22/26:** —Activities of the National Institutes of Health in Field of Gerontology (annual) 507-S  
**FS 2.24:** Bibliographies (unnumbered) 481-A  
**FS 2.31:** Journal of National Cancer Institute 488  
**FS 2.42/3:** Reported Tuberculosis Data (annual) 500-D  
**FS 2.50:** Health Information Series 486  
**FS 2.53/2:** Mental Health Statistics 491-A  
**FS 2.54/2:** Freedmen's Hospital Pubs. 484  
**FS 2.54/3:** Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing Bulletins 484

- FS 2.56:** Studies on Household Sewage Disposal System 500
- FS 2.56/2:** Public Sewage Treatment Plant Construction (annual) 498-A
- FS 2.56/3:** Sewage Treatment Works Contract Awards 498-A
- FS 2.59:** Patients in Mental Insts. 494
- FS 2.60:** CDC Activities 504
- FS 2.60/2:** Communicable Disease Center Publications 504
- FS 2.60/7:** CDC Hdbks., Manuals, Guides 505-A
- FS 2.60/9:** Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 508-A
- FS 2.61:** Cancer Morbidity Series 481-B
- FS 2.62:** Monographs 500-A
- FS 2.64:** Water Pollution Pubs. 502-A
- FS 2.64/2:** Water Supply and Pollution Control, Research Inventory (annual) 502-A
- FS 2.64/3:** National Conference on Water Pollution, Publications 502-A
- FS 2.64/4:** National Conference on Water Pollution, Addresses, Papers, etc. 502-A
- FS 2.69:** Index of Hospitals & Sanatoria with Tuberculosis Beds 486-A
- FS 2.71:** Industrial Waste Guides 487-A
- FS 2.71/2:** Inventory, Municipal and Industrial Waste Facilities 487-B
- FS 2.72/2:** Tuberculosis Chart Series 500-C
- FS 2.76:** Sources of Morbidity Data 499-A
- FS 2.77:** Directory of Local Health Units (annual) 483-C
- FS 2.77/2:** Directory of State & Territorial Health Authorities 483-B
- FS 2.80:** Organization & Staffing for Full-Time Local Health Service (annual) 493-A
- FS 2.82:** Salaries of State Public Health Workers 499-B
- FS 2.83:** Proceedings of Annual Conferences of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, etc. 494-A
- FS 2.84:** Municipal Water Facilities, Communities of 25,000 Population and over (annual) 492-C

**HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

- FS 1.1:** Annual Report 444
- FS 1.2:** General Publications 445
- FS 1.6/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 445-A
- FS 1.6/5:** Handbook on Programs of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (annual) 445-A
- FS 1.6/6:** Grants-In-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs Administered by Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare (annual) 445-A
- FS 1.10:** Training Manuals 447
- FS 1.13:** Aging 444-A
- FS 1.18:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 444-B
- FS 1.19:** Health, Education, and Welfare Trends (annual) 445-B
- FS 1.20:** Health, Education, and Welfare Trends (monthly) 445-D
- Public Health Service**
- FS 2.2:** General Publications 485
- FS 2.3:** Bulletins 495
- FS 2.5:** Laws (administered by PHS) 495-A
- FS 2.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 499
- FS 2.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 496-A
- FS 2.7:** Reports (monthly) 497
- FS 2.11/4:** VD Fact Sheet 500-B
- FS 2.13:** Engineering Abstracts 496
- FS 2.21:** Bibliography Series 481-A
- FS 2.22:** National Institutes of Health:
- General Publications 507
  - Reference Guides (numbered) 507-I
  - Heart Health News 507-B
  - NIH Annual Lectures 507-C
  - Research Grants & Fellowships Awarded by PHS (annual) 507-D
- FS 2.22/8:** —Research & Training Grants & Awards of PHS 507-D
- FS 2.22/11:** —Highlights of Heart Progress (annual) 507-E

- FS 2.84/2:** National Water Quality Network (annual) 493-B  
**FS 2.84/3:** Municipal Water Facilities (serving places having population of 100 or more) 492-C  
**FS 2.85:** U.S. National Health Survey Reports (numbered) 500-E  
**FS 2.86:** Indians on Federal Reservations in U.S. [by areas] 486-B  
**FS 2.88:** Dictionaries, Glossaries, etc. 483-D  
**FS 2.89:** Medical Internships in Public Health Service (annual) 496-B  
**FS 2.91:** Announcements (of examinations for appointment of officers in Public Health Service) 292  
**FS 2.93:** Digest of State Air Pollution Laws (annual) 483-E
- National Office of Vital Statistics**  
**FS 2.102:** General Publications 508  
**FS 2.106:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 509  
**FS 2.112:** Vital Statistics of U.S. 510  
**FS 2.112/a:** Vital Statistics of U.S. (separates by sections) 508-C  
**FS 2.116:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report 508-B  
**FS 2.121:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 508-G
- National Library of Medicine**  
**FS 2.202:** General Publications 508-D  
**FS 2.208/2:** Index Medicus 508-E  
**FS 2.209:** Bibliographies 508-F  
**FS 2.209/2:** Bibliography of Medical Reviews 508-F  
**FS 2.210:** Supplementary Series of Index-Catalog 352  
**FS 2.211:** Film Reference Guide for Medicine and Allied Sciences (annual) 508-H  
**FS 2.212:** Medical Subject Headings 508-I
- Social Security Administration**  
**FS 3.2:** General Publications 516
- 
- FS 3.306:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 527  
**FS 3.306/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 526-B
- Education Office**  
**FS 5.7:** School Life 467  
**FS 5.23:** Biennial Survey of Education 457  
**FS 5.25:** Education Directory 460  
**FS 5.37:** Higher Education (periodical) 462  
 Miscellaneous publications:  
**FS 5.210:** —General OE 10,000-10,999 460-A-10  
**FS 5.211:** —Publications about OE and HEW, OE 11,000-11,999 460-A-11  
**FS 5.212:** —Research, OE 12,000-12,999 460-A-12  
**FS 5.213:** —Adult Education, OE 13,000-13,999 460-A-13  
**FS 5.214:** —International Education, OE 14,000-14,999 460-A-14  
**FS 5.215:** —Library Services, OE 15,000-15,999 460-A-15  
 Elementary and Secondary Education publications:  
**FS 5.220:** —Misc. General statistics, OE 20,000-20,999 460-A-20  
**FS 5.221:** —Buildings, equipment, OE 21,000-21,999 460-A-21  
**FS 5.222:** —Finances, receipts, expenditures, OE 22,000-22,999 460-A-22  
**FS 5.223:** —Administration, faculties, salaries, OE 23,000-23,999 460-A-23  
**FS 5.224:** —Enrollment, retention, graduates, OE 24,000-24,999 460-A-24  
**FS 5.225:** —Guidance, testing, counseling, OE 25,000-25,999 460-A-25  
**FS 5.226:** —Careers, OE 26,000-26,999 460-A-26  
**FS 5.227:** —Foreign languages, OE 27,000-27,999 460-A-27  
**FS 5.228:** —Health, physical education, recreation, OE 28,000-28,999 460-A-28  
**FS 5.229:** —Mathematics, science, OE 29,000-29,999 460-A-29

- FS 3.3:** Social Security Bulletin 523  
**FS 3.3/3:** Statistical Supplements (annual) 523  
**FS 3.4:** Information Service Circulars 517  
**FS 3.5:** Laws 518  
**FS 3.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 520  
**FS 3.6/2:** Regulations #4 Amendments 520  
**FS 3.9:** Research & Statistics Bureau of Reports 522  
**FS 3.13/2:** Public Assistance Information Series 519  
**FS 3.25:** Facts Sheets on Social Security Law 527-A  
**FS 3.25/2:** —On Amendments to Social Security Law 527-A  
**FS 3.33:** International Technical Cooperation Series 517-A  
**FS 3.35:** OASI Series 518-A  
**FS 3.40:** Handbook of Old-Age & Survivors Insurance Statistics (annual) 516-A  
**FS 3.41:** Report of Advisory Council on Social Security Financing 520-A  
**FS 3.44:** Social Security Rulings on Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (quarterly) 523-A  
**Children's Bureau**  
**FS 3.202:** General Publications 452  
**FS 3.207/2:** Children (bimonthly) 449  
**FS 3.209:** Publications (numbered) 453  
**FS 3.210:** Folders 451  
**FS 3.213:** Current Publications, List 450  
**FS 3.214:** Statistical Series 454  
**FS 3.220:** Research Relating to Children (semiannual bulletin) 453-A  
**FS 3.220/2:** Research relating to Special Groups of Children 453-A  
**FS 3.222:** Juvenile Delinquency, Facts, Facets (numbered; irregular) 452-A  
**Federal Credit Unions Bureau**  
**FS 3.301:** Report of Operations 525  
**FS 3.302:** General Publications 526  
**FS 3.305:** Laws 526-A
- 
- FS 5.230:** —Language, arts, reading, writing, speaking, OE 30,000-30,999 460-A-30  
**FS 5.231:** —Social studies, OE 31,000-31,999 460-A-31  
**FS 5.232:** —Curriculums, subjects, activities (elementary only), OE 32,000-32,999 460-A-32  
**FS 5.233:** —Curriculums, subjects, activities (secondary & elementary-secondary), OE 33,000-33,999 460-A-33  
**FS 5.234:** —Audio-visual, OE 34,000-34,999 460-A-34  
**FS 5.235:** —Special education, exceptional children, OE 35,000-35,999 460-A-35  
**FS 5.236:** —Rural schools, rural education OE 36,000-36,999 460-A-36  
**Higher Education publications:**  
**FS 5.250:** —Miscellaneous, general statistics, OE 50,000-50,999 460-A-50  
**FS 5.251:** —Buildings, equipment, OE 51,000-51,999 460-A-51  
**FS 5.252:** —Finance, receipts, expenditures, OE 52,000-52,999 460-A-52  
**FS 5.253:** —Administration, faculties, salaries, OE 53,000-53,999 460-A-53  
**FS 5.254:** —Admission, enrollment, retention, degrees, graduates, OE 54,000-54,999 460-A-54  
**FS 5.255:** —Student financial assistance OE 55,000-55,999 460-A-55  
**FS 5.256:** —Courses of study, subjects, OE 56,000-56,999 460-A-56  
**FS 5.257:** —Junior colleges, community colleges, post high school courses, OE 57,000-57,999 460-A-57  
**FS 5.258:** —Teacher education, OE 58,000-58,999 460-A-58  
**Vocational Education publications:**  
**FS 5.280:** —Miscellaneous, OE 80,000-80,999 460-A-80  
**FS 5.281:** —Agricultural education, OE 81,000-81,999 460-A-81  
**FS 5.282:** —Distributive education, OE 82,000-82,999 460-A-82

- FS 5.283:** —Home economics education, OE 83,000—83,999  
 460-A-83  
**FS 5.284:** —Trade and industrial education OE 84,000—  
 84,999 460-A-84  
**FS 5.285:** —Practical nurse education, OE 85,000—85,999  
 460-A-85  
**FS 5.286:** —"Office" education 460-A-86  
 St. Elizabeths Hospital  
**FS 11.2:** General Publications 512  
**Food and Drug Administration**  
**FS 13.102:** General Publications 475  
**FS 13.103/2:** Food and Drug Technical Bulletins (numbered)  
 475-D  
**FS 13.105:** Laws Administered by Food and Drug Admin.  
 475-B  
**FS 13.106:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 478  
**FS 13.106/2:** F.D.C. Regs. (by pt. nos.) 480  
**FS 13.108:** Notices of Judgment, Drugs and Devices 477  
**FS 13.109:** Notices of Judgment, Foods 477  
**FS 13.110:** Service & Regulatory Announcements Caustic  
 Poison 479  
**FS 13.111:** Miscellaneous Publications 475-A  
**FS 13.112:** Notices of Judgment Under Caustic Poison Act  
 476  
**FS 13.113:** Notices of Judgment, Cosmetics 477  
**FS 13.116:** Notices of Judgment, Judicial Review Sum-  
 maries 477  
**FS 13.117:** Leaflets (numbered) 475-C  
**Vocational Rehabilitation Office**  
**FS 13.202:** General Publications 529  
**FS 13.204:** Information Service Circulars 529-A  
**FS 13.206:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 530  
**FS 13.207:** Rehabil. Service Series 531  
**FS 13.216:** Rehabilitation Record (bimonthly) 530-A
- GS 1.6/5:** Federal Procurement Regulations, FPR, Circulars  
 558-A  
**GS 1.15:** Inventory Report on Real Property Owned by  
 United States Throughout the World (annual)  
 559-A  
**GS 1.15/2:** Inventory Report on Real Property Leased to  
 United States (annual) 559-A  
**GS 1.15/3:** Inventory Report on Legislative Jurisdiction over  
 Federal Areas 559-A  
**Federal Supply Service**  
**GS 2.2:** General Publications 564  
**GS 2.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 565-A  
**GS 2.6/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 564-A  
**GS 2.6/4:** Scientific Inventory Management Series 564-A  
**GS 2.8:** Federal Specifications 563  
**GS 2.8/2:** Federal Specifications, Index & Monthly Supple-  
 ments 565  
**GS 2.8/3:** Federal Standards 563  
**GS 2.8/7:** Federal Test Method Standards 563  
**GS 2.10/3:** Stores Stock Catalog 565-B  
**GS 2.10/4:** Standard Forms Catalog 565-B  
**National Archives and Records Service**  
**GS 4.2:** General Publications 569  
**GS 4.3:** Bulletins 567-A  
**GS 4.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 570  
**GS 4.6/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 569-B  
**GS 4.11:** Facsimiles 568  
**GS 4.13:** Territorial Papers of U.S. 571  
**GS 4.14:** National Historical Publications Commission,  
 National Historical Publications Commission,  
 Publications 569-A  
**Federal Register Office**  
**GS 4.102:** General Publications 574  
**GS 4.107:** Federal Register (daily) 573  
**GS 4.108:** Code of Federal Regulations & Supplements 572  
**GS 4.108/2:** —Title 3, Supplements 572

- FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**  
 Annual Report 533  
 General Publications [Economic Reports] 535  
 Rules of Practice 538  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 537  
 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 535-A  
 FTC Decisions 534  
 Statutes & Decisions (court) 539  
 —Supplements 539  
 Quarterly Financial Report, U. S. Mfg. Corporations 536-A
- FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD**  
 Annual Reports 542  
 General Publications 542  
 Laws (administered by Board) 542
- GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**  
 Annual Reports 543  
 General Publications 545  
 Decisions of Compt. Gen. 544  
 Index-Digest of Published Decisions of Compt. Gen. 546
- GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**  
 General Publications 548
- Public Documents Division**  
 General Publications 551  
 Numerical Lists and Schedule of Volumes 553  
 Monthly Catalog 557  
 Price Lists 554  
 Selected U. S. Gov't Pubs. 556  
 List of Publications (Miscellaneous) 552  
 Checklists 554
- GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**  
 Annual Report 558  
 General Publications 559  
 Laws 560
- GS 4.109:** U. S. Gov't Organization Manual 577  
**GS 4.110:** Slip Laws (Public) 575  
**GS 4.111:** Statutes at Large 576  
**GS 4.113:** Public Papers of Presidents of United States (annual) 574-A
- Public Buildings Service**  
 General Publications 579  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 580
- Transportation and Public Utilities Service**  
 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 580-A
- HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**  
**HH 1.1:** Annual Report 581  
**HH 1.2:** General Publications 582  
**HH 1.5:** Laws 583  
**HH 1.5/2:** Detailed Summary of Housing Amendments (annual) 583  
**HH 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 584  
**HH 1.8:** Housing Research Papers 582-A  
**HH 1.18:** Construction Aids 581-A  
**HH 1.22:** Renewal R-Series 584-B  
**HH 1.24:** Housing in the Economy 582-C  
**HH 1.25:** Annual Report, Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program 581-B
- Federal Housing Administration**  
**HH 2.2:** General Publications 589  
**HH 2.5:** Laws 592  
**HH 2.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 594  
**HH 2.6/2:** Administrative Rules & Regulations under Sections of Nat'l Housing Act 594  
**HH 2.6/6:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 589-A  
**HH 2.12:** Technical Circulars 593-A  
**HH 2.17:** Minimum Property Requirements 593  
**HH 2.17/3:** Minimum Property Requirements (Miscellaneous) 593  
**HH 2.22:** Statement of Financial Condition (annual) 593-B
- FT 1.1:**  
**FT 1.2:**  
**FT 1.7:**  
**FT 1.8:**  
**FT 1.8/2:**  
**FT 1.11:**  
**FT 1.13:**  
**FT 1.13/2:**  
**FT 1.18:**
- GA 1.1:**  
**GA 1.2:**  
**GA 1.5:**  
**GA 1.5/3:**
- GP 1.2:**
- GP 3.2:**  
**GP 3.7/2:**  
**GP 3.8:**  
**GP 3.9:**  
**GP 3.17:**  
**GP 3.22:**  
**GP 3.23:**
- GS 1.1:**  
**GS 1.2:**  
**GS 1.5:**

- Public Housing Administration**  
 General Publications 599  
**Community Facilities Administration**  
 Reports and Publications 586  
**Federal National Mortgage Association**  
 General Publications 594-A  
**Urban Renewal Administration**  
 General Publications 584-C  
 Bulletins 584-A  
 Technical Guides 584-D
- INTERIOR DEPARTMENT**  
 Annual Report 600  
 General Publications 603  
 Decisions of Department (bound) 602  
 Conservation Bulletins 601  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 604  
 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 603-B  
 Indian Arts and Crafts Board Publications 603-A  
 Sea, Water Conversion, Solar Research Station  
 (series) 604-A
- Geological Survey**  
 General Publications 621  
 Bulletins 620  
 Water-Supply Papers 625  
 List of Publications (annual) 623  
 List of Publications (monthly) 622  
 Topographic Instructions 624-A  
 Professional Papers 624  
 Geophysical Abstracts 621-A
- Indian Affairs Bureau**  
 General Publications 627  
 Laws Relating to Indian Affairs 628  
 Navajo Yearbook (annual) 628-A
- Source Book Series 657  
 Interpretative Series, History 652  
 Historical Handbook Series 649  
 Archeological Research Series 646-A  
 Natural History Handbooks 654-A  
 Areas Administered by NPS (annual) 646-B
- Geographic Names Board**  
 General Publications 618  
 Decisions 617  
 Gazetteers 617
- Territories Office**  
 General Publications 666  
 Hawaii:  
 —Annual Report of Governor 669  
 Virgin Islands:  
 —Annual Report of Governor 671  
 —General Publications 672  
 Guam:  
 —Annual Report of Governor 672-A  
 Trust Territory of Pacific Islands:  
 —Annual Report of High Commissioner 670-A  
 American Samoa:  
 —Annual Report of Governor 668-A
- Bonneville Power Administration**  
 General Publications 606  
 Laws 606-A
- Solicitor of Department of Interior**  
 Laws 665
- Fish and Wildlife Service**  
 General Publications 612  
 Circulars 609  
 Commercial Fisheries Review (monthly) 609-A  
 Wildlife Review (quarterly) 616-A  
 Regulatory Announcements 613  
 Research Reports 614
- I 29.50:  
 I 29.52:  
 I 29.58:  
 I 29.59:  
 I 29.62:  
 I 29.66:  
 I 33.2:  
 I 33.5:  
 I 33.8:  
 I 35.2:  
 I 35.11/1:  
 I 35.13/1:  
 I 35.13/2:  
 I 35.15/1:  
 I 35.16/1:  
 I 35.17/1:  
 I 44.2:  
 I 44.5:  
 I 48.6:  
 I 49.2:  
 I 49.4:  
 I 49.10:  
 I 49.17:  
 I 49.24:  
 I 49.26:

- Reclamation Bureau**  
 Statistical Appendix to Report of Commissioner (annual) 663-A  
 General Publications 660  
 Reclamation Era (quarterly) 663  
 Hydraulic & Excavation Tables 660-A  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 664  
 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 660-B  
 Laws 661  
 Settlement Opportunities on Reclamation Projects 664-A
- Mines Bureau**  
 General Publications 637  
 Bulletins 636  
 List of Publications 638  
 New Publications (monthly) 642  
 Lists of Publications (misc.) 638  
 Miners' Circulars 640  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 644  
 Report of Investigations 637-A  
 Information Circulars 637-A  
 Motion Picture Films (List) 641  
 Minerals Yearbook 639  
 Question & Answer Handbooks (numbered) 643  
 Question & Answer Handbooks (unnumbered) 643  
 Materials Survey 638-A
- National Park Service**  
 General Publications 648  
 Information Pubs. on National Parks 651  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 656  
 Information Pubs. on National Monuments & Military Parks 650  
 Tree Preservation Bulls. 656-A  
 Nat'l Recreational Areas 654  
 Popular Study Series 655  
 Laws 653
- Fishery Bulletins 611**  
 North American Fauna 612-A  
 Statistical Digests 615  
 Progressive Fish-Culturist 612-B  
 Conservation in Action 610  
 Test Kitchen Series 616  
 Refuge Leaflets 612-C  
 Fisheries Marketing Bulletins, Special 611-A  
 Mourning Dove Newsletter (annual) 612-D
- Land Management Bureau**  
 General Publications 631  
 Laws (administered by Bur.) 632-A  
 Manual of Inst. for Survey 633  
 Manuals & Handbooks (Misc.) 633  
 Ephemeris of Sun, Polaris, and Selected Stars (annual) 630  
 Information Bulletins 632  
 Standard Field Tables 634  
 Our Public Lands 633-A  
 Proceedings Annual Meeting National Advisory Board Council 633-B
- Minerals Mobilization Office**  
 Reports and Publications 634-A
- U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY**  
 Annual Report 672-B  
 General Publications 672-B  
 Regulations, Rules & Inst. 672-B  
 Problems of Communism 672-C  
 Addresses 672-B
- INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**  
 Annual Report 673  
 General Publications 674  
 I.C.C. Reports 677  
 Rules of Practice 679
- 149.27:** Fishery Bulletins 611  
**149.30:** North American Fauna 612-A  
**149.32:** Statistical Digests 615  
**149.35:** Progressive Fish-Culturist 612-B  
**149.36:** Conservation in Action 610  
**149.39:** Test Kitchen Series 616  
**149.44:** Refuge Leaflets 612-C  
**149.49:** Fisheries Marketing Bulletins, Special 611-A  
**149.50:** Mourning Dove Newsletter (annual) 612-D
- 153.2:** General Publications 631  
**153.5:** Laws (administered by Bur.) 632-A  
**153.7:** Manual of Inst. for Survey 633  
**153.7/2:** Manuals & Handbooks (Misc.) 633  
**153.8:** Ephemeris of Sun, Polaris, and Selected Stars (annual) 630  
**153.9:** Information Bulletins 632  
**153.10:** Standard Field Tables 634  
**153.12:** Our Public Lands 633-A  
**153.16:** Proceedings Annual Meeting National Advisory Board Council 633-B
- 160.** Minerals Mobilization Office  
 Reports and Publications 634-A
- IA 1.1:** Annual Report 672-B  
**IA 1.2:** General Publications 672-B  
**IA 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 672-B  
**IA 1.8:** Problems of Communism 672-C  
**IA 1.13:** Addresses 672-B
- IC 1.1:** Annual Report 673  
**IC 1.2:** General Publications 674  
**IC 1.6:** I.C.C. Reports 677  
**IC 1.11:** Rules of Practice 679

IC1.12:	Regulations, Rules & Inst. (Service) 678	J1.2:	<b>JUSTICE DEPARTMENT</b>
IC1.12/2:	Regulations, Rules & Inst. (Miscellaneous) 678	J1.5:	General Publications 717
IC1.23/6:	Carload Waybill Statistics, Statement MB-5 (annual) 673-A	J1.5/2:	Official Opinions of Attorney General 718
IC1.23/14:	Carload Waybill Statistics, Statement SS-6 (annual) 673-A	J1.7:	Register 719
IC1.25:	Transport Statistics in United States (annual) 699	J1.8:	Regs., Rules & Instructions 717-A
IC1 acci.2:	General Publications Relating to Accidents 682	<b>Federal Bureau of Investigation</b>	
IC1 acci.3:	Accident Bulletins 681	J1.14/2:	General Publications 721
IC1 acco.2:	General Publications Relating to Accounts 682-A	J1.14/7:	Uniform Crime Reports 722
IC1 acco.7:	Rail Carload Cost Scales by Territories for the Year 682-C	J1.26:	Reports of Attorney General on Competition in Synthetic Rubber Industry (annual) 719-A
IC1 acco.9:	Distribution of Rail Revenue Contribution by Commodity Groups (annual) 682-B	J1.27:	Reports of Attorney General on Interstate Oil Compact Agreement (annual) 719-B
IC1 act.5:	Interstate Commerce Act 675	J1.28:	Adjudications of Attorney General of United States 716-A
IC1 act.5/2:	I.C. Acts, Annotated 676	J1.29:	Annual Report of Office of Administrative Procedure (annual) 716-B
IC1 hou.9:	Statistical Analysis of Carriers' Monthly Hours of Service Reports 685	<b>Immigration &amp; Naturalization Service</b>	
IC1 loc.1:	Locomotive Inspection:	J21.1:	Annual Report 723-A
IC1 loc.5:	—Annual Rpt. of Director 686	J21.2:	General Publications 725
IC1 loc.6:	—Locomotive Inspection Laws (Steam Locomotives) 687	J21.5:	Laws & Regulations 726
IC1 loc.6:	—Interpretations of Laws (Locomotive) 687	J21.5/2:	U.S. Immigration Laws, General Information 726
IC1 loc.8:	—Locomotive Inspection Laws (other than Steam) 687	J21.6:	Regs., Rules & Inst. 727
IC1 mot.6:	Motor Carriers:	J21.9:	Fed. Textbook on Citizenship 724
IC1 mot.8:	—Regulations, Rules & Inst. 689	J21.11:	Administrative Decisions Under I & N Laws 723
IC1 mot.12:	—Reports, Motor Carrier Cases 688	<b>Alien Property Office</b>	
IC1 mot.13:	—Revenues, Expenses, Other Income etc., Passengers (Quarterly) 690	J22.1:	Annual Report 720
IC1 mot.13:	—Revenues, Expenses, Other Income etc., Property (Quarterly) 691	J22.2:	General Publications 720-A
IC1 mot.22:	—Freight Commodity Statistics Class 1 Motor Carriers (annual) 687-A	<b>JUDICIARY</b>	
IC1 pip.6:	Pipe lines:	<b>Court of Claims</b>	
	—Uniform System of Accounts 692-A	Ju 3.2:	General Publications 731
		Ju 3.9:	Court of Claims Reports 730
		Ju 3.10:	Rules of Court of Claims 732
		Ju 3.10/3:	Regulations, Rules & Inst. 731-B

- IC1 saf.1:** Ann. Rpt. of Dir. of Safety 693  
**IC1 saf.5:** Safety Appliance Acts 693-A  
**IC1 saf.5/2:** Laws administered by Safety and Service Bureau 693-A  
**IC1 saf.10:** Tabulation of Statistics Pertaining to Signals, etc. 694  
**IC1 ste.2:** General Publications Relating to Railroads 696  
**IC1 ste.19:** Operating Revenues & Expenses of Class 1 Railroads (monthly) 709  
**IC1 ste.20:** Operating Rev. & Expenses, Selected Items for Large Railroads (monthly) 697  
**IC1 ste.22:** Operating Statistics of Large Railroads (monthly) 698  
**IC1 ste.24:** Rev. Traffic Statistics 711  
**IC1 ste.25:** Wage Statistics (monthly) 714  
**IC1 ste.26:** Freight Commodity Statistics, (quarterly) 705  
**IC1 ste.29:** Freight Commodity Statistics, Class 1 Railroads, annual 704  
**IC1 ste.30:** Fuel & Power Statistics of Class 1 Railroads, monthly 707  
**IC1 ste.31:** Summary of Accidents Reported (monthly) 701  
**IC1 ste.34:** Selected Income & Balance-Sheet Items, Class 1 Railroads (monthly) 712  
**IC1 ste.35:** Freight Train Performance, Class 1 Railroads (monthly) 706  
**IC1 ste.36:** Motive Power & Car Equip., Class 1 Railroads (monthly) 708  
**IC1 ste.37:** Passenger Train Performance, Class 1 Railroads, monthly 710  
**IC1 ste.38:** Yard Service Performance, Class 1 Railroads (monthly) 715  
**IC1 ste.44:** Uniform System of Accounts for Railroad Companies 702  
**IC1 val.9:** Valuation Reports 680  
**IC1 wat.14:** Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Inland & Coastal Waterways 715-C
- Supreme Court**
- Ju 6.2:** General Publications 738  
**Ju 6.8:** United States Reports 741  
**Ju 6.8/b:** Supreme Court Decisions 740-A  
**Ju 6.9:** Rules and Orders 739  
**Ju 6.9/2:** General Orders in Bankruptcy 739  
**Ju 6.9/3:** Rules of Civil Procedure for District Courts 739  
**Ju 6.11:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 740
- Court of Customs and Patent Appeals**
- Ju 7.2:** General Publications 734  
**Ju 7.5:** Customs & Patent Cases Adjudged 733  
**Ju 7.8:** Rules 735
- Customs Court**
- Ju 9.5:** Reports 736  
**Ju 10.1:** Annual Report 728  
**Ju 10.2:** General Publications 729  
**Ju 10.10:** Report of Proceedings of Regular Annual Meeting of Judicial Conference of U.S. (annual) 729  
**Ju 10.10/2:** Report of Proceedings of Special Session of Judicial Conference of U.S. 729
- Tax Court**
- Ju 11.7:** Reports 742  
**Ju 11.8:** Rules of Practice 743
- LABOR DEPARTMENT**
- L 1.1:** Annual Report 744  
**L 1.2:** General Publications 745  
**L 1.3/3:** Secretary's Bulletins 747-A  
**L 1.7:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 747  
**L 1.7/2:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 745-A  
**L 1.34:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications issued by Labor Department 744-A

- Labor Statistics Bureau**  
 General Publications 769  
 Bulletins 768  
 L 2.2: Monthly Labor Review 770  
 L 2.3: Employment & Earnings (monthly) 768-B  
 L 2.6: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments by Industry 768-B  
 L 2.41/2: Current Wage Developments (numbered) 768-D  
 L 2.41/5: Regulations, Rules, & Inst. 771  
 L 2.44: Wholesale Price Index, 1951-53 771-B  
 L 2.46: Occupational Outlook Quar. 770-A  
 L 2.70/4: **Employment Security Bureau**  
 General Publications 755  
 L 7.2: Job Descriptions (Industries) 757  
 L 7.16: Employment Security Review 754  
 L 7.18: Labor Market & Employment Security 758  
 L 7.20: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 761  
 L 7.25 Job Guide for Young Workers (biennial) 756-B  
 L 7.25/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 756-B  
 L 7.25/3: Laws 759  
 L 7.35: Benefit Series, Unemployment Compensation In-  
 L 7.37: terop. Serv. 752  
 Interviewing Guides for Specific Disabilities  
 756-A  
 L 7.54: BES-Series 752-B  
 L 7.61: **Women's Bureau**  
 General Publications 782  
 L 13.2: Bulletins 781  
 L 13.3: Leaflets 783  
 L 13.11: Pamphlets (numbered) 783-A  
 L 13.19: **Labor Standards Bureau.**  
 General Publications 765  
 L 16.2: Bulletins 763  
 L 16.3: Regulations, Rules, Inst. 766-D  
 L 16.6: List of Publications 765-A  
 L 16.17: Controlling Chemical Hazards Series 764  
 L 16.25:
- Employees Compensation Appeals Board**  
 General Publications 749-B  
 L 28.2: Decisions 749-B  
 L 28.9: **International Labor Affairs Office**  
 International Labor Studies 762-B  
 L 29.8: Directories of Labor Organizations 762-A  
 L 29.9: Directory of International Trade Union Organi-  
 zations 762-A  
 L 29.9/2: **Federal Safety Council**  
 Reports and Publications 762-E  
 L 30. **Labor-Management Reports Bureau**  
 Annual Reports 762-D-3  
 L 31.1: General Publications 762-D-1  
 L 31.2: Technical Assistance Aids (numbered) 762-D-2  
 L 31.8: **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**  
 Annual Report 785  
 LC 1.1: General Publications 786  
 LC 1.2: Addresses 784  
 LC 1.14: Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions 788  
 LC 1.17: **General Reference and Bibliography Division**  
 General Publications 806-C  
 LC 2.2: Manuals 806-B  
 LC 2.8: World List of Future International Meetings:  
 —Pt. 1, Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medi-  
 cine 806-D  
 LC 2.9: —Pt. 2, Social, Cultural, Commercial, Hu-  
 manistic 806-E  
 LC 2.9/2: **Copyright Office**  
 General Publications 803  
 LC 3.2: Bulletins 790  
 LC 3.3: Catalog of Copyright Entries (3d Series):  
 —Part 1, Books & Pamphlets 791  
 LC 3.6/5: —Part 2, Periodicals, Including Renewals Reg-  
 istration 793

- L 16.31: Performance, Story of the Handicapped 766  
 L 16.34: Safety Standards (bimonthly) 766-A  
 L 16.43: Reports and Publications of President's Committee on Migratory Labor 766-B  
 L 16.43/2: Migratory Labor Notes 766-B  
 L 16.44/2: President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Publications 766-C  
 L 16.45: Leaflets (numbered) 765-B  
     **Solicitor of Department of Labor**  
 L 21.2: General Publications 772  
 L 21.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 772-A  
 L 21.6/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 772-B  
     **Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Divisions**  
 L 22.2: General Publications 777  
 L 22.5: Laws 778-B  
 L 22.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 779  
 L 22.9: Regulations Under Title 29, Chap. 5 (part nos.) 780  
 L 22.10: Interpretative Bulletins 778  
 L 22.10/2: Explanatory Bulletins 778  
 L 22.11: Rulings & Interpretations 778  
 L 22.14: Child-Labor Bulletins 776  
 L 22.29: Industry Pamphlets (numbered) 777-A  
     **Apprenticeship and Training Bureau**  
 L 23.2: General Publications 748  
 L 23.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 749  
 L 23.16: Trade and Industry Publications (numbered) 748-A  
     **Veterans' Reemployment Rights Bureau**  
 L 25.2: General Publications 773  
 L 25.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 774  
     **Employees' Compensation Bureau**  
 L 26.2: General Publications 750  
 L 26.5: Laws 750-A  
 L 26.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 750-B  
     **Part 3, 4, Dramas & Works Prepared for Oral Delivery 794**  
     **Part 5, Music 795**  
     **Part 6, Maps and Atlases 797**  
     **Part 7-11A, Works of Art, Reproduction of Works of Arts, etc. 798**  
     **Part 11B, Commercial Prints & Labels 799**  
     **Part 12, 13, Motion Pictures 800**  
     **Cumulative Series 803-A**  
     **Manuscript Division**  
 LC 3.8: Presidents' Papers Index Series 811-B  
     **Map Division**  
 LC 4.7: General Publications 811-A  
     **Descriptive Cataloging Division**  
 LC 9.2: General Publications 804  
 LC 9.7: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 805  
     **Music Division**  
 LC 12.2: General Publications 813  
 LC 12.7: Folk Music 812  
 LC 12.8: Addresses 812-A  
     **Legislative Reference Service**  
 LC 14.6: Digest of Public General Bills with Index 807  
     **Union Catalog Division**  
 LC 18.2: General Publications 823-A  
     **Division for the Blind**  
 LC 19.2: General Publications 806  
     **Rare Book Division**  
 LC 23.2: General Publications 818  
     **Hispanic Foundation**  
 LC 24.7: Bibliographical Series 806-F

- LC 25.8:** **Prints and Photographs Division**  
Catalog of National Exhibition of Prints (annual)  
813-A
- LC 26.2:** **Subject Cataloging Division**  
General Publications 820
- LC 26.7:** Subject Headings Used in Dictionary Catalogs of  
L.C. 823
- LC 26.9:** Classification 819
- LC 26.9/2:** Library of Congress Classification, Additions and  
Changes 821
- LC 29.2:** **Reference Department**  
General Publications 818-B
- LC 29.9:** Addresses 818-B-2
- LC 30.2:** **Processing Department**  
(Includes Card Division)
- LC 30.2:** General Publications 815
- LC 30.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 817-A
- LC 30.9:** Monthly Checklist of State Publications 816
- LC 30.10:** Monthly Index of Russian Accessions 817
- LC 30.10:** Special Supplement 817
- LC 30.12:** East European Accessions Index 814-A
- LC 31.2:** **European Affairs Division**  
General Publications 806-A
- LC 33.2:** **Science and Technology Division**  
General Publications 818-A
- LC 34.2:** **Stack and Reader Division**  
General Publications 818-C
- LR 1.1:** **NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD**  
Annual Report 824
- LR 1.2:** General Publications 827
- LR 1.5:** Laws 828
- LR 1.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 829
- LR 1.8:** Decisions & Orders 826
- NS 1.19:** Graduate Fellowship Program for Fiscal Year,  
Fellowship Awards 834-O
- NS 1.20:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 834-P
- NS 1.21:** Annual Report on Weather Modification 834-R
- NS 1.22:** Surveys of Science Resources Series 834-T
- NS 1.23:** Current Projects on Economic and Social Impli-  
cations of Scientific Research and Development  
(annual) 834-V
- NS 2.2:** **Science Information Service Office**  
General Publications 834-U
- NS 2.8:** Nonconventional Technical Information Systems  
in Current Use 834-M
- NS 2.9:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 834-S
- NS 2.10:** Current research and development in scientific  
documentation 834-K
- P 1.1:** **POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**  
Annual Report 835
- P 1.2:** General Publications 837
- P 1.10/4:** Directory of Post Offices 839
- P 1.10/5:** Directory of International Mail 839
- P 1.11/3:** Postal Laws 838 (revised)
- P 1.12/3:** Postal Manual Chap. 1 & 2 838-A
- P 1.36:** Information Service IS (series) (numbered)  
837-B
- P 4.2:** **Finance Bureau**  
General Publications 845-A
- P 4.6:** Cost Ascertainment Reports 844
- P 4.10:** Description of U.S. Postage Stamps 840
- P 4.12:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 845-B
- P 4.13:** Receipts & Classes of P.O. 841
- P 10.2:** **Transportation Bureau**  
General Publications 845
- P 24.8:** **Post Office Operations Bureau**  
First Class Post Offices with Named Stations &  
Branches 842

- Digest and Index 826  
 —Annual Supplements 826  
 Court Decisions Relating to N.L.R.B. 825
- NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**  
 NA 1.1: Annual Report 830
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**  
 NAS 1.1: Semi-Annual Reports 830-A  
 NAS 1.2: General Publications 830-C  
 NAS 1.8: Dictionaries, Glossaries, etc. 830-B  
 NAS 1.12: Reports (Technical, Numbered) 830-D  
 NAS 1.17: NASA-Industry Program Plans Conferences 830-E
- NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD**  
 NMB 1.1: Annual Report 832  
 NMB 1.2: General Publications 834  
 NMB 1.7: Emergency Boards Reports 833
- NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**  
 NS 1.1: Annual Report 834-B  
 NS 1.2: General Publications 834-C  
 NS 1.3/2: Scientific Manpower Bulletin (irregular) 834-Q  
 NS 1.10: Fed. Grants & Contracts for Unclassified Research in Life Sciences (annual) 834-E  
 NS 1.10/2: Fed. Grants & Contracts for Unclassified Research in Physical Sciences 834-E  
 NS 1.11: Reviews of Data on Research and Development 834-G  
 NS 1.12: Institutes for Science and Mathematics Teachers, Announcements (annual) 834-F  
 NS 1.13: Bibliographies & Lists of Publications 834-H  
 NS 1.14: Scientific Manpower (annual) 834-I  
 NS 1.14/2: American Science Manpower 834-I  
 NS 1.16: Scientific Information Activities of Fed. Agencies 834-J  
 NS 1.17: Science Information Notes (bimonthly) 834-L  
 NS 1.18: Federal Funds for Science (annual) 834-N
- PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**  
 Pr 35.2: General Publications 850  
 Pr 35.8: Special Commissions and Committees as appointed 851-J  
 Pr 35.9: Economic Report of President 848
- EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
 PrEx 1.2: General Publications 850  
     **Budget Bureau**  
 PrEx 2.2: General Publications 854  
 PrEx 2.8: Budget of United States Government 853  
 PrEx 2.8/2: Federal Budget in Brief (annual) 855-A  
 PrEx 2.8/3: Federal Budget, Midyear Review (annual) 855-A  
 PrEx 2.8/4: Budget of U.S. Government, District of Columbia 853  
 PrEx 2.10: Federal Statistical Directory 853-A
- Civil and Defense Mobilization Office**  
 PrEx 4.1: Annual Report 857-D  
 PrEx 4.2: General Publications 857-D-2  
 PrEx 4.3/2: Civil Defense Technical Bulletins 857-D-7  
 PrEx 4.5: Laws (relating to CDM) 857-D-3  
 PrEx 4.12: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 857-D-8  
 PrEx 4.12/3: Handbooks: H (series) 857-D-10  
 PrEx 4.12/4: Technical Manuals, TM (series) 857-D-9  
 PrEx 4.12/5: Instructors Guides IG (series) 857-D-12  
 PrEx 4.12/6: Pocket Manuals PM (series) 857-D-14  
 PrEx 4.13: Leaflets L (series) 857-D-5  
 PrEx 4.14: Miscellaneous Publications MP (series) 857-D-11
- RENEGOTIATION BOARD**  
 RnB 1.1: Annual Report 308  
 RnB 1.2: General Publications 308  
 RnB 1.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 308  
 RnB 1.6/2: Renegotiation Regulations Under Ren. Act of 1951 308  
 RnB 1.6/3: Ren. Staff Bulletin 308

**RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

RR 1.1:  
RR 1.2:  
RR 1.5:  
RR 1.6:

Annual Report 858  
General Publications 859  
Laws 860  
Regulations, Rules & Inst. 861

**STATE DEPARTMENT**

SI 1.1:  
SI 1.1/2:  
SI 1.1/3:  
SI 1.2:  
SI 1.3:  
SI 1.7:  
SI 1.8:  
SI 1.26:  
SI 1.30:  
SI 1.30/3:  
SI 1.37:  
SI 1.38:  
SI 1.40:  
SI 1.43:

Foreign Relations of U.S. 872  
Foreign Relations (by Countries) 872  
Foreign Relations (Conferences) 872  
General Publications 876  
Dept. of State Bulletin 864  
Foreign Service List 873  
Diplomatic List 865  
Inter-American Series 877  
Pubs. of Dept. of State 886  
—Miscellaneous Lists 886  
Commercial Policy Series 862  
Far Eastern Series 870  
Regulations, Rules & Inst. 888  
Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations 888-A

SI 1.65:  
SI 1.67:  
SI 1.69:

Economic Cooperation Series 868  
International Information & Cultural Series 878  
Dept. & Foreign Serv. Series 863  
—Biographic Register 887  
Foreign Consular Offices in U.S. 871

SI 1.70:

International Organization & Conference Series 882-B

SI 1.71:  
SI 1.71/2:

Gen'l Foreign Policy Series 875  
American Foreign Policy, Current Documents (annual) 875

SI 1.74:  
SI 1.82:  
SI 1.82/2:  
SI 1.86:

European & British Commonwealth Series 869  
Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-45:  
—English Language Edition 866  
—German Language Edition 867  
Near & Middle Eastern Ser. 883

SBA 1.13/3: U.S. Gov't Purchasing & Specifications Directory 901-D  
SBA 1.14/2: Small Marketers Aids Annuals 901-J  
SBA 1.15: Starting and Managing Series 901-L  
SBA 1.16: List of Small Companies for Research and Development Work 901-M

SBA 1.18: Small Business Administration Publications (Lists) 901-N

SBA 1.19: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 901-P  
SBA 1.20: Small Business Research Series (numbered) 901-Q

SBA 1.20/2: Suggested Research Topics (Irregular) 901-Q

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

SE 1.1: Annual Report 903  
SE 1.2: General Publications 904  
SE 1.5: Laws 906  
SE 1.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 907  
SE 1.9: Official Summary of Security Transactions & Holdings Reported to S.E.C. 906-A  
SE 1.11: S. & E.C. Decisions 908  
SE 1.19: Judicial Decisions 905  
SE 1.20: Statistical Bulletin 908-A  
SE 1.24: Accounting Series Releases 902

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

SI 1.1: Annual Report 909  
SI 1.1/a: Report of Secretary & Final Report of Executive Committee of Board of Regents 909  
SI 1.2: General Publications 910  
SI 1.12: Annals of Astrophysical Obs. 909-A  
SI 1.12/2: Smithsonian Contributions to Astrophysics 909-B  
SI 1.17/2: Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 909-C

**American Ethnology Bureau**

SI 2.3: Bulletins 913  
SI 2.5: Lists of Publications 914

- S 1.98:** Foreign Policy Briefs 871-A  
**S 1.116:** African Series (numbered) 862-A  
**S 3:** Arbitrations & Mixed Commissions to Settle International Disputes 889  
**S 5.2:** General Publications Relating to International Congresses, Conf. & Committees 892  
**S 5.48:** Nat'l Commission for UNESCO 894  
**S 5.48/9:** —Addresses 894  
**S 5.49:** List of International Conferences and Meetings 893  
**S 6.:** International Exhibitions & Expositions 896  
**S 9.2:** General Publications Relating to Treaties 897  
**S 9.10:** TIAS Series 899  
**S 9.11/2:** U.S. Treaty Developments, Transmittal Sheets 900  
**S 9.12:** U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements 899-A  
**S 9.14:** Treaties in Force, List of 900-A  
**S 16.7:** Translations 901  
**International Cooperation Administration**  
**S 17.2:** General Publications 1056  
**S 17.5:** Laws (administered by ICA) 1056-B  
**S 17.6:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 1057  
**S 17.8:** Economic Forces in U.S. . . . 1056-C  
**S 17.24:** ICA Fact Sheets 1056-A  
**S 17.35:** Mutual Security Program, Summary Presentation (annual) 1056-D  
**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**SBA 1.1:** Semiannual Rpts. of Admin. 901-A  
**SBA 1.2:** General Publications 901-B  
**SBA 1.3:** Small Business Bulletins (numbered) 901-K  
**SBA 1.4/2:** Products List Circular (monthly) 901-G  
**SBA 1.6:** Regulations, Rules, Inst. 901-O  
**SBA 1.10/2:** Management Aids for Small Manufacturers Annuals 901-E  
**SBA 1.12:** Small Bus. Management Series 901-C  
**National Museum**  
**SI 3.1:** Annual Report 918  
**SI 3.2:** General Publications 921  
**SI 3.3:** Bulletins 919  
**SI 3.6:** Proceedings 922  
**SI 3.8:** Contributions from National Herbarium 920  
**SI 3.9:** Bibliographies and Lists of Publications 918-A  
**American Historical Association**  
**SI 4.1:** Annual Report 915  
**National Collection of Fine Arts**  
**SI 6.2:** General Publications 916  
**National Gallery of Art**  
**SI 8.2:** General Publications 917  
**TREASURY DEPARTMENT**  
**T 1.1:** Annual Report on State of Finances 923  
**T 1.2:** General Publications 925  
**T 1.3:** Treasury Bulletin 926-A  
**T 1.4/2:** Department Circulars 924  
**T 1.10:** Regulations, Rules & Inst. 926  
**T 1.11:** Treasury Decisions Under Customs & Other Laws (Except Internal Revenue) 927  
**Comptroller of Currency**  
**T 12.1:** Annual Report 946  
**T 12.2:** General Publications 947  
**T 12.5:** Abstract of Reports of Conditions of National Banks 945  
**T 12.6:** National Banking Laws and Related Statutes 947-A  
**Customs Bureau**  
**T 17.2:** General Publications 950  
**T 17.5:** Regulations & Instructions 952  
**T 17.6:** Digest of Customs & Related Laws & of Decisions Thereunder 949

- T 17.9: Customs Regulations of U.S. 948  
 — Revised Pages 948—A  
 — Pt. 2, Measurement of Vessels 948  
 T 17.10: Merchant Marine Statistics 951  
 T 17.11/2: Merchant Vessels of U.S. 950
- Engraving & Printing Bureau**  
 T 18.2: General Publications 953
- Internal Revenue Service**  
 T 22.1: Annual Report 955  
 T 22.2: General Publications 956  
 T 22.4/2: I.R. Circulars 955—A  
 T 22.9: Int. Rev. Code & Supps. 959  
 T 22.17: Internal Revenue Regulations (numbered) 961  
 T 22.17/2: Alcohol Tax Unit Regs. 954  
 T 22.17/3: Code of Regulations, Title 26, Part Nos. 961  
 T 22.17/4: Code of Regulations, Title 27, Part Nos. 954  
 T 22.19: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 961  
 T 22.19/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 956—A  
 T 22.19/3:1—5/ Looseleaf Regulations System 961  
 T 22.20/2: Circulars 955—A  
 T 22.22: Int. Rev. (Income Tax) Bulls. 958  
 T 22.23: Int. Rev. Bulletin 957  
 T 22.25: Int. Rev. Cumulative Bulls. 960  
 T 22.32: Laws, Miscellaneous, Administered by IRS 961—A  
 T 22.35/2: Statistics of Income 964  
 T 22.35/3: Statistics of Income (prelim.) 964  
 T 22.43: Statistics Relating to Alcohol and Tobacco Industries 964—A  
 T 22.44: Your Federal Income Tax 964—B
- Mint Bureau**  
 T 28.1: Annual Report 965  
 T 28.2: General Publications 966
- Savings Bonds Division**  
 T 66.2: General Publications 971  
 T 66.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 972  
 T 66.22: U.S. Treasury Savings Stamp News (Irregular) 972—A
- TARIFF COMMISSION**  
 TC 1.1: Annual Report 977  
 TC 1.2: General Publications 978  
 TC 1.7: List of Publications 979  
 TC 1.8: Rules of Practice & Proc. 982  
 TC 1.10/2: Special and Administrative Provisions of Tariff Act 980  
 \*TC 1.14/3: Operation of Trade Agreements Program (annual) 980—A  
 TC 1.16: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 982  
 TC 1.16/2: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 978—A  
 TC 1.25/2: Facts for Industry Series 6-2 & 6-10 977—A
- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**  
 VA 1.1: Annual Report 983  
 VA 1.2: General Publications 985  
 VA 1.6: Regulations, Rules & Inst. 989  
 VA 1.8/3: Decisions of Administrator 984  
 VA 1.10: Handbooks, Manuals, Guides (unnumbered) 987  
 VA 1.18: Manuals 987  
 VA 1.19: Pamphlets 988  
 VA 1.20: Index to V.A. Publications 986  
 VA 1.22: Information Bulletins 986—A  
 VA 1.23/2: Medical Bulletin 987—A  
 VA 1.34: VA Fact Sheets 989—B  
 VA 1.38: Training Guides 989—A  
 VA 1.40: Quarterly Progress Report of Veterans Administration—Armed Forces Study on Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis 988—A  
 VA 1.41: Transactions of the Research Conference on Cooperative Studies in Psychiatry and Research Approaches to Mental Illness 989—C

**Secret Service**

- T 34.2:** General Publications 974
- Coast Guard**
- T 47.2:** General Publications 934
- T 47.3:** Coast Guard Bulletins (nos.) 932
- T 47.8:** Regulations, Rules & Instructions (Miscellaneous) 943
- T 47.8/3:** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 934-A
- T 47.9:** Coast Guard Regulations (Service) 943
- T 47.10:** Register 942
- T 47.10/2:** Register of C.G. Reserve 942
- T 47.31:** Proceedings of Merchant Marine Council 941
- T 47.32/2:** Aircraft Emergency Procedures Over Water 930-A
- T 47.44:** Laws 935
- T 47.49:** Motorboat Safety 940-A
- T 47.50:** Directives, Pubs. and Reports Index (semi-annual) 932-A
- T 47.51:** Equipment Lists 933-A
- T 47.52:** List of Lights and Other Marine Aids:  
—Vol. 1, 2 Atlantic and Gulf Coasts 936  
—Vol. 3 Pacific Coast 940  
—Vol. 4 Great Lakes 937  
—Vol. 5 Mississippi River System 939
- Narcotics Bureau**
- T 56.2:** General Publications 967
- T 56.6:** Regulations 968
- T 56.8:** Traffic in Opium & Other Dangerous Drugs 969
- Accounts Bureau**
- T 63.113:** Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures & Balances of Gov't for Fiscal Year 928
- Treasurer of the United States**
- T 63.308:** Circulation Statement of U.S. Money (monthly) 970

**CONGRESS**

- X** Congressional Record:  
—(bound) 993  
—(daily) 994
- X/a** House Journal 1030
- XJH** Senate Journal 1047
- XJS**
- House of Representatives**
- Y 1.2:** General Publications 998
- Senate**
- Y 1.3:** General Publications 998
- ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION**
- Y 3.Ad9/7:** Reports & Publications 1049-B
- ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**
- Y 3.Ad9/8:** Reports and Publications 1049-D
- AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION**
- Y 3.Am3:** Publications 1050
- ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**
- Y 3.A47:1** Annual Report to Congress 1053
- Y 3.A47:2** General Publications 1051
- Y 3.A47:3** Safety & Fire Protection Technical Bulls (numbered) 1052-A
- Y 3.A47:5** Laws (relating to work of AEC) 1051-D
- Y 3.A47:5--2:** Legislative Histories of Atomic Energy Acts 1051-D
- Y 3.A47:6-2** Rules and Regulations 1052
- Y 3.A47:6-3** Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 1051-F
- Y 3.A47:16** Nuclear Science Abstracts 1051-A
- Y 3.A47:16-4** Nuclear Data Tables 1051-A
- Y 3.A47:16-5** Nuclear Science Abstracts Indexes (quarterly) 1051-A
- Y 3.A47:22** Research Reports 1051-C
- Y 3.A47:36** Power Reactor Technology (quarterly) 1051-E

- Y 3.A47:37 Reactor Fuel Processing (quarterly) 1051-E  
 Y 3.A47:38 Reactor Core Materials (quarterly) 1051-E  
 Y 3.A47:42 Trilinear Chart of Nuclides 1051  
 Y 3.A47:43 Living with Radiation 1051-G  
 Y 3.A47:45 Nuclear Safety (quarterly) 1051-H  
  
**DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND**  
 Reports and Publications 1053-B  
 Y 3.D49:  
  
**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON**  
 Y 3.E47/3:1 Semi-annual Report 1061  
 Y 3.E47/3:2 General Publications 1060  
 Y 3.E47/3:5/ Laws 1060  
  
**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**  
 Y 3.F31/8:1 Annual Report 1062  
 Y 3.F31/8:2 General Publications 1063  
  
**FEDERAL COUNCIL ON AGING**  
 Reports & Publications 1061-A  
 Y 3.F31/15:  
  
**FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL**  
 Reports and Publications 1063-E  
 Y 3.F31/17:  
  
**FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION**  
 Y 3.F76/3:1 Semiannual Reports 1063-C  
 Y 3.F76/3:2 General Publications 1063-C  
 Y 3.F76/3:5 Laws 1063-C  
  
**OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE PERMANENT COMMITTEE**  
 Y 3.H73:  
 Reports and Publications 1063-D  
  
**INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION**  
 Y 3.In2/6:2 General Publications 1067  
  
**INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN & YOUTH**  
 Y 3.In8/6:2 General Publications 1067-B  
  
**INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**  
 Y 3.In8/8:2 General Publications 607  
 Y 3.In8/8:7 Notes on Hydrologic Activities Bulletins 607-A
- Y 3.Se4:17 Special Monographs 1078  
 Y 3.Se:20 Selective Service Newspaper 1077-A  
 Y 3.Se4:22 Selective Service College Qualification Test, Bulletin of Information (annual) 1077-B  
  
**SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD**  
 Y 3.Su 1:1 Annual Report 1079-A  
  
**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**  
 Y 3.T25:1 Annual Report 1080  
 Y 3.T25:2 General Publications 1082  
 Y 3.T25:17 Technical Reports 1083  
 Y 3.T25:19 Chemical Engineering Reports 1081  
  
**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH**  
 Y 3.W58/3: Reports and Publications 1085  
  
**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING**  
 Y 3.W58/4: Reports and Publications 1086  
  
**CONGRESS**
- NOTES.—Where only the name of the committee is given, the series represented are hearings of the particular committee.  
 Y 4.Ae8: Comm. on Aeronautical and Space Sciences (Senate) 1032-A  
 Y 4.Ag8/1: Comm. on Agriculture (House) 1010  
 Y 4.Ag8/2: Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry (Senate) 1032  
 Y 4.Ap6/1: Comm. on Appropriations (House) 1011  
 Y 4.Ap6/2: Comm. on Appropriations (Senate) 1033  
 Y 4.A75/2: Comm. on Armed Services (House) 1012  
 Y 4.A75/2a: —Papers (numbered) 1012  
 Y 4.A75/3: Comm. on Armed Services (Senate) 1034  
 Y 4.A77/2: Joint Comm. on Atomic Energy 999  
 Y 4.B22/1: Comm. on Banking & Currency (House) 1013  
 Y 4.B22/3: Comm. on Banking & Currency (Senate) 1035  
 Y 4.D36: Joint Comm. on Defense Production 999-A  
 Y 4.D63/1: Comm. on District of Columbia (House) 1014

- Y 3.ln8/8:8 Sedimentation Bulletins 607-A  
 Y 3.ln8/8:9 Joint Hydrology-Sedimentation Bulletins 607-A  
 Y 3.ln8/8:10 Study Methods Used in Measurement & Analysis  
 of Sediment Loads in Streams, Reports 607-A  
**INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION FOR  
 NATIONAL DEFENSE**  
 Y 3.ln8/13: Reports & Publications 1067-F  
**INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE  
 FEDERAL URBAN AREA ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**  
 Y 3.ln8/17: Reports and Publications 1067-H  
**LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION**  
 Y 3.L63: Reports and Publications 1067-G  
**MISSOURI BASIN INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE**  
 Y 3.M69: Reports & Publications 607  
**OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION**  
 Y 3.0u8: Reports and Publications 1070-D  
**FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION**  
 Y 3.R67: Reports and Publications 1073-A  
**RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM COMMITTEE**  
 Y 3.R88/2:2 General Publications 1074-B-1  
 Y 3.R88/2:8 Rural Resource Leaflets 1074-B  
 Y 3.R88/2:10 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides 1074-B-1  
**SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**  
 Y 3.Sa2: Reports & Publications 1074-G  
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**  
 Y 3.Se4:1 Report of Director 1076  
 Y 3.Se4:2 General Publications 1075  
 Y 3.Se4.7 Selective Service Regulations (manual packets)  
 1077  
 Y 3.Se4:13-2 Transmittal Memo. for Local Board Memo. 1079
- Y 4.D63/2: Comm. on District of Columbia (Senate)  
 1036  
 Y 4.Ec7: Economic Joint Comm. 1000  
 Y 4.Ec7:Ec7 Economic Indicators 997  
 Y 4.Ed8/1: Comm. on Education & Labor (House)  
 1015  
 Y 4.F49: Comm. on Finance (Senate) 1038  
 Y 4.F76/1: Comm. on Foreign Affairs (House) 1017  
 Y 4.F76/2: Comm. on Foreign Relations (Senate)  
 1039  
 Y 4.G74/6: Committee on Government Operations  
 (Senate) 1037  
 Y 4.G74/7: Committee on Government Operations  
 (House) 1016  
 Y 4.H81/3: Comm. on House Administration (House)  
 1018  
 Y 4.ln8/3: Comm. on Interstate & Foreign Commerce  
 (Senate) 1041  
 Y 4.ln8/4: Comm. on Interstate & Foreign Commerce  
 (House) 1019  
 Y 4.ln8/11: Joint Comm. on Internal Revenue Tax-  
 ation 1002  
 Y 4.ln8/13: Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs  
 (Senate) 1040  
 Y 4.ln8/14: Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs  
 (House) 1023  
 Y 4.J89/1: Comm. on Judiciary (House) 1020  
 Y 4.J89/1:D63/24/ District of Columbia Code & Supps. 990  
 Y 4.J89/1:Un3/3/ United States Code and Supplements 991  
 Y 4.J89/2: Comm. on Judiciary (Senate) 1042  
 Y 4.L 11/2: Comm. on Labor & Public Welfare (Sen-  
 ate) 1043  
 Y 4.L61/2: Joint Committee on the Library 1003  
 Y 4.M53: Comm. on Merchant Marine & Fisheries  
 (House) 1021  
 Y 4.N22/4: Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian  
 Admin. 1021-A

Y 4.P84/10:	Comm. on Post Office & Civil Service (House) 1022	Y 4.Sci 2:	Comm. on Science and Astronautics (House) 1025-A
Y 4.P84/11:	Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (Senate) 1044	Y 4.Sm 1:	Small Business Select Comm. (House) 1031
Y 4.P93/1:	Joint Committee on Printing 1004	Y 4.Sm 1/2:	Small Business Select Comm. (Senate) 1049
Y 4.P93/1:1	Congressional Directory 992	Y 4.Un 1/2:	Committee on Un-American Activities (House) 1026
Y 4.P93/1:7	Government Paper Specification Standards 1004-B	Y 4.V64/3:	Comm. on Veterans' Affairs (House) 1027
Y 4.P96/10:	Comm. on Public Works (Senate) 1045	Y 4.W36:	Comm. on Ways & Means (House) 1028
Y 4.P96/11:	Comm. on Public Works (House) 1024	Y 4.	Select and Special Committees (as appointed) 1009
Y 4.R 13/3:	Joint Comm. on Railroad Retirement 1004-A	Y 7.1:	Memorial Addresses 1005
Y 4.R86/1:	Comm. on Rules (House) 1025		
Y 4.R86/2:	Comm. on Rules & Administration (Senate) 1046		

*NOTE*—The following series (with the exception of Laws and Journals) are not classified but instead are designated by Congress, session and individual number (for example, House Document 23 of the 82d Congress, 1st Session would be 82-1:H.doc.23, Senate Document 3 would be 82-1:S.doc.3, House Bill 69 would be 82-1:H.R.69, Senate Bill 52 would be 82-1:S.52, Senate Report 15, would be 82-1:S.rp.15 and House Report 26 would be 82-1:H.rp.26) forming classes in themselves. The bound volumes of documents and reports may comprise more than one individual number, and are designated as being volumes of reports and documents of the particular Congress and session.

**BILLS**

Public Bills and Resolutions (House and Senate) 1006

**DOCUMENTS****Bound Volumes (House and Senate) :**

- American Legion, Proceedings of National Convention 995-I
- Appropriations, Budget Estimates, etc. (financial statements) 995-E
- Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of U.S.A., Annual Reports 995-F
- Daughters of American Revolution, Annual Report of National Society 995-B
- Disabled American Veterans, Proceedings of National Convention (annual) 995-J
- House Manual (Rules and Manual of House of Representatives) 1029
- Military Order of the Purple Heart, Proceedings of Annual Convention 995-H
- Miscellaneous Documents (bound) 995-G
- Secretary of Senate, Report 995-M
- Senate Manual 1048
- United Spanish War Veterans, Proceedings of National Encampment 995-K
- Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S., Proceedings of National Encampment 995-L

**Unbound** (House and Senate documents) 996

**JOURNALS**

House Journal 1030 Classified as XJH: (Cong.-Session)  
Senate Journal 1047 Classified as XJS: (Cong.-Session)

**LAWS**

Public Laws 575 Classified as GS 4.110: (Cong. & Nos.)

**REPORTS**

**Bound Volumes**—Reports on **Public Bills** 1007-A  
—Reports on **Private Bills** 1007-B  
—Reports on **Public Bills** 1008-A  
—Reports on **Private Bills** 1008-B

**Unbound**

EXHIBIT 6e

SAMPLE ITEM CARD

Item No. 237-A

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, Commerce Dept.

Statistical Analysis of World's Merchant C 39.224:  
Fleet (biennial)

Depository Library No. \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT 6f

DAILY DEPOSITORY SHIPPING LIST

Library, Division of Public Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Shipping List No. 2678

February 23, 1962

Claims for nonreceipt of publications on this list under item numbers previously selected by a library must be postmarked within ten days of the date of receiving it. (Cumulative Instructions to Depository Libraries, 1955 Edition, page 9.)

Item Nos.		Class
2	Agriculture Decisions, V. 20, No. 12, Dec. 1961 *on sub.	A 1.58/a:20/12
25-B	ARS 44-8, Rev. Feb. 1962, Participants in the National Turkey Improvement Plan	A 77.15:44-8/5
42-B	FAE Report No. 4, The World Food Budget, 1962 & 1966 *35c.	A 93.28:4
66	News for Farmer Cooperatives, V. 28, No. 12, March 1962 *20c.	A 89.8:28/12
127	Business Service Checklist, V. 17, No. 8, Feb. 23, 1962 *5c.	C 1.24:17/8
138	Monthly Supp., Catalog of U. S. Census Publications, Jan. 1962 *on sub.	C 3.163/2:962/1
144	Report FT 410, Pt. 2, Nov. 1961 *60c.	C 3.164:410, pt. 2/961-11
215-H	Printing & Publishing Industry Report, V. 3, No. 9, Feb. 1962 *on sub.	C 41.18:3/9
243	Commercial Standard CS241-61, Aluminum Tension Window Screens *1c.	C 41.25:241-61
246-C	Journal of Research, Sec. C, Engineering & Instrumentation V. 66C, No. 1, Jan. - March 1962 *75c.	C 13.22/sec. C:66C/1

- 250 NBS Technical News Bull., V. 46, No. 2, Feb. 1962 \*15c. C 13.13:46/2  
 270 U. S. Government Research Reports, V. 37, No. 4, Feb. 20, 1962 \*\$1.00 C 41.21:37/4  
 294 FPM System, Issuance 62-5, Feb. 15, 1962 \*on sub. CS 1.41/3:62-5  
 308 Renegotiation Rulings No. 113 to 116, incl. index \*on sub. RnB 1.6/5:113-116  
 312-B For Commanders, This Changing World, V. 1, No. 15, Feb. 15, 1962 D 2.15:1/15  
 324 FM Nos. 10-46, 17-36, 21-50, 21-60 D 101.20:  
 327-A Army Procurement Procedure, Ch. 34, Jan. 31, 1962 \*\$1.00 D 101.6/4:957/ch. 34  
 329 TM 8-246 D 101.11:8-246  
 378 (Rev. 1957) H. O. Pub. No. 40, Chg. No. 4, Dec. 16, 1961, Sailing Directions D 203.22:40/955/ch. 4  
     for Northern & Eastern Shores of Skagerrak  
 403-A Space Navigation Handbook, NAVPERS 92988 D 208.6/3:Sp 1  
 418-A Design Manual 8, Fire Protection Engineering \*\$1.25; D 209.14/2:  
     23, Communications, Navigational Aids, & Airfield  
     Lighting \*60c.; 28, Maintenance Facilities \*60c.;  
     36, Troop Housing \*40c.  
 422-A Air University Quarterly Review, Fall 1961, V. 13, No. 2 D 301.26:13/2  
 431-C-13 Supp. No. 5, CAM 43 dated Sept. 1959, Jan. 1, 1962 \*on sub. FAA 1.34:43/supp. 5  
 485 The Trained Dental Assistant, Facts for Counselors FS 2.2:D 43/13  
 496-A Inspection & Maintenance, Prepositioned Civil Defense FS 2.6/2:H 79/4  
     Emergency Hospitals  
 498-B Radiological Health Data, V. 3, No. 2, Feb. 1962 \*50c. FS 2.90:3/1  
 508-B Monthly Vital Statistics Reports, V. 10, No. 12, Feb. 16, 1962 FS 2.116:10/12  
 520 Regs. No. 4, Issue No. 41, Jan. 22, 1962 FS 3.6/2:41  
 637-A IC 8056, Yieldable Steel Arches & Yieldable Steel Ring I 28.27:8056  
     Supports in Metal Mines

642	New Pubs., Bureau of Mines, List 561, Jan. 1962	I 28.5/2:561
650	Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga. Rev. 1962 *5c.	I 29.21:F 77f/962
725	Special Naturalization Benefits for Veterans, Wives & Husbands, N-18, Rev. 10-20-61 *10c.	J 21.2:N 21/3/961-2
768	OWS, Bull. 1303-12, Wash., D.C. -Md. -Va., Oct. 1961 *25c.; 1303-19, Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 1961 *25c.	L 2.3:1303-12,19
838-C	Postal Manual, Issue No. 574, Feb. 16, 1962 *on sub.	P 1.12/4:574
871-A	Foreign Policy Briefs, V. 11, No. 16, Feb. 19, 1962 *on sub.	S 1.98:11/16
877	Fact Sheet, Aid in Action, Mexico, Inter-American Series 76, Publication No. 7310 *10c.	S 1.26:76
909-B	Smithsonian Contributions to Astrophysics, V. 5, No. 11 *30c.	SI 1.12/2:5/11
996	87th Cong. 2d Sess. House Doc. Nos. 294, 296, 299, 300	
997	Economic Indicators, Feb. 1962 *20c.	Y 4.Ec 7:Ec 7/962-2

\* For sale by the Superintendent of Documents

EXHIBIT 6g

SURVEY

The following series with item numbers as indicated are now being added to the 1950 Revision of the Classified List.

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Series Title</u>	<u>Class</u>
237-A	A Statistical Analysis of the World's Merchant Fleets (biennial) (No sample copies are available. The	C 39.224:

first publication to be distributed will be the report covering statistics as of December 31, 1960. \*60c. C 39.224:960).

987-B

Medical Research in Veterans Administration  
(annual) (The annual Report July 1960 - June 1961 is enclosed as a sample. VA 1.43:961).

VA 1.43:

\* For sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

Duplicate sets of item cards are enclosed for these items.  
If you do not find these cards in this package make claim for them immediately  
as no claims for nonreceipt of later publications will be allowed on the basis of nonreceipt of the item cards.

If you as a depository library desire to receive any of these series in the future, return one item card, properly marked with your assigned library number, to the Library, Post Office Box 1533, Washington 13, D. C. not later than March 5, 1962. A self-addressed envelope which requires postage is enclosed for your convenience.

*Carpenter W. Buckley*  
CARPENTER W. BUCKLEY

Superintendent of Documents

February 9, 1962

## EXHIBIT 6h

Investigation Series No. 6

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 15, 1961

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITION OF DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The Superintendent of Documents is charged by law with investigating libraries designated as depositories for publications of the United States Government. The following information is required in connection with the investigation of the condition of each depository library and will be supplemented by a personal inspection whenever possible. This information must be furnished to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., not later than October 15, 1961. Libraries in the continental United States (except Alaska) which do not comply with this investigatory requirement by that date will be considered as having vacated the depository privilege.

Note. --Recently designated depositories are kindly asked to fill in this questionnaire even though they have lately submitted the six month check of condition of Depository Libraries (Investigation Series No. 4) which is designed specifically for newly designated libraries.

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, PLEASE USE BACK OF SHEET. INDICATING QUESTION NUMBER TO WHICH ANSWER APPLIES. YOU MAY ALSO ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY.

1. State full name and location of the designated depository library.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Depository Library Number \_\_\_\_\_

a) Is this the address to which publications should be mailed? \_\_\_\_\_

(If answer is "no", give preferred mailing address.)

(b) In what Congressional District is your library now situated?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Did your library change district as a result of any State redistricting law growing out of the 1960 Census? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, what was the former district? \_\_\_\_\_

2. State the name and title of the responsible official in charge of the library.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you desire to continue as a depository? \_\_\_\_\_ (If answer to this question is "no", the remaining items on the form need not be completed.)

4. Is a responsible member of the library staff delegated to control all depository matters such as selection, claims for nonreceipt, compliance with notices on the Shipping List, etc.? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.  
(If answer is "No" explain.)

(a) If "Yes" what is the person's position on the staff?

5. Are all other employees including those in departments and sections operating as separate collections familiar with the provisions of

the Cumulative Instructions to Depository Libraries?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

6. All claims for nonreceipt of depository publications must be dated within ten days of receipt of shipments in order to insure obtaining the missing publications. Are your depository shipments opened promptly in order to comply with this rule? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.  
(If answer is "No" explain.)

7. Have employees who open and check packages been instructed to bring Shipping Lists which contain Survey notices or special notices to the attention of the staff member delegated to be responsible for depository matters? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

8. Is the date of receipt of depository packages marked on the Shipping List? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

9. Has a substitute been trained to handle depository matters in the absence of the regularly delegated staff member? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

10. Are all persons in your library handling depository matters familiar with your correct assigned Depository Library Number and that it should be mentioned in all communications with this Office?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

11. Do your employees always address all correspondence concerning depository matters to our "Library" rather than to the Superintendent of Documents in order to avoid misrouting and delay in this Office?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "No" see that all employees are so instructed.)

12. Are your depository shipments received in good condition?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "No" explain.)

13. Depository status is not an "account" against which individual publications may be ordered. Are your employees aware that there is no retroactive distribution and only publications in series previously

selected by your library may be claimed when not received? \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

14. Have you ever refused any member of the general public the use of your depository collection? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "Yes" explain.)

15. Is weeding of the collection done in accordance with the disposition limitations as given in the Cumulative Instructions to Depository Libraries? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "No" explain.)

16. It is not permissible to transfer publications currently being received to other libraries which are not departments or branches of the officially designated institution. Does your library through misunderstanding engage in such practice? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "Yes" certify here that correction will be made and all such publications reclaimed or steps taken to amend your selections to discontinue receiving these series.)

17. Are any depository publications stored in any area or in such

a manner that they are not easily available for use by the general public? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. (If answer is "Yes" explain.)

18. Do you feel that your depository selections are properly tailored to the needs of your area? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

19. Do you feel that your library is actually performing a worthwhile service for the area in which it is located by keeping the depository privilege? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

20. Do you feel that the area would be better serviced if the designation were transferred to some other institution in your vicinity? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

21. Does your library replace any non-Government publications with microfilm or other micro forms? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

(a) If so what types of material are so replaced? (For example: Newspapers, large bound volumes, periodicals, etc.)

(b) Is this replacement for the purpose of saving space or as a means of preservation?

(c) What period of time is set for keeping of originals before replacement with micro forms?

(d) Are any micro forms acquired originally in lieu of printed forms?

(e) Do you find that micro forms tend to reduce the use of material? That is, do people tend to shy away from material available only in micro form?

I hereby certify that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Library Official)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

## EXHIBIT 7

## STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

## Title 44, United States Code

82. **Distribution of copies of publications to designated depositories.**—The copies of journals, books, and public documents which are or may be authorized to be distributed to incorporated bodies, institutions, and associations within the States and Territories shall be distributed to such bodies as shall be designated by each of the Senators from the several States, respectively, and by the Representatives in Congress from each congressional district, and by the Delegate from each Territory. The distribution shall be made in such manner that the quantity distributed to each congressional district and Territory shall be equal. (R. S. § 501; Mar. 1, 1907, ch. 2284, § 4, 34 Stat. 1014.)

83. **Designation of depositories.**—The selection of an institution to receive the documents ordered to be published or procured at the first session of any Congress shall control the documents of the entire Congress, unless another designation be made before any distribution has taken place under the selection first made. And the public documents to be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents shall be sent to the institutions already designated, unless he shall be satisfied that any such institution is no longer a suitable depository of the same. Congressional journals and public documents, authorized to be distributed to institutions on the designation of Members of Congress, shall be sent to such libraries and institutions only as shall signify a willingness to pay the cost of their transportation. (R. S. § 502; Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §§ 53, 61, 28 Stat. 608, 610.)

84. **Libraries as depositories continued; new designations.**—Libraries designated by law prior to June 23, 1913, as depositories to receive books and other Government publications shall, during their existence, continue such receipt; and new designations may be made when libraries chosen shall cease to exist or other designations shall be authorized by law. (June 23, 1913, ch. 3, § 5, 38 Stat. 75.)

85. **Distribution of copies of publications to designated depositories and libraries; land-grant colleges as depositories.**—Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer is authorized and directed to either increase or diminish the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution, to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries so that the number of copies delivered shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list: *Provided*, That the number thus delivered shall at no time exceed the number authorized under existing statute: *Provided further*, That the Public Printer shall furnish the necessary number of copies as above provided, of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, of all publications, not confidential in character, printed upon the requisition of any Congressional committee, of all Senate and House public bills and resolutions, and of all reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions. The allotment of copies furnished for distribution to libraries shall be increased or reduced, from time to time, as the redistricting of States or the rearrangement of depository lists under provisions of law shall demand, to such numbers as may be necessary to comply with the law. All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories for public documents, subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws. (Mar. 1, 1907, ch. 2284, § 4, 34 Stat. 1014; June 25, 1938, ch. 708, 52 Stat. 1206.)

86. **Investigation of libraries designated as depositories.**—The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate

shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 70, 28 Stat. 612.)

**87. Libraries of executive departments and Military and Naval Academies constituted depositories.**—The libraries of the executive departments, of the United States Military Academy, and United States Naval Academy are constituted designated depositories of Government publications, and the Superintendent of Documents shall supply one copy of said publications, in the same form as supplied to other depositories, to each of said libraries. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 98, 28 Stat. 624.)

**87a. Library of United States Coast Guard Academy constituted depository.**—The library of the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, is constituted a designated depository of Government publications, and the Superintendent of Documents shall supply to such library one copy of each such publication, in the same form as supplied to other designated depositories. (Aug. 5, 1939, ch. 445, 53 Stat. 1209.)

**88. American Antiquarian Society to be depository.**—One copy of the public journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be transmitted to the Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the use and benefit of the American Antiquarian Society of said Commonwealth. (Dec. 1, 1814, No. 7, 3 Stat. 248.)

**92. Government publications as public property; free use in depositories.**—Government publications furnished depository libraries shall be made available for the free use of the general public and must not be disposed of except as the Superintendent of Documents may direct. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 74, 28 Stat. 620; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, § 11, 49 Stat. 1552.)

**131. "Usual number" of documents and reports; distribution of House and Senate documents and reports; binding; reports on private bills; number of copies printed; distribution.**—Of the Senate documents and reports, bound. \* \* \* to the Superintendent of Documents, as many copies as may be required for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and designated depositories. In binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories. But any State or Territorial library or designated depository entitled to documents that may prefer to have its documents in unbound form, may do so by notifying the Superintendent of Documents to that effect prior to the convening of each Congress. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 54, 28 Stat. 608; Mar. 2, 1901, No. 16, §§ 1, 2, 31 Stat. 1464; Jan. 20, 1905, ch. 50, § 1, 33 Stat. 610; Mar. 1, 1907, ch. 2284, § 4, 34 Stat. 1014; Jan. 15, 1908, No. 3, § 2, 35 Stat. 566; Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 317, 35 Stat. 1067; June 25, 1910, ch. 439, 36 Stat. 868; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, §§ 6, 7, 43 Stat. 1106; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, § 6, 49 Stat. 1550; 1946 Proc. No. 2695, eff. July 4, 1946, 11 F.R. 7517, 60 Stat. 1352.)

**142. Classification and numbering of publications ordered printed by Congress; designation of publications of departments; printing of committee hearings.**—Of the "usual number", the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an executive department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number". (Jan. 15, 1908, No. 3, § 1, 35 Stat. 565.)

**143. Binding of publications for distribution to libraries.**—In the binding of congressional documents and reports for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the Superintendent of Documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. (Jan. 15, 1908, No. 3, § 2, 35 Stat. 566.)

**183. Congressional Record; gratuitous copies; delivery; subscriptions.**—To the Superintendent of Documents, as many daily and bound copies as may be required for distribution to depository libraries. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 73, 28 Stat. 617; June 11, 1896, ch. 420, § 1, 29 Stat. 454; Mar. 19, 1896, No. 31, 29 Stat. 468; Feb. 17, 1897, No. 12, 29 Stat. 700; Mar. 26, 1900, No. 15, 31 Stat. 713; Mar. 2, 1901, No. 16, §§ 1, 2, 31 Stat. 1464; Jan. 30, 1903, ch. 338, 32 Stat. 786; Mar. 1, 1907,

ch. 2284, § 4, 34 Stat. 1014; Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 317, 35 Stat. 1067; Mar. 4, 1909, No. 25, 35 Stat. 1169; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, § 7, 43 Stat. 1106; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, § 3, 49 Stat. 1547; 1946 Proc. No. 2695, eff. July 4, 1946, 11 F.R. 7517, 60 Stat. 1352; June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title I, 63 Stat. 381; Sept. 26, 1950, ch. 1049, § 2 (b), 64 Stat. 1038.)

217. **Publications for department or officer.**—\* \* \* and of all publications of the executive departments not intended for their especial use, but made for distribution, as many copies as may be required shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries. (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 58, 28 Stat. 610; Mar. 1, 1907, ch. 2284, § 4, 34 Stat. 1014.)

#### Title 44, United States Code

43. **Historical Library and Museum; depository of Government publications.**—The Alaska Historical Library and Museum shall be a designated depository of publications of the Government, and shall be supplied with one copy of each of said publications in the same manner as such publications are supplied to other depositories. (June 6, 1900, ch. 786, § 33, 31 Stat. 333; Dec. 16, 1930, ch. 14, § 1, 46 Stat. 1029.)

#### Title 44, United States Code

243. **An Act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications.**—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Public Library of the District of Columbia is hereby constituted a designated depository of governmental publications, and the Superintendent of Documents shall supply to such library one copy of each such publication, in the same form as supplied to other designated depositories.

Approved September 28, 1943.





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