

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Stewardship Report

HERITAGE ASSETS

September 30, 1996

Library Collections

The Library of Congress has the world's largest library collection comprising over 111 million items including research materials in over 450 languages and various media. The collections include approximately 26 million books and other printed materials, 48 million manuscripts, 13 million photographs, 4 million maps, 4 million pieces of music, 2 million audio recordings, and 700 thousand motion pictures. The collection of incunabula (books printed before 1501) is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and the collections of maps, atlases, newspapers, music, motion pictures, photographs, and microforms are probably the largest in the world. Other collections include drawings, posters, prints, technical reports and other printed materials; computer programs, videotapes and disks, talking books, and other audio and visual materials. Every work day the Library takes in 10,000 new items for its collections and organizes and prepares them for use by the Congress and the nation.

The Library has the papers of 23 presidents of the United States as well as papers of people from many diverse arenas -- Susan B. Anthony, Sigmund Freud, Averell Harriman, Henry Kissinger, Thurgood Marshall, Irving Berlin, and many others. The Library's treasures include one of three perfect copies in the world of the three-volume Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum, two of the five known copies of the Gettysburg Address, Thomas Jefferson's handwritten draft of the Declaration of Independence, and many other rare books and manuscripts including the oldest example of printing in the world. Also, new treasures are added each year. A fiscal year 1996 acquisition is Antonio de Medina's *Viaggio di terra Santa (1590)*, an extremely rare and richly illustrated Italian translation of a Spanish pilgrimage to the eastern Mediterranean.

The collections are organized into two major categories: the print collections which include classified books, serials, and pamphlets; and the special format collections such as maps, motion pictures, music, manuscripts, photographs, sound recordings, and prints.

Collections Policy

The Library's collections are universal in scope; however, the Library does not collect everything or accession everything it receives. The collections development policy has evolved over the years and follows the concept of "universality" as stated by Thomas Jefferson. In 1814, Jefferson offered to sell his personal library to the Library Committee of Congress in order to "recommence" the Congressional library after the British burned the U. S. Capitol destroying the Library of Congress. Jefferson stated: " I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection; there is, in fact, no subject to which a Member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." In 1815, President James Madison approved an Act of Congress appropriating \$23,950 for the acquisition of Jefferson's library of 6,487 volumes.

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As set forth in the Library's Collections Policy Statements, the Library's collections development policies are directed towards its responsibilities to serve (1) the Congress and United States Government as a whole, (2) the scholarly and library community, and (3) the general public. Written collections policy statements assure that every effort is made to possess all books and library materials necessary to the Congress and various offices of the United States Government to perform their duties; a comprehensive record, in all formats, documenting the life and achievement of the American people; and a universal collection of human knowledge (except clinical medicine and technical agriculture, which are the responsibilities of the National Library of Medicine and National Agricultural Library respectively) embodying primarily in print form the records of other societies, past and present. The ideal of a universal collection has been aided greatly by the copyright law of 1870, which stipulated that two copies of every book, pamphlet, map, print, photograph, and piece of music registered for copyright in the United States be deposited in the Library.

A major source of the Library's collections of Americana is the copyright deposit program. The copyright law of 1870 for the first time combined the registration and deposit functions in the Library of Congress. The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program is the other principal source of U.S. published books that the Library acquires. A mainstay of U.S. library service for more than twenty years, the program provides cataloging data, based on pre-publication galleys, to participating publishers who include the data in their published books. As participants, these publishers are required to submit a copy of the published book to the Library. This copy is in addition to the two copies mandated under the copyright law. In fiscal year 1996, the Library obtained 49,083 books through the CIP program. These additional titles are either added to the collections or used as part of the Library's exchange program.

The Library also acquires materials by purchase (essential publications not available through copyright deposit or the CIP program), transfer from other federal agencies, gift, domestic and international exchange, or by provisions of state and federal law. Many of these materials are foreign publications. The Library maintains six overseas offices and has arrangements with book dealers, agents, and publishers to ensure efficient and prompt acquisition of current foreign publications of research value on a world-wide basis. The following are brief descriptions of the Library's International Exchange and Federal transfer programs:

Of its 11,000 exchange agreements, the Library of Congress maintains fewer than 100 "official" exchanges with major national and parliamentary libraries around the world. These exchanges were instituted and are overseen by the Library; however, the Government Printing Office has the responsibility to ensure that this select group of exchange partners receives U.S. Government publications. Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1719, the Superintendent of Documents distributes U.S. government publications "to those foreign governments which agree, as indicated by the Library of Congress, to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress." The Government Printing Office pays for the cost of this program from funds appropriated for the Superintendent of Documents. In fiscal year 1996, the Exchange and Gift Division (E&G) received 137,000 items, or 42 percent of its exchange receipts, from these official central sources.

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Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 701.33, Federal libraries send their surplus materials to the Exchange & Gift Division for addition to the Library's own acquisitions to use in the exchange and surplus books program. In fiscal year 1996, the Library received more than 914 thousand items from Federal agencies, and, although only a very small number were selected for the collections, several thousand were used in exchanges with other libraries for materials needed by the Library of Congress. Many thousands of other Federal transfers were used in the Library's surplus books programs.

The primary resources for recent acquisitions are as follow:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Annual Appropriations Authorized	\$ 7,636,000	\$ 7,669,000	\$ 8,127,000	\$ 8,458,000	\$ 8,458,000
Estimated Value of Copyright Deposits Transferred to the Library	\$12,134,000	\$13,547,000	\$15,711,000	\$20,158,594	\$20,157,816
Government Printing Office Appropriation (part of Superintendent of Documents) for International Exchange	\$ 750,000	\$ 637,000	\$ 712,000	\$ 462,000	\$ 509,000

Acquisitions by source:

Source	Pieces 1992	Pieces 1993	Pieces 1994	Pieces 1995	Pieces 1996
Purchases:					
Appropriated - GENPAC/LAW	930,747	914,742	799,110	714,127	707,695
Appropriated Other	230,213	202,853	197,970	146,828	145,418
Special Foreign Currency	101,304	78,108	66,081	65,827	54,888
Gift and Trust Funds	5,774	20,318	5,541	3,712	4,830
Total Purchases	1,268,038	1,216,021	1,068,702	930,494	912,831
Non-Purchases:					
Exchange	473,394	529,125	558,327	453,857	321,446
Government Transfers	992,694	720,925	727,874	732,087	443,599
Gifts	1,439,056	650,282	1,246,809	744,860	2,608,494
Cataloging in Publication	53,016	46,048	56,345	49,201	49,083
Copyright Deposits	827,173	833,929	757,082	855,022	739,582
Total Non-Purchases	3,785,333	2,780,309	3,346,437	2,835,027	4,162,204
Total All Acquisitions	5,053,371	3,996,330	4,415,139	3,765,521	5,075,035

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Preservation and Conservation

The Library's collections are preserved and protected through an extensive and diverse preservation program. The budget element for preservation of materials totaled \$10.3 million in fiscal year 1996. Preservation projects in process or under study are:

- use of a new book deacidification technology to ensure uniform, effective deacidification of 72,000 books over the next two years;
- a project to improve in-house reformatting capabilities for audio preservation in either analog or digital form;
- a pilot digitization program to explore the possibilities of transferring motion picture film to digital formats for preservation and access and for securing the digitized collections;
- extensive study of a broad range of scanning schemes for conversion of visual images or documents to a digital format for preservation recording;
- cleaning, relabeling, and rehousing of documents (see statistics below); and
- installation of a cold temperature vault with a multi-layered security system and an ozone friendly non-aqueous fire suppression system for 18 of the Library's top treasures.

Preservation statistics for fiscal year 1996 are as follow:

Treatment:		
Volumes treated		4,213
Unbound items treated, paper-based		6,168
Non-paper-based items treated		88
Commercial library binding, volumes		199,834
Mass Deacidification Volumes (1st year - new category)		25,000
Housing/Rehousing:		
Protective boxes constructed, for paper-based materials		8,769
Items rehousing, paper-based		12,180
Discs, film (reels), magnetic tape (reels/cassettes) cleaned, packaged	(discs, 12,500; reels, 2,634; reels/cassettes, 2,700)	17,834
Copying/Reformatting:		
Paper-based materials converted to microfilm, items	(2,656,596 exposures)	25,937
Audio materials converted to magnetic tape, titles		2,125
Video materials converted to magnetic tape, titles		1,360
Motion picture films converted, reels	(482,000 feet)	567
General Preservation of the Collections		
Items surveyed, paper-based		6,099

Deacidification of Printed Materials - One of the most serious preservation issues facing the Library of Congress, and all libraries, is the problem of brittle, deteriorating books caused by acid introduced during the paper manufacturing process. The Library of Congress has an estimated 15 million books that require deacidification treatment at an estimated cost of \$11.00 - \$15.00 per book (1995 estimate).

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The acidic books problem began in the mid-1800's when acidic wood pulp was substituted for rags in the manufacture of paper. This manufacturing change has resulted in the natural deterioration of printed books and other Library materials made from the acidic paper. The pages of the books and materials become so brittle within a few decades that they virtually self-destruct.

The Library of Congress is providing the leadership in a research effort to solve the acidic book problem. Library chemists invented the diethyl zinc (DEZ) mass deacidification process in the mid-1970's and have evaluated and tested other deacidification processes. In 1984, Congress appropriated \$11.5 million in no-year funding for deacidification research and a deacidification test facility. However, in 1994, the primary contractor for the DEZ process withdrew from the deacidification business and terminated its license with the U. S. Government, temporarily halting the DEZ phase of the deacidification effort. As of September 30, 1996, \$4.7 million remained in the appropriated no-year fund.

In 1995, the Library awarded a two-year contract to Preservation Technologies, Inc. (PTI) that uses the Bookkeeper III deacidification process. In fiscal year 1996, for the first time since the Library began its search for a mass deacidification process, it moved beyond testing and began to deacidify books from the Library's collections. Under the limited contract, the Library committed to deacidify 72,000 books over the next two years. In fiscal year 1996, 25,000 non-rare materials from the General Collections, Asian Division, Law Library, and Rare Book and Special Collections Divisions were deacidified. The Library expects to deacidify an additional 45,000 items in fiscal year 1997.

Recognizing the limited resources and technical capacity to deacidify all of the books, the selection process encompasses several criteria. By lengthening the life span of a book, deacidification enables the Library to avoid costly reformatting (such as microfilming) in the future. Also, some collections are selected to ensure continued access to information that is not a high priority for digitization. Other criteria used individually or in combination to identify collections for deacidification include: 1) potential future use of the materials; 2) value of materials, both intrinsic and other; 3) physical condition; and 4) the cost of assuring access. For example, the older retrospective American fiction collections are a priority because they are highly acidic and contain both color illustrations and Victorian decorated covers, neither of which can be readily preserved through reformatting.

Preservation of Audio/Video Materials - Another serious issue facing the Library is the preservation of its magnetic media materials (audio, video, and data). As magnetic materials age they can develop any one of a number of conditions, all of which eventually result in an inability to play them, which means that the data they contain can never be retrieved. The physical life span of these materials is generally considered to be 20-30 years, under good conditions. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) alone has 650,000 tapes (approximately 500,000 hours of sound or video), some dating from the 1940s. Conversion rates for these materials are shown on the Preservation Statistics chart. Ancillary to the deterioration of magnetic materials is the difficulty of maintaining appropriate play-back systems for them. For example, video tape can be played back only on the system that created it. Since over 200 record and playback

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systems have been produced since the invention of video tape, the Library cannot maintain them all. At present the Library uses 12 of the most common systems -- 6 playback and record systems and 6 playback only systems. As part of its preservation approach to magnetic materials, the Library is conducting a condition survey to estimate the environmental, housing, and physical condition of its holdings. Studies to determine the nature and requirements for preservation transfer media and equipment are in progress.

The National Film Preservation Board - The National Film Preservation Board, originally established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 (2 U.S.C. 179b et seq.) serves as a public advisory group to the Librarian of Congress. The Board consists of 40 members and alternates representing the film industry, archives, scholars, film makers and others who make up the diverse American motion picture community. As its primary mission, the Board works to ensure the survival, conservation and increased public availability of America's film heritage, including: advising the Librarian on the annual selection of films to the National Film Registry, and counseling the Librarian on development and implementation of the national film preservation plan.

In October 1996, President Clinton signed into law "The National Film Preservation Act of 1996" (Public Law 104-285). This landmark legislation 1) reauthorizes the National Film Preservation Board for seven years, and 2) creates the independent, private sector National Film Preservation Foundation to serve as a public-private partnership for film preservation. The Foundation will raise private funds (both cash and in-kind contributions), match these with a limited amount of federal funds, and provide grants to motion picture archives, historical societies, and other non-profit institutions with film collections throughout the nation. Grants will focus primarily on "orphan" films--works not controlled by Hollywood studios, such as independent and silent films, newsreels and documentaries, films directed by or about minorities, and films of regional or historical importance. Such films have great cultural and education value, but possess little commercial viability and will not survive without public intervention.

Nitrate Film Preservation - The nitrate base used by the commercial film industry between 1893 and 1951 was inherently unstable. The rate of deterioration is unpredictable but is significantly influenced by previous and current storage conditions. Materials kept at a low constant level of temperature and humidity since the time of manufacture could conceivably last for 100 years.

The Library has 120 million feet of nitrate film in its collection of which between 40 and 60 million still need to be preserved. The Library's Motion Picture Conservation Center in Dayton, Ohio, is specifically staffed and equipped to undertake the copying of nitrate film onto 35mm acetate film which, if stored correctly immediately after duplication, will not suffer significant decomposition. At present, staffing levels permit the Library to copy just over one million feet per year. This rate will not present a long-term problem if the Library can update its existing nitrate storage facilities to meet the generally accepted archival environmental recommendations of 37 degrees fahrenheit and 25 percent relative humidity.

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Service

The Library of Congress is a public institution that is open to everyone over high school age, with limited exceptions. Its collections are available to users in numerous public reading rooms located in three Library buildings on Capitol Hill. The Library's first service priority is to the Congress; second, to other branches of the Federal government; and third, to scholars, other libraries and the general public. The Library is not a lending library. Only members of Congress and other statutory borrowers are authorized to remove materials from the Library. For selected other users--primarily other libraries--the Library is considered a "library of last resort," which means that they may borrow certain materials through interlibrary loan if the needed materials are not otherwise available in the United States.

To use Library collections, researchers identify the items they want through card and on-line catalogs, finding aids, and bibliographies. They request the items, showing photo-identification, by submitting call slips to the staff, who retrieve the items from the secured collections storage areas and deliver them to the reader. In addition, the Loan Division is responsible for retrieving, packaging, and preparing loan charge records for materials that circulate outside the Library. In fiscal year 1996, the Library served over 2 million items in the Library. It also circulated over 31,000 items to Congressional borrowers and nearly 45,000 items to other agencies and libraries. At the end of fiscal year 1996, 17,643 external loans were outstanding.

Collections Security

In fiscal year 1995, the Library contracted with Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) to conduct a comprehensive survey of collections security. Also, at the beginning of fiscal year 1996, the Congress requested the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a management audit of the Library's operations including collections security. Both organizations reported varying security needs in many parts of the Library.

In response to GAO and CSC recommendations, the Library developed a Management Improvement Plan (MIP) which calls for a protection philosophy and policy including researching options and alternatives for efficient, cost-effective solutions to improve the overall security of the collections.

The Library's response to the basic recommendations -- to establish an "individual or organization with overall responsibility for security of the Library with associated authority to develop and execute a security policy," and to develop a security management plan with a comprehensive risk assessment and a framework to address potential threats -- began immediately in fiscal 1996. The Library created the office of Director of Security and hired a director. Plans call for the office to be operational by mid-summer 1997 to enable the Library to conduct a centralized management approach to security consistent with its mission and priorities.

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On a more functional level, as a first response to the reports, the Library is enforcing the requirement that two responsible staff members certify contents and destination of outgoing mail packages and freight and that the mail room enforce Library policy not to accept and forward outgoing personal mail. The Library has updated instructions and procedures for administration of stack passes and key cards.

Among other collections security steps proposed by GAO and CSC, both new and as enhancements to security procedures already in place, the Library has completed the following:

- ▶ Enhanced key control within the Library by completing an inventory of 5,000 keys and documenting procedures for key control.
- ▶ Detailed a vulnerability and risk assessment for the collections which is scheduled for completion in 1997.
- ▶ Conducted a condition check of 5,000 volumes to establish a benchmark for measuring future loss and damage.
- ▶ Improved and modernized cages and vaults holding high value collections and increased locking of workspaces in selected areas.
- ▶ Placed X-ray machines in operation at the Madison loading dock to check incoming parcels and mail.
- ▶ Installed concrete barriers at selected areas to prevent vehicle entry.
- ▶ Enhanced security of classified national security information by conducting an inventory of sensitive holdings, appointing top secret control officers, and documenting security procedures.

Additional security actions planned for fiscal 1997 include:

- ▶ Continue establishment of the Office of the Director of Security and finalize the Security Management Plan.
- ▶ Continue detailed risk assessments for the Library and its collections and plan and implement security actions accordingly.
- ▶ Continue implementation of security awareness, security training, security performance and security evaluation programs.
- ▶ Enhance badge, pass, and credential control procedures.
- ▶ Reassess resource requirements.
- ▶ Implement other critical actions in accordance with the Security Management Plan.

While detailed security procedures vary by type of format, the following basic controls are now in place:

- ▶ Inspections are performed at building entrances.
- ▶ Personal belongings in selected reading rooms are restricted -- patrons must use cloak rooms and lockers for personal belongings.
- ▶ Book storage areas in the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings are electronically controlled by an electronic access system.

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- ▶ Police patrol book stacks.
- ▶ Access to collections storage is closed to the public and all Library staff except those whose assigned duties require access to perform their work.
- ▶ A large number of selected books contain anti-theft targets.
- ▶ An automated collections control facility provides item-level inventory control for a large number of books.
- ▶ Patron photo identification cards are issued to identify users and a database of patron information is maintained.
- ▶ Library staff are required to wear visible ID cards within the Library.
- ▶ Locked vaults and cages are located in stack areas for valuable collections.
- ▶ Video surveillance cameras are located in many reading rooms and stacks.
- ▶ Electronic anti-theft detection gates are located at active pedestrian exits.
- ▶ Exit inspections are performed.

Arrearage Reduction

An important priority of the Library is establishing bibliographic control over the collections to increase their accessibility and, at the same time, their security. In 1989, an inventory of unprocessed materials determined the backlog (arrearage) to be 39.7 million items. During the past six years, the Library has put forth an extensive effort to reduce the cataloging arrearages and bring all the collections under bibliographic control. At the beginning of fiscal year 1996, the arrearage, mostly in non-book formats, comprised 22.5 million items. This figure was reduced by 1.5 million items during the fiscal year. Arrearage statistics for fiscal 1996 are as follow:

Items in Arrearage	1995	1996	Change	Percent Change
Print Materials	599,375	649,076	49,701	8.3
Special Materials	21,891,696	20,321,447	(1,570,249)	(7.2)
Total	22,491,071	20,970,523	(1,520,548)	(6.8)

The Library is continuing with its effort to protect its collections, while at the same time, making the collections available to its users and maintaining its status as the Nation's Library.

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Financial Reporting

The Library's collections are classified as "Stewardship Property" and are defined as "Heritage Assets" for financial reporting purposes. The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) defined heritage assets as:

- Property, plant and equipment that are unique for one or more of the following reasons:
 - . historical or natural significance;
 - . cultural, educational, or aesthetic value; and
 - . significant architectural characteristics.

In accordance with the FASAB recommended standard on stewardship reporting, heritage assets shall be reported as required supplementary stewardship information accompanying the financial statements of the Federal Government and the component units of the Federal Government responsible for such assets.

The Supplementary Stewardship Reporting standard has been accepted by the FASAB principals (the General Accounting Office, The Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Treasury) as an accounting standard, and will be effective for all executive branch agencies in fiscal 1998. The Library has adopted the FASAB standards to the extent appropriate for a legislative agency and has chosen to prepare the Stewardship Report for fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

The FASAB recommended standard states that the costs of the stewardship-type resources shall be treated as expenses in the financial statements in the year the costs are incurred. However, the costs and resultant resources are intended to provide long-term benefits to the public and should be included in stewardship reporting to highlight to the reader their long-term benefit nature and to demonstrate accountability over them. The standard states that heritage assets shall be quantified in terms of physical units (for example, number of items in collections or the number of national parks). No asset amount shall be shown on the balance sheet of the Federal financial statements for heritage assets.

The quantities of items in the Library's collections shown in the table below were taken from Library statistics collected on a regular basis and records that were accumulated over the years.

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Estimated Quantity of Each Category of Collection Materials at September 30, 1996

Category of Collection	Beginning of Year Balance	Added During Year	Withdrawn During Year	End-of Year Total	Method of Acquisition and Withdrawal
Print Collections - Classified Books	16,764,805	317,497	3,164	17,079,138	Acquisitions: Copyright deposits, purchase, gifts, exchanges, cataloging-in- publication Withdrawals: exchange & gift of unwanted or duplicate copies; depreciation or depletion through use; disposals through GSA
Other Print Materials - includes books in large type, newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports, incunabula, serials, etc.	9,169,903	97,355	11,516	9,255,742	Acquisitions: Copyright deposits, purchase, exchange and gift Withdrawals: exchange & gift; depreciation or depletion through use; or disposals through GSA
Total Print Collections	25,934,708	414,852	14,680	26,334,880	
Other Collections - includes audio materials, talking books, books in raised characters, manuscripts, maps, microforms, music, visual materials (moving images, posters, photographs, photocopies, prints & drawings, etc.), and machine readable materials	82,498,662	2,189,551	56,298	84,631,915	Acquisitions: Copyright deposits; purchase; manufacture or copy; exchange & gift Withdrawals: exchange & gift of unwanted copies; losses, depreciation and depletion through use; or disposals through GSA. (Also, adjustments made to previous estimates.)
Correction for over-adjustment made in Prints and Photographs in FY 1995 for double count in arrears census in FY 1989	113,871			113,871	
Total Collections	108,547,241	2,604,403	70,978	111,080,666	

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS-ITEMS

Print Collections	Added	Withdrawn	Total
Classified Book Collections			
Class A (General Works)	3,864	22	411,883
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	6,323	172	282,460
Class BL-BX (Religion)	13,455	261	625,247
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	5,545	1	238,041
Class D (History, Except American)	22,430	6	1,143,050
Class E (American History)	5,229	33	255,205
Class F (American History)	9,384	19	407,805
Class G (Geography, Anthropolgy)	11,108	725	391,516
Class H (Social Sciences)	47,937	680	2,636,245
Class J (Political Science)	10,463	101	761,400
Class K and LAW (Law)	40,290	2	2,087,042
Class L (Education)	8,171	102	489,216
Class M (Music)	7,610	45	607,108
Class N (Fine Arts)	12,920	42	460,189
Class P (Language and Literature)	45,260	124	2,276,213
Class Q (Science)	19,838	4	1,059,026
Class R (Medicine)	9,899	42	446,828
Class S (Agriculture)	5,889	133	403,729
Class T (Technology)	20,321	640	1,212,298
Class U (Military Science)	2,085	2	193,350
Class V (Naval Science)	1,252	0	100,503
Class Z (Bibliography)	8,224	8	590,784
Total Classified Book Collections	317,497	3,164	17,079,138
Other Print Materials or Products			
Books in large type	0	0	8,668
Books in raised characters	1,127	2	69,549
Incunabula	0	0	5,693
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	42,704	0	497,246
Newspapers (bound)	0	18	35,759
Pamphlets	2,828	714	262,990
Technical reports	12,590	7,142	1,402,929
Other	38,106	3,640	6,972,908
Total Other Print Materials	97,355	11,516	9,255,742
TOTAL PRINT COLLECTIONS	414,852	14,680	26,334,880

Other Collections	Added	Withdrawn	Total
Audio materials	83,838	9,915	2,249,268
Talking books	1,999	6	49,714
Manuscripts	1,287,642	1	47,911,077
Maps	102,586	40,459	4,408,464
Microforms	497,757	688	11,339,461
Music	51,135	0	3,825,735
Visual material			
Moving images	27,767	831	742,699
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)*	112,680	2,733	12,475,164
Posters	476	0	81,758
Prints and drawings	16,491	1,555	377,411
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)	449	55	1,254,532
Machine-readable material	6,731	55	30,503
TOTAL OTHER COLLECTIONS	2,189,551	56,298	84,745,786
TOTAL (items)	2,604,403	70,978	111,080,666

* Total adjusted to correct FY 1995 transcription error