



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Annual Report

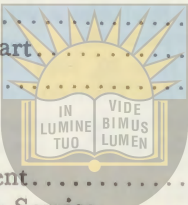
OF THE
Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1964

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON : 1965

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Joint Committee on the Library

88th Congress, 2d Sess.

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman*.

Representative Omar Burleson, *Vice Chairman*.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: Senators Claiborne Pell, Joseph S. Clark, John Sherman Cooper, and Hugh Scott; Representatives Paul C. Jones, Frank Thompson, Jr., Paul F. Schenck, and Robert J. Corbett. *Chief Clerk:* Gordon F. Harrison.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

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

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ON JUNE 30, 1964: Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman* of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary*; Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer [Term expires March 9, 1965]; and Benjamin Mosby McKelway [Term expires March 9, 1968].

Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

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

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

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

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

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

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

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY:

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

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

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1964

Office of the Librarian

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Marlene D. Morrissey, Executive Assistant
Mrs. Olga A. Mikhalevsky, Secretary
Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Congress (through July 31, 1964)
Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Samuel S. Snyder, Information Systems Specialist (from August 3, 1964)
Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Director of Personnel (died June 28, 1964)
Eugene C. Powell, Jr., Assistant Director of Personnel; Acting Director of Personnel (from July 20, 1964)
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
Helen-Anne Hilker, Information Officer
Sarah L. Wallace, Publications Officer

Reference Department

Roy P. Basler, Director
John Lester Nolan, Associate Director
Paul L. Berry, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections (through June 7, 1964)
John Charles Finzi, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections (from June 16, 1964)
Georgella C. Hefty, Executive Officer

AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (formerly Aerospace Information Division)

George A. Pughe, Jr., Chief
William R. Dodge, Assistant Chief

DEFENSE RESEARCH DIVISION

William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief
S. Branson Marley, Jr., Assistant Chief

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Robert S. Bray, Chief
Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Henry J. Dubester, Chief (through February 21, 1964)

Robert H. Land, Chief (from June 8, 1964);
Assistant Chief (through March 16, 1964);
Acting Chief (through June 7, 1964)

Joseph E. Hall, Assistant Chief (from May 25, 1964)

Gonrad C. Reising, Head, African Section

Albert C. Stillson, Head, Arms Control and
Disarmament Bibliography Section (from
March 30, 1964)

Allan G. Anderson, Head, Bibliography and
Reference Correspondence Section (through
January 15, 1964)

Mrs. Helen Dudenbostel Jones, Head, Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section (from March 16, 1964)

Virginia Haviland, Head, Children's Book Section

Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, Head, International Organizations Section

Peter Draz, Head, Public Reference Section

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Howard F. Cline, Director

Earl J. Pariseau, Assistant Director (from June 22, 1964) and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*

Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture

LOAN DIVISION

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief

Ralph L. Henderson, Assistant Chief

Charles H. Stephenson, Jr., Head, Library Station in the Capitol

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections
 Daniel J. Reed, Assistant Chief
 Fred Shelley, Head, Presidential Papers Section

MAP DIVISION

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief (from September 7, 1964)
 Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief (from September 7, 1964); Chief (through September 6, 1964)

MUSIC DIVISION

Harold Spivacke, Chief
 Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
 Mrs. Rae Korson, Head, Archive of Folk Song
 Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator, Collection of Stradivari String Instruments
 Robert B. Carneal, Chief Engineer, Recording Laboratory

NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

John F. Stearns, Chief
 Joseph E. Hall, Assistant Chief (through May 24, 1964)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Horace I. Poleman, Chief
 Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Head, Chinese and Korean Section (formerly Chinese Section)
 Lawrence Marwick, Head, Hebraic Section
 Osamu Shimizu, Head, Japanese Section
 Robert F. Ogden, Head, Near East Section
 Cecil C. Hobbs, Head, South Asia Section

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief
 Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief (through July 17, 1964)
 Alan M. Fern, Assistant Chief (from July 20, 1964); Curator for Fine Prints (through July 19, 1964)
 James H. Culver, Head, Motion Picture Section (through June 30, 1964)
 Hirst D. Milhollen, Specialist in Photography, Photograph Collection
 (Vacant), Head, Processing and Curatorial Section
 Virginia Daiker, Head, Reference Section (from July 6, 1964)

RARE BOOK DIVISION

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Dwight E. Gray, Chief (from August 19, 1963)
 Marvin W. McFarland, Assistant Chief; Acting Chief (through August 18, 1963)
 (Vacant), Head, Aeronautics Section
 Arnold J. Jacobius, Head, Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Section
 George A. Doumani, Head, Cold Regions Bibliography Section
 Mauree Ayton, Head, Radioisotopes Bibliography Section
 Emmett B. McGeever, Head, Reference and Library Services Section
 Clement R. Brown, Head, Special Bibliographies Section
 J. Burlin Johnson, Head, Specialist Section

SERIAL DIVISION

Charles LaHood, Jr., Chief
 John H. Thaxter, Assistant Chief

SLAVIC AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN DIVISION

Sergius Yakobson, Chief
 Paul L. Forecky, Assistant Chief
 Alfred C. String, Curator, Slavic Room (through June 14, 1964)
 George E. Perry, Curator, Slavic Room (from July 20, 1964)

STACK AND READER DIVISION

Edward N. MacConomy, Jr., Chief
 Alvin Moore, Jr., Assistant Chief (through August 2, 1964)
 Dudley B. Ball, Assistant Chief (from September 28, 1964)
 Robert B. Gross, Supervisor, Microfilm Reading Room

Law Library

Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian and General Counsel (from January 6, 1964)
 Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian; Acting Law Librarian (through January 5, 1964)
 William S. Strauss, Assistant General Counsel

AMERICAN-BRITISH LAW DIVISION

William H. Crouch, Chief and Deputy General Counsel

Walter H. Zeydel, Assistant Chief
 James G. McEwan, Librarian, Anglo-American Law Reading Room
 Robert V. Shirley, Librarian-in-Charge, Law Library in the Capitol

EUROPEAN LAW DIVISION

Edmund C. Jann, Chief
 Fred Karpf, Assistant Chief

FAR EASTERN LAW DIVISION

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief

HISPANIC LAW DIVISION

Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, Chief

NEAR EASTERN AND AFRICAN LAW DIVISION (formerly Near Eastern and North African Law Division)

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director
 Lester S. Jayson, Deputy Director
 Burnis Walker, Executive Officer
 Charles A. Goodrum, Coordinator of Research

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

Harry N. Stein, Chief

ECONOMICS DIVISION

Julius W. Allen, Chief
 John C. Jackson, Assistant Chief

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

Frederick B. Arner, Chief
 Helen E. Livingston, Assistant Chief

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIVISION

William C. Olson, Chief

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION (formerly History and Government Division)

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief
 William R. Tansill, Assistant Chief

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

Norman A. Pierce, Chief
 Merwin C. Phelps, Assistant Chief

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Tom V. Wilder, Chief

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

Edward Wenk, Jr., Chief (from September 28, 1964)

SENIOR SPECIALISTS DIVISION

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director
 Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director (through January 5, 1964)

William J. Welsh, Associate Director (from June 8, 1964)

Edmond L. Applebaum, Executive Officer

Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Officer

Mrs. Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer

Rudolf Smits, Chief, Cyrillic Bibliographic Project

Robert D. Stevens, Coordinator, Public Law 480 Program (through August 21, 1964)

Donald F. Jay, Coordinator, Public Law 480 Program (from August 23, 1964)

Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, Editor, Union List of Serials Project

BINDING DIVISION

George E. Smith, Chief
 Stanley L. Enger, Assistant Chief (from November 4, 1963)

CARD DIVISION

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief
 Elizabeth H. Harding, Assistant Chief for Administration
 Lorán P. Karsner, Assistant Chief for Production

CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Mrs. Alice F. Toomey, Chief

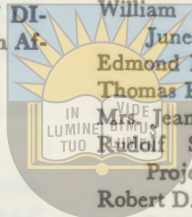
DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor (through January 5, 1964); Editor and Chief (from January 6, 1964)

Elva L. Krogh, Assistant Chief (from January 6, 1964)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief
 John C. Rather, Assistant Chief



University of North Carolina
 Together in Excellence

Consultants of the Library of Congress

Consultant in Poetry in English

Howard Nemerov (through May 31, 1964) Reed Whittemore (from September 1, 1964)

Honorary Consultants for the Fiscal Year 1964

AERONAUTICS:

Charles A. Lindbergh

HISTORY OF CANON LAW AND ROMAN LAW:

Stephan George Kuttner

AMERICAN CULTURAL HISTORY:

J. Frank Dobie (deceased September 18, 1964), Jay Broadus Hubbell, Howard Mumford Jones

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS:

Waldo Gifford Leland

AMERICAN HISTORY:

Samuel F. Bemis, Samuel E. Merison, Allan Nevins

ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND NEAR EASTERN HISTORY:

Myron B. Smith

AMERICAN LETTERS:

Richard P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, Eudora Welty (through February 29, 1964) Saul Bellow, Catherine Drinker Bowen, Babette Deutsch, Richard Eberhart, Katherine Anne Porter, Elmer Rice, John Steinbeck, Louis Untermeyer

LUSO-BRAZILIAN CULTURE:

Robert C. Smith

MOTION PICTURES:

Willard Webb

ENGLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

RARE BOOKS:

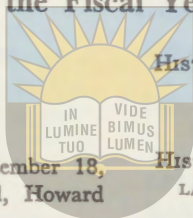
Lessing J. Rosenwald

HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY:

Clara E. LeGear

TYPOGRAPHY AND DESIGN:

Warren W. Ferris



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Liaison Committees

LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE OF LIBRARIANS

- Mildred H. Brode, President, Special Libraries Association (until June 12, 1964)
William Buddington, President, Special Libraries Association (from June 12, 1964)
Edwin Castagna, President-elect (1963-64) and President (1964-65), American Library Association
Verner W. Clapp, President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
David H. Clift, Executive Director, American Library Association
Edward G. Frechafer, Chairman-elect, Association of Research Libraries (from June 27, 1964)
Richard Logsdon, Chairman, Association of Research Libraries (from June 27, 1964)
James E. Skipper, Executive Secretary, Association of Research Libraries
Robert Vosper, Chairman, Association of Research Libraries (until June 27, 1964), and President-elect, American Library Association (from July 4, 1964)
Frederick H. Wagman, President, American Library Association (until July 4, 1964)
Bill M. Woods, Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association

LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE OF HUMANISTS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- Julian P. Boyd, Editor, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*

Frederick H. Burkhardt, President, American Council of Learned Societies

Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor, *The Adams Papers*

Pendleton Herring, President, Social Science Research Council

Henry Allen Moe, former President of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation (until June 12, 1964)

Walter Muir Whitehill, Director and Librarian, Boston Athenaeum

Louis B. Wright, Director, Folger Shakespeare Library

University of Fort Hare

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LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

William O. Baker, Vice President, Research, Bell Telephone Laboratories

Fred R. Cagle, Vice President, Tulane University

Robert Mario Fano, Department of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Frederick Seitz, President, National Academy of Sciences

Don R. Swanson, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

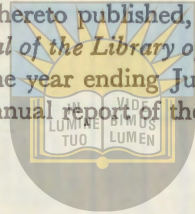
Alan T. Waterman, former Director, National Science Foundation

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement thereto published, for the convenience of the public, as the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1964, are submitted herewith, as is a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.



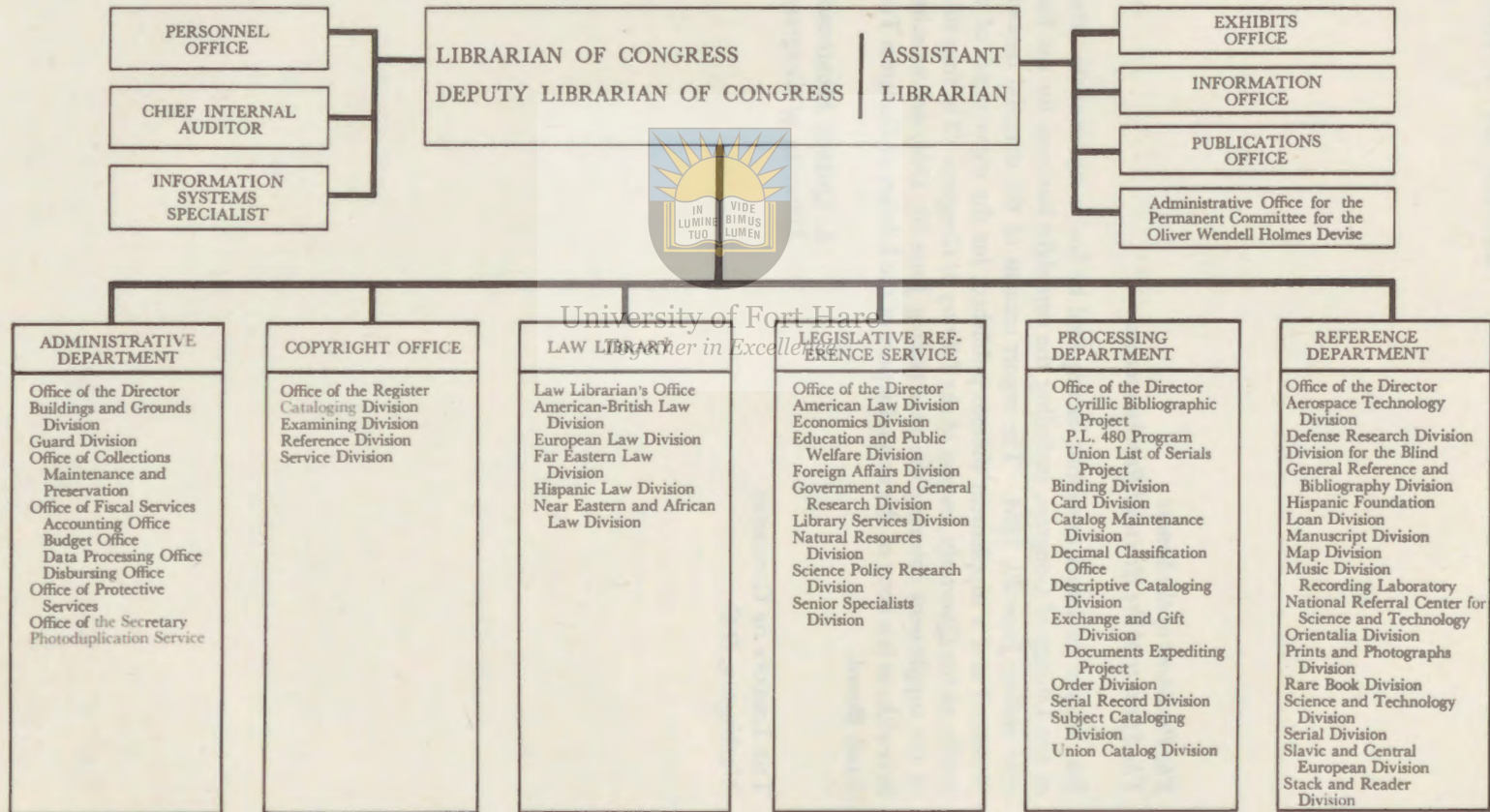
L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Organization Chart



Introduction

NO ONE CAN JUDGE progress day by day. One needs the perspective of time. This is my tenth *Annual Report* as the Librarian of Congress and some comparisons between this and my first, the report for fiscal year 1955, provide a good measure of the progress made by the Library of Congress during those 10 years. Numerically, the collections have evidenced a healthy growth from 34,359,000 items in 1955 to 43,526,600 in 1964. Books and pamphlets have increased by over 2½ million to reach their present figure of 13,139,500; manuscripts now number 18,970,800 in comparison to the 1955 total of 14,578,000. Statistics can also reflect changes in emphasis. Bound newspapers, for instance, numbered 151,600 just 10 years ago. Today's figure of 150,530 is offset by the growing number of newspapers on microfilm—now amounting to 130,600 reels—a figure which reflects the transfer of valuable source material to a form that not only is more durable but takes less storage space.

Collections of materials, no matter how rare or how complete they may be, do not in themselves make a library. They must be used. And those of the Library of Congress were used in fiscal year 1964. As far as can be determined, December 30, 1963, was the busiest day in the history of the general reading rooms. In 10 hours and 45 minutes, readers submitted over 8,000 requests for books—750 an hour. This was a year of records. Visitors entering the Library buildings averaged 4,000 a day. The total number for the fiscal year was 1,407,900, an increase of 100,400

or 7 percent over 1963, surpassing the previous high reached in 1941 by almost 40,000.

Close to 97,500 inquiries from Members of Congress and their offices were answered by the Legislative Reference Service alone during the fiscal year. Some 450,800 readers were given assistance either in person or through correspondence by the Reference Department, the Law Library, including the one in the Capitol, and the Processing Department; in addition, 367,000 telephone reference and loan requests were answered by these departments, 32 percent of them coming from Congressional offices. Materials used by readers within the Library numbered close to 2,180,000 items and some 224,300 volumes were lent to Members of Congress, Government agencies, other libraries, and similar borrowers.

In 1955, through the national program for the blind, the Library of Congress and 27 other regional libraries provided 1,306,000 talking-book containers and books in braille and other raised types to 50,000 blind persons throughout the country. During the decade the program has flourished; in the past fiscal year 3,446,000 talking-book containers, magnetic-tape reels, and volumes in braille were borrowed from the Library of Congress and 30 other regional libraries by 85,000 blind readers. More graphically, in the 10 years, materials borrowed increased 163 percent, borrowers, 70 percent, and outlets, 10 percent. The materials made available for use by blind readers have increased 206 percent since fiscal year 1955.

Other numerical gains since 1955 are significant because they represent improvements in services and establishment of programs which benefit not only the immediate users of the Library of Congress but also the libraries and research institutions of the Nation. Among them are increases of 31 percent in staff, 114 percent in appropriations, and 104 percent in gift and trust funds and funds transferred from other Government agencies.

Since Herbert Putnam decided to print and sell the catalog cards prepared by the Library of Congress, 63 years have passed. In 1955 I reported with some pride that the card distribution service had set an all-time record, selling more than 23,450,000 catalog cards and depositing in the Treasury from the sale of cards, catalogs in book form, and other technical publications a total of \$1,168,361. How much Dr. Putnam's decision has meant to libraries who can thus share in the benefits of the Library's cataloging can be seen in the fact that such words as "record-breaking," "all-time high," "exceeded," "surpassed," used to describe the year's business, have been exhausted in previous reports. Yet, once again for fiscal 1964, the number of cards sold reached an unprecedented total—52½ million—6 million more than last year. The sum returned to the United States Treasury from the sale of cards and technical publications was also unprecedented—\$3,679,780.

The Copyright Office, too, established a new record with registrations of almost 279,000. Gross receipts came to \$1,206,454, and a total of \$1,122,195 in applied fees was turned over to the U.S. Treasury.

From sales of cards and technical publications and from copyright fees, therefore, the sum of \$4,801,975 was returned to the U.S. Treasury—23.4 percent of the total appropriations made directly to the Library for fiscal 1964.

All libraries have as a continuing concern the problem of making statistics—those "mendacious truths" as Lionel Strachey called them—represent as closely as possible the story they are intended to tell. The Library of Congress has always examined its

statistical reporting carefully. Attentive readers of this year's report will note several adjustments and allusions to changes in methods of counting. The Reference Department, for example, after study and investigation, now tallies reader interviews rather than separate questions. Thus, although a reader may ask 2, 5, or 20 questions in one interview, he is counted but once. The Processing Department, in its continuing effort to present meaningful figures describing the Library's vast collections, has changed some categories and added others to cover the growing diversity of materials received. This has brought about corresponding adjustments in figures. Readers will also note that, for the most part, rounded figures are used in the text of the report but not in the appendixes.

My first *Annual Report* announced that the Legislative Appropriation Act for 1956, Public Law 242, contained a sum of \$20,000 to enable the Copyright Office to initiate studies for the general revision of the copyright law. Conferences and discussions following the studies led to the step taken immediately after the close of this past fiscal year, on July 20, 1964, to be exact, when a comprehensive bill to revise the U.S. copyright law was sent to Congress. The law has not been changed substantially since it was enacted in 1909. This bill attempted to synthesize or reconcile conflicting viewpoints. Its introduction was to allow for wide dissemination of its proposals and to give interested parties an opportunity to study the measure as a whole before the next Congress. It was not a final statement because important problems remained to be solved. As a result of the discussion of this bill, a revised version will be introduced in the first session of the 89th Congress.

Some organizational developments of the past 10 years indicate a change in interests and emphases on the part of the Library's users. These include the establishment of a Near Eastern and African Law Division in the Law Library, an African Section and an Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Reference Department, and early in fiscal year 1965,

a Science Policy Research Division in the Legislative Reference Service. The National Referral Center for Science and Technology, created in August 1962 with support from the National Science Foundation, has already gone far in fulfilling its original charge "to provide comprehensive, coordinated access to the Nation's resources of scientific and technical information." The staff of the Science and Technology Division has been greatly expanded so that it may provide reference service and prepare bibliographies to meet the needs of a people who 10 years ago did not even know the terms "artificial satellite" or "laser" but today use them in common parlance.

A Library that serves the Nation, however, must serve scholars as well as scientists, librarians as well as lawyers. A Children's Book Section, which began activities in March 1963, is a research and advisory center for illustrators, writers, publishers, and people who work with children's books. A major bibliography of reference works in children's literature, produced by the section, will be published in 1965. Two books bound in blue and stamped in gold appeared in March 1964, their modest appearance belying the great and continuing service they promise to the Nation's scholars as well as the fascinating stories of men and events to which they are the key. One was the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962*, and the other, the cumulative index to this volume and to the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-1961*, which appeared in October 1962. Funds to make this long-cherished dream of historical scholars a reality were first made available in 1959 through a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. In all, a total of \$370,565 from the Council was used to gather information about the collections from cooperating institutions and to compile the catalog and index. In making appropriations for fiscal 1965 Congress made it possible for the Library to continue this great service to scholars as a regular part of its catalog publishing activities. The two volumes which were issued in fiscal 1964 are for sale by the Shoe String Press

in Hamden, Conn., at \$13.50 for the set. The earlier volume is available from J. W. Edwards, Publishers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich., at \$9.75. Together, the three volumes are a key to manuscript collections, ranging widely in subject, time, and place, that are invaluable for research.

Another service to scholars was launched during this decade with the approval on August 16, 1957, of Public Law 85-147 authorizing an appropriation of \$720,000 to enable the Library to arrange, index, and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the Library's collections. The limitation of \$720,000 was amended this past fiscal year by Public Law 88-299, which authorizes the appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the program. Publication of indexes to the papers of Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and James Monroe in fiscal year 1964 completes the work on 11 collections.

Of inestimable value to American research libraries is the Public Law 480 Program. Like many undertakings its history goes back several years to the first investigations in the 1950's of the possibilities of using U.S.-owned foreign currency to acquire foreign books and journals. In 1962 I could report that "The first year of operation of the program to acquire foreign materials, as authorized by section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480) as amended on September 6, 1958, was a resounding success." The first year the program was limited to India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. In its appropriations for the Library for fiscal year 1964, Congress authorized a substantial increase to allow not only for the continuation of the original projects but also the establishment of new ones in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel.

It is a satisfaction to note here that at the close of the fiscal year more than 37,000 publications had been shipped to this country from Indonesia for use in research libraries that 6 months before could acquire books from that country only with difficulty and with no hope of a continued flow of

materials. The first shipments were made from the new project in Israel in March 1964, and the first issue of the *Accessions List: Israel* appeared in April of that year. By the close of fiscal 1964 over 57,000 pieces of materials had been shipped from Israel to the 11 libraries participating in this program. A survey team met with officials of the United States Embassy and of the Government of Burma to explain the plan for a Public Law 480 project in that country and to request permission to establish a Library of Congress office there. At the time this report is written no reply to the request has been received. All in all, since the inception of the program, over 2½ million items have been acquired for use by libraries in the United States.

As a guest of the Japanese Government and with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, I made an exchange visit in October 1963 to observe the operations of Japanese libraries. Dr. Takao Suzuki, Chief Librarian of the National Diet Library, who was my host, had visited the Library of Congress in May 1962. On my way back to the United States I visited the Public Law 480 projects in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, seeing at first hand the impressive organization, the variety and volume of materials handled, and the competence of the multilingual staffs.

My first report in 1955 announced that plans to expand the Library's *Catalog—Books: Authors* into a current author catalog of books acquired by major North American libraries were close to realization. The next year I could report that on January 1, 1956, the catalog had indeed been expanded to include information on titles owned by other libraries on the North American continent. Thus, the invaluable bibliographical information brought together in the cards of the National Union Catalog could be made accessible on the shelves of large libraries throughout the Nation, even in other countries. In July 1956 the publication was renamed *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List* and this great bibliographical tool, which today has 1,300 subscribers,

was launched. Its monthly issues cumulate quarterly and annually. In addition, in the past few years cumulations for 1952–55 and 1953–57 have been published. All this is prologue to the accomplishment of fiscal 1964 when the largest project of its kind ever undertaken by the Library of Congress was completed with the distribution of the 54-volume *National Union Catalog, 1958–62*. A cumulation of over 35,000 pages, it was published by Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., New York, and sells for \$495. Volumes 1 to 50, *A Cumulative Author List*, contain 1,088,000 entries for 780,000 titles, of which 58 percent are represented by the Library of Congress printed cards and 42 percent by entries submitted by other libraries. Over 3,200,000 locations are indicated. Volumes 51 and 52, *Music and Phonorecords*, and volumes 53 and 54, *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, contain an estimated 239,000 entries for 50,000 titles represented by Library of Congress printed cards.

Both the Library and the ALA National Union Catalog Subcommittee have attempted to find a practical means of publishing additional locations for titles which have already appeared in the quinquennial cumulation of *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List*. To facilitate the preparation of a proposed register of additional locations, a new series of catalog card numbers, to cover entries prepared by other libraries, was inaugurated. Since November 1963 these have been assigned to all entries processed for inclusion in the National Union Catalog. Main entries from other libraries already prepared for the 1963 cumulation were also assigned NUC numbers. Funds to finance the register were made available in the 1965 appropriations.

In 1955 the Librarian's *Annual Report* stated: "For the past several years Werner B. Ellinger has devoted considerable time to the development of theoretical preliminary schedules as the first stage in the constitution of a law classification. They have been processed as working papers and distributed to specialists for comment." Now, 10 years later, I can report that a draft

schedule of topics for the law of the United States has been approved by the Library's Committee on the Development of Class K and the Advisory Committee on the Development of a Library of Congress Classification Schedule for Anglo-American Law. When the provisions for State law have been added and the assignment of a notation has been completed, it will be published as a section of Class K (Law). This progress in the development of a classification schedule for Anglo-American law was aided by a grant to the Library of Congress from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Death of a President

Probably no single event in these past 10 years has shown the use and work of a great library more dramatically than the death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. On that fateful Friday afternoon in November 1963 the staff of the Library of Congress, like their fellow Americans across the country, were busy about the day's work when the unbelievable news was flashed across the wires. Minutes later the flag on the Capitol across the street descended to half mast, followed by every flag in Washington in the first tangible act of public sorrow.

Meetings and other events scheduled by the Library during the period from November 22 through November 25 were canceled and public service was suspended until the morning of November 26. Because of the Library's proximity to the Capitol, however, it was felt that the buildings should remain open to serve as a refuge for the chilled and weary mourners who stood in long lines from Sunday afternoon until Monday morning waiting to pay final homage to the President who lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda. Accordingly the doors were open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday and from 1 p.m. Sunday until 10 p.m. Monday. This second period of 33 hours is thought to be the longest unbroken period in which the Library has been open for general access. Over 4,000 persons en-

tered the building on that weekend, 950 of them in the long night hours between 10 p.m. Sunday and 9 a.m. Monday.

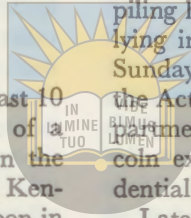
Service to Government agencies, to Members of the Congress, and some limited telephone reference service for the press was maintained during the period. No sooner had the word come in from Dallas than the Library phones began to ring with the first questions, chiefly of history, law, and precedent, questions which would continue in changing form and emphasis as the year went on. In response to a telephone call from the White House, several members of the staff worked from 10 p.m. until midnight, Friday, November 22, compiling historical information relative to the lying in state; again, in the dark hours of Sunday morning, between 1:30 and 5:30, the Acting Librarian joined Reference Department staff members, among them Lincoln experts, in compiling data on presidential funeral ceremonies.

Later the writer chosen by the Kennedy family to record the history of the tragic weekend asked the Library for an account of the services of the staff in connection with the death and the funeral of the President.

In the Legislative Reference Service the assassination of the President not only produced an immediate flood of reference inquiries but also prompted renewed interest in at least two important legislative areas: presidential succession and inability, and the regulation of purchases of firearms.

With respect to the former, reports were prepared on the effect of the 22d amendment on eligibility for the Presidency; filling of a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency by reconvening the Electoral College; procedure in case of the death of a presidential candidate or a President-elect; the history of proposals to amend the Constitution to provide for multiple Vice Presidents; and proposals pending in the 88th Congress relating to presidential succession.

The principal firearm regulation measure was introduced in August 1963, but major interest was not aroused until the assassination in November. In connection with the various bills dealing with the reg-



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ulation of firearms, especially their purchase through the mails, numerous requests were received from Members and committees to prepare analyses, make comparisons, and gather statistics. The Service also compiled a bibliography entitled *Firearms: Laws and Regulations in the United States*.

Senate Resolution 294, 88th Congress, introduced by the Senate majority leader for himself and the minority leader, directed the Legislative Reference Service to prepare for publication as a Senate document a compilation of the late President Kennedy's speeches and statements in Congress as Representative and as Senator, 1947-60. The compilation was nearing completion as the fiscal year ended.

As the months wore on, the inquiries presented to the Library took on a different aspect. The staff of the commission investigating the assassination requested reference and bibliographical aid from the General Reference and Bibliography Division. Even divisions which on the face of it would seem remote from the event felt its repercussions; the Slavic and Central European Division received Congressional inquiries concerning Soviet press reactions and the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation answered questions concerning the lamination of newspapers and newspaper clippings about the President's death. In the Office of the Secretary a separate record group was established for letters of tribute and condolence that poured into the Library from all over the world and for documentation relating to the work performed by the staff in connection with the event.

In formal tribute to the late President, the Library immediately installed a display in the Great Hall of his books, shown with a photographic portrait of Mr. Kennedy and a picture with Robert Frost at the White House shortly after the 1961 inaugural ceremonies. Because of the interest, this display continued through November 22, 1964. Another exhibit, which opened on January 21 and ran through April 30, consisted of 123 of the 164 photographs of the late President, his programs, and his family given to the Library by Magnum

Photos, Inc. The exhibit ranged from the days of PT-109 through the presidential campaign and the early days of the Presidency to the funeral. It depicted the man and the President in various aspects—as sailor, father, legislator, campaigner, and Chief Executive. The complete collection given to the Library as a tribute to Mr. Kennedy was gathered by the Magnum staff in the New York office with the aid of member photographers in the United States and abroad. Both exhibits were viewed by Mrs. John F. Kennedy on Tuesday afternoon, January 21, 1964.

The group of Magnum photographs was but one of the gifts added to the collections after the President's death. Another example is the actual teletype tape received on the fateful day by radio station KXRO, Aberdeen, Wash., over the United Press International news wire. The tape covers 12 minutes. It began with news sent nationwide by the UPI office in Chicago concerning an offer to buy the Detroit Lions, professional football team. Seven minutes later came the words: "DALLAS—THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTORCADE TOEV." The last word was meant to be "today" and was among many garbled by the unsteady hand of the operator as he tried to transmit the unbelievable message. The first wholly intelligible bulletin was recorded at the end of 11 minutes, and in the last minute the bulletin read on the air by the KXRO announcer was received.

Among the sound recordings honoring President Kennedy's memory was a set of two long-playing records, *November 22, 1963*, a gift to the Library from the American Broadcasting Company. Produced and distributed by the ABC Radio Network, the recording begins with an excerpt from the President's breakfast address to the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and proceeds through succeeding events from the earliest news flashes at Dallas to the burial at Arlington. Included is the stark ceremony aboard *Air Force One* in which President Johnson took the oath of office.

The British Broadcasting Corporation

devoted its November 23 telecast of *That Was the Week That Was* to a tribute to John F. Kennedy. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota entered the copyright transcript of the program in the *Congressional Record* with the unanimous consent of the Senate. The program was published by BBC and on April 29, 1964, Douglas Willoughby Stuart, Director General of the BBC, presented a specially bound copy to the Library of Congress. A similar copy is in the British Museum. An extract from Senator Humphrey's remarks from the *Congressional Record* precedes the text.

Filmed television coverage of the 4 tragic days is being supplied to the Library by the American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company.

Finally, as would be only appropriate for a library, the Library of Congress prepared a bibliography. An unannotated list of 220 writings by President Kennedy and 337 about him, his family, and his administration was compiled by the staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division and published just after the close of the fiscal year under the title *John F. Kennedy, 1917-1963, a Chronological List of References*. Designed primarily to aid the general reader and the high school and college student, the bibliography cites many items readily available in libraries. Two considerations made the Library deem a definitive bibliography impossible at this time. The demand for information had to be met promptly, and as the serious evaluations of Mr. Kennedy and his work were only beginning to appear, a truly comprehensive, definitive work must be postponed until some perspective is possible.

Publications

An important reflection of the Library's collections and also of its service to the scholars, libraries, and research institutions of the Nation can be found in its publishing program. In fact, in 1962 I pointed out that one of the functions of a national

library is to carry on an active bibliographic program, making its results widely available through publication. Throughout the body of this report as well as elsewhere in the introduction, various Library of Congress publications have been mentioned, and it is not my purpose here to review the highlights of the publishing program for the last 10 years. Each *Annual Report* gives evidence of its constant growth and quality. To illustrate the wide variety of subject matter covered by Library publications, however, I have selected a few examples which appeared during the past fiscal year.

The first, praised by eminent historians, is *Long Remembered*, Library of Congress Facsimile No. 3, published through the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund established for the Library by staff members as a tribute to Mr. Clapp on his retirement in 1956 as Chief Assistant Librarian. The blue-and-white publication with a silhouette of Lincoln on the cover contains facsimiles of the five known versions of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's handwriting, accompanied by a fascinating history of the preparation of the famous speech. This account, which the publication modestly terms "Notes and Comments," was written by David C. Mearns, Assistant Librarian for the American Collections and Chief of the Manuscript Division, and Lloyd A. Dunlap, of the same division. All five versions differ slightly in wording, capitalization, and punctuation. Lincoln's draft, begun in ink and completed in pencil, is the first. The second is probably the first copy he made. These were given to the Library of Congress by the children of John Hay, Lincoln's secretary. The last copy, which is in the Lincoln Room at the White House, has become the accepted text. The other copies reproduced in *Long Remembered* are in the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., and the library of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

World developments have their reflection in Library of Congress publications. The great interest in Africa and its emerging nations can be seen in a number of bibliographies which were published in the

last fiscal year. *Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected, Annotated List of Writings*, was released on May 5, the same day that its compiler, Helen F. Conover, former area specialist in the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was given a Distinguished Service Award for the contribution her bibliographic work has made to the library world. Many of the bibliographies compiled over the past few years by Miss Conover, who retired in November 1963, have become standard reference books for African studies. Other works on Africa published during the fiscal year are *African Music, a Briefly Annotated Bibliography*, by Darius Thieme; *Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa, a Bibliography*, compiled by Ruth S. Freitag under the direction of Conrad C. Reining and Walter W. Deshler; *Official Publications of French Equatorial Africa, French Camerouns, and Togo, 1946-1958*, compiled by Julian W. Witherell; and *Official Publications of Sierra Leone and Gambia*, compiled by Audrey A. Walker.

The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1962; a Selected List of References, is prefaced by an extensive bibliographical essay by the compiler, the late Donald H. Mugridge, who was the distinguished specialist in American history in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The list, containing nearly 1,500 references, will meet numerous requests from students for materials on American Presidents.

Echoes from the first National Poetry Festival, described fully in last year's report, persist. Published at the close of fiscal 1964, the proceedings of the festival brought this praise from Robert R. Kirsch, book editor, who wrote in the *Los Angeles Times* for June 16:

I don't know when I have had so much sheer pleasure out of poetry and its adjuncts as I have had in reading a hefty volume (367 pages) published by the Library of Congress under the sedate archival title, *National Poetry Festival, Held in the Library of Con-*

gress, October 22-24, 1962 (\$1.50). It is a howl, a roar, a delight, and a cultural miracle.

The supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian* appeared in a new format with a slight change of name during the last fiscal year. With the January 1964 issue the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* became the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. In order to describe the Library's collections visually as well as verbally, more liberal use is now made of illustrations. Articles describing the provenance and use of items in the collections or activities and services of the Library augment the reports of the custodial divisions. Thus, the four issues for calendar year 1964 carried accounts of George C. Marshall and the Pershing papers; the sketchbooks of Emanuel Leutze, the artist who painted the mural in the Capitol called *Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way*; an 18th-century map of Virginia by John Ballentine; Theodore Roosevelt's big-game library; and the program for the conversion of the paper prints of early motion pictures in the Library to 16mm film.

A list of the Library's publications for the year, on subjects ranging from poetry to automation, from Latin America to Rumania, and from Spanish and Portuguese translations of United States books to scientific and technical publications of the Soviet Union, is given in appendix XII.

Exhibits

One means of making the Library's collections better known to potential users, of providing information, and of affording pleasure to those who treasure any record of the past is through exhibitions. Fifteen major exhibits and 33 significant smaller ones marked the past fiscal year. On December 12 Senator Jennings Randolph opened one of the most important of these, an exhibit of nearly 200 manuscripts, broadsides, newspapers, rare books, maps, prints, drawings, and photographs assembled to commemorate the centennial of the state-

hood of West Virginia. The main address at the opening program was given by Festus P. Summers, professor of history at West Virginia University. This is the 20th in the series commemorating important anniversaries of the States.

Continuing a program launched in 1962 to utilize more fully the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division, the Library offered two exhibits. One took self-portraits of artists in prints as its theme and ranged from a 16th-century engraving by Heinrich Aldegrever to a contemporary woodcut by Leonard Baskin. The second exhibit, called *The Photographer and the City*, centered on the city as seen over more than a century by great photographers, each with his own approach—Arnold Genthe, Walker Evans, Jacob Riis, Alvin Langdon Coburn, Alfred Stieglitz, Eugene Atget, Clemens Kalischer, and others.

The 21st Annual White House News Photographers' Association Exhibition was formally opened by Chief Justice Earl Warren on March 29. This exhibition, the 14th to be held in the Library, had a particular poignancy because of the many photographs of President Kennedy, who had been slain only 4 months before.

Arranged in and near reading rooms throughout the Library, the 33 smaller exhibits centered around such subjects as Chilean books from four centuries, the international rights of man, Gettysburg and Vicksburg in maps, Chinese furniture, current illustrated Hebraica, and illustrated books of American birds. Exhibits of papers and manuscripts included those relating to President James A. Garfield, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, engineer Wernher von Braun, lawyer and diplomat Laurence A. Steinhardt, and power engineer and one-time Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug.

Displays in the Library Showcase series cover a wide range of subjects and also of materials. Three were offered this past fiscal year—one observing the sesquicentennial of the birth of Stephen A. Douglas, another marking the centennial of the birth of George Washington Carver, and a third covering 300 years of children's

alphabet books, in which illustrations by Walter Crane and Kate Greenaway stood side by side with those of Brian Wildsmith and Bruno Munari.

The people of the Nation share in the Library's resources through loans to other institutions of materials ranging from a few pieces to complete displays of 40 or more items. During this past year 37 such loans were made. In addition to these, 14 traveling exhibitions of materials from the collections were shown at 62 locations. All but the 19th National Exhibition of Prints were circulated under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, the United States Information Service, and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. For the National Print Exhibition, the Exhibits Office designed fabricated aluminum shipping cases to combine maximum protection and minimum weight. In these the exhibit was lent to seven institutions.

Achievements of 13 great Presidents from George Washington to John F. Kennedy will be featured in an exhibit slated to open in the United States Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in April 1965. Assembled and described during the past year in cooperation with other agencies of the Federal Government, the exhibit will include some of the Library's foremost treasures.

References will be found to other exhibits in sections dealing with special activities. For the rest, their best report lies in the enjoyment of some of the Nation's treasures that they give visitors to the Library.

Gifts

Through his generous gifts to the Library of Congress over more than 20 years Lessing J. Rosenwald, recognized as the leading American bibliophile of his time, has invited the Nation to share the benefits of his abiding interest in the history of fine printing, particularly as it is related to the illustrated book. The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection was established in the Library

in 1943 and, through subsequent gifts, grew to over 1,500 volumes, each a delight to the bookman's heart. Late in June 1964 Mr. Rosenwald presented a magnificent group of more than 700 rare books and manuscripts to the Library—fruits of his collecting efforts over the last decade—enlarging the Rosenwald Collection to more than 2,200 rare books and manuscripts. Of these, 567 are incunabula, more than a hundred of which are not available in any other collection in this country. The books are housed at the Alverthorpe Gallery in Jenkintown, Pa., but upon request can be made available for consultation in the Rare Book Division.

In his most recent gift, Mr. Rosenwald included 160 Dutch and Flemish books of the 15th and 16th centuries. These formed a portion of the library assembled by the Dukes of Arenberg and were displayed at the Library of Congress in a major exhibition in 1958. At least 30 of these books are not otherwise recorded and are considered to be unique.

The earliest printed books in the gift are two Bibles—the first Bible in German with woodcut illustrations, printed at Augsburg in about 1475, and a Latin Bible printed by Nicolaus Jenson at Venice in 1476. Among the rarities in Americana is Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae introductio*, published at St. Dié in France and dated August 29, 1507. This contains the treatise which was responsible for naming the Western Hemisphere for Americus Vespucci. A folio edition of Boethius' *De consolazione philosophiae*, printed at Ghent by Arend de Keyser in 1485, is graced with charming original drawings by an unknown miniaturist. Among famous artists who appear as illustrators in the new addition to the collection are Albrecht Dürer, Charles Cochin, Pierre Joseph Redouté, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Pierre Bonnard, Aristide Maillol, Odilon Redon, Georges Roualt, Paul Cézanne, André Derain, Henri Matisse, and Pablo Picasso.

Because of space limitations within this report, the gift will be described in much greater detail in the July 1965 issue of the

Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.

Theodore Roosevelt's hunting library, given to the Library by the President's grandson, Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., was an unusual and interesting acquisition. Among the 257 volumes on hunting and related subjects collected by President Roosevelt over more than 40 years before his death in 1919 are several early editions. They include Jean de Clamorgan's *La Chasse du loup*, printed in Paris in 1566 and the earliest title in the collection; *The Historie of Foure-Footed Beastes* (1607), the earliest English book in the group, bound with *The Historie of Serpents* (1608), both by Edward Topsell; and Robert de Salnove's *La Vénerie royale* (1655).

These two gifts are among many manuscripts, books, maps, prints, recordings, films, and other materials presented to the Library of Congress for the people of the Nation.

As such gifts enrich the Library's collections, so do grants enrich and augment the program and services of the Library. Among those received during the past fiscal year were three from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.—an additional \$70,565 to further the work on *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, \$5,000 to investigate the creation of a machine-readable record of Library of Congress catalog data, and \$5,688 to develop a national plan for scholarly photocopying. The Carnegie Corporation of New York granted the Library \$30,000 to microfilm issues of some 160 mainland Chinese periodicals in the social sciences and humanities published in October 1959 and later. On April 16, 1964, the Ford Foundation announced a grant to the Library of \$12,500 for the joint publication with Johns Hopkins Press of a catalog of American prints in the Library of Congress. This is part of a \$475,000, 5-year program initiated by the Ford Foundation in 1961 to assist institutions in preparing, publishing, and distributing scholarly catalogs. In addition, through its International Training and Research Program, the Ford

Foundation granted the Library \$250,000 to enable the Hispanic Foundation to expand certain bibliographical and related programs for 36 months. This is part of the Ford Foundation's \$1½ million program of grants to support Latin American activities in U.S. institutions and to provide for a special postdoctoral fellowship program in Latin American studies administered by the foundation itself. Included in the grant program were the University of Texas, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago.

From the Social Science Research Council came \$10,000 to arrange the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress and from the Heineman Foundation \$5,000 for the purchase of materials of special interest to the Music Division.

Some of the other gifts received during the fiscal year are described in chapter III and a summary of the activities carried out with gift and trust funds is found in appendix XI. In addition, reports and articles in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* and in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* give more detailed accounts of interesting and unusual items presented to the Library.

Preservation of Materials

John Locke said: "There seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas; . . . the print wears out, and at last there remains nothing to be seen."

The fear that there will remain nothing to be seen of many of the items in their collections has become of increasing concern to the libraries of the Nation. Programs for laminating manuscripts, microfilming materials, and testing paper are common among libraries; these subjects are discussed at conferences and in professional journals.

The problem is not a new one. It has concerned Librarians of Congress who have preceded me. John Russell Young, in his report of 1897, spoke of paper deterioration as a grave problem. He said:

"The changes in the processes of manufacture, its extreme cheapness because of the use of chemicals and wood, have resulted in the publication of a large variety of newspapers, cheap magazines, and other works, which threaten in a few years to crumble into a waste heap, with no value as a record." To protect libraries, Mr. Young proposed "an amendment that no certificate of copyright should [be issued] until the articles copyrighted were deposited and, at the same time, printed on paper not below a fixed grade." He felt confident that there would be no hardship in this—a small advance, he wrote, on the cost of a few sheets of paper and a moment's delay in the press.

In the 10 years that I have served as Librarian I have reported on a thorough study by the National Bureau of Standards on the preservation of documents by lamination, and a study on the preservation and storage of sound recordings made for the Library by the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Tex., in addition to the Library's own programs for photocopying, microfilming, laminating, binding, and providing special storage facilities.

In a comprehensive program to microfilm current newspapers in lieu of binding the originals, some 50 American and 700 foreign newspapers are now filmed by the Library's Photoduplication Service. Positive microfilms of these newspapers are made available for purchase by other libraries. About half of the Library's current newspapers on microfilm, however, are acquired from commercial or institutional filmers. Retrospective files are also being transferred to microfilm as a preservative measure.

The Stack and Reader Division of the Reference Department has been supervising the intensive microfilming project to preserve books too brittle to bind, 1,800 titles being forwarded to the Photoduplication Service this past fiscal year. Negative and positive microfilms are made of many books on poor paper, and electrostatic prints of particularly important works. Other libraries are offered the benefits of this program.

In addition to the day-in and day-out routine of selecting deteriorating materials for photoreproduction, the Library has been engaged in a special project of copying its most important rarities. Undertaken in fiscal 1963, the primary purpose of the program is to provide photocopies for the use of readers, thus preserving the originals. The resulting master negatives are a valuable byproduct, used by the Photoduplication Service in filling requests from scholars for copies of materials and also as insurance copies of the original items. At the close of fiscal 1964 reproduction of treasures in the Map Division had been completed, the rare atlases having been copied on microfilm and the maps photostated. A start had been made on rarities in the collections of the Manuscript, Orientalia, Music, and Rare Book Divisions.

The threatened loss of the written record of man's thought is not the concern of one library, one university, or one scholar. Its effect on society and on the development of civilization concerns the Nation. A solution to the problem demands the efforts of many minds and requires the cooperation of all research libraries. For some time the Association of Research Libraries' Committee on the Preservation of Research Library Materials has been studying the problem with the expectation of proposing a solution on a national basis. The Deputy Librarian of Congress served as a member of the committee, which expects to complete its report at the close of the calendar year 1964 and present it to the midwinter meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in January 1965.

Since fiscal year 1959, a separate appropriation has been made yearly to convert paper prints and perishable nitrate film in the Library's motion picture collections to safety base film. Because of its hazardous nature, the entire collection of nitrate film—estimated at some 27½ million feet—must be housed in temperature-controlled vaults located at Suitland, Md. A special preservation program was begun during the year for making artificial aging tests on nitrate film in the collections. The conver-

sion of paper prints of early motion pictures to 16mm safety base film was completed in January 1964. In their paper form these could not be projected. Now on film, they become for historians and scholars a valuable deposit of source material on early motion pictures and the life and times they recorded.

Legislation Affecting the Library

Public Law 88-248, which appropriated funds for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1964, was signed by the President on December 30, 1963. On paper, the total appropriation for the Library—\$20,488,800—was \$583,460 more than the one for fiscal 1963. The 1963 figure had included a nonrecurring item of \$1,100,000 for the renovation of some space at the Naval Weapons Plant; in reality, therefore, the total appropriation for the Library's program was increased by \$1,683,460. In the appropriation, Congress added \$100,000 to the fund for books for the general collections of the Library and designated another \$100,000 for 20 additional catalogers. The sum of \$978,000, a substantial increase over last year's amount, was authorized by Congress for the acquisition and collection of materials under Public Law 480. This not only makes possible the continuation of the projects in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic but also provides for the establishment of projects in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel.

The national library is interested in the development of all libraries and the consequent benefit to the world of learning. The Librarian of Congress—as last year's report indicated—testified in favor of a provision in the Revenue Act of 1964, to extend the 30-percent deduction of gross income to those making charitable contributions to institutions that are publicly or governmentally supported. Public Law 88-272, passed in fiscal year 1964, amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include such a provision. The new legislation should be of great benefit to the programs and collections of the Nation's

libraries, including the Library of Congress, by encouraging gifts from generous donors.

The act to organize and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress (71 Stat. 368) was amended by Public Law 88-299. This amendment, as reported earlier in the introduction, removes the \$720,000 limitation on the amount to be appropriated and authorizes the appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the program.

It was a welcome opportunity to testify in March 1964 before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations in favor of H.R. 6237, a bill to authorize a 5-year grant-in-aid program to collect, compile, annotate, and publish documentary source material important in American history. Competently described, edited, and published, such sources are the basis of future narrative and interpretive studies. They should be made widely available in public and university libraries. The bill would authorize an annual \$500,000 appropriation to the General Services Administration, recipients of grants to be determined by the Administrator upon recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. The Library of Congress has been represented on the Commission since it was established in 1934; David C. Mearns serves as the present representative.

Not quite 2 months after the close of fiscal 1964—on August 20, 1964—the President signed the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965, Public Law 88-454. The amount appropriated directly to the Library of Congress is \$23,333,100, an increase of \$2,844,300 over appropriations for the previous year.

This is a 144-percent increase in the amount appropriated for 1955, the first year that I was in office. Such an increase indicates the growing worldwide emphasis on learning, investigation, and research. It represents the awareness of the Members of Congress of their own expanding

and wide-ranging need for information. And it is evidence of their appreciation of the importance of a great national library in nourishing the Nation's vigorous intellects and their recognition of its leadership in the library world.

In the 1965 appropriations, Congress allowed for:

- 37 additional cataloging positions
- 62 additional positions in the card distribution service, including positions for the continuation of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*
- 3 additional positions in the Office of the Information Systems Specialist
- 4 new positions for specialists in science and technology in the Legislative Reference Service
- 7 positions in the Reference Department (3 reference librarians in science, 3 in the African Section, and 1 processing and curatorial librarian)

The program to provide books for blind readers was increased by \$546,000. For the Library's Public Law 480 Program \$1,417,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currencies and \$124,500 in hard-dollar support was provided for the projects now operating in India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Israel, and Indonesia and for the planned project in Burma. The request for \$300,000 in foreign currency and \$18,500 in hard dollars to extend the program to Poland and Yugoslavia was disallowed for the present. Congress also directed the National Science Foundation to transfer to the Library \$168,000, two-thirds of the cost of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

For the structural and mechanical care of the Library and for furniture and equipment a sum of \$2,602,200 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol. This includes \$175,000 to clean and redecorate the dome over the Main Reading Room and the alcoves beneath it.

A summary of legislation affecting the Library of Congress is found in appendix XIV.

Automation and the Library

"At first sight, a large library appears to be a 'natural' for the application of data processing techniques." This is the way Philip M. Morse, Director of the Operations Research Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, began his article on mechanization in the March 1964 issue of *College and Research Libraries*. He went on to say:

Many library operations appear to be routine actions which could easily be mechanized; since libraries are notoriously understaffed the mechanization would not create unemployment; more fundamentally, since a library is "just a collection of data," it should be peculiarly amenable to the newer techniques of data processing; in addition libraries are growing so rapidly they must mechanize or they will become unmanageable.

Closer examination, however, brings to light a number of basic difficulties impeding rapid mechanization.

These difficulties will surely be solved, and the large libraries of the future will almost surely be using electronic data processing techniques to a large extent in their operations. But the full application of these techniques may take several decades. In fact it may turn out that it is easier to "automate" banks and insurance companies than libraries.

This does not mean that a start should not be made soon.

The Library of Congress made its start some time ago. In January 1958 I established an interdepartmental Committee on Mechanized Information Retrieval. Since, as Dr. Morse points out, closer examination reveals difficulties which impede rapid mechanization, this committee's investigations led to more detailed studies by other specialized groups and to the establishment of the Office of Information Systems Specialist.

Three major developments took place in this field during fiscal year 1964. The pri-

mary concern of the Office of the Information Systems Specialist when it was established on March 13, 1961, was the survey of automation of the bibliographic functions of the Library. The survey, sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and directed by Gilbert W. King, took 2 years. The results were made public on January 22, 1964, at a press conference announcing the publication of *Automation and the Library of Congress*. The conclusions of the survey team, given in this 88-page book available from the Government Printing Office, are outlined in the introduction to last year's *Annual Report*.

The publication has been the subject of many favorable reviews in library and automation journals, and undoubtedly it will stand as one of the basic reference works on the subject.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, another important publication, *Libraries and Automation*, was ready for distribution. This work is a report of the proceedings of the Conference on Libraries and Automation held at the Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Va., in May 1963. Sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Science Foundation, the conference was described in the 1963 *Annual Report*. The work of transcribing the complete discussions recorded on 1,600 feet of magnetic tape and organizing the prepared papers as well as the informal remarks into the finished 268-page publication was done by Barbara Evans Markuson, assistant to the Information Systems Specialist. The publication, available from the Government Printing Office for \$2.75, received favorable comment for both content and presentation.

The Library's first concrete step in carrying out the recommendations contained in *Automation and the Library of Congress* was the appointment in June 1964 of Samuel S. Snyder as Information Systems Specialist. An electrical engineer experienced in digital computer design and a data systems analyst were also to be added to the staff to provide expert direction in

systems analysis, systems specification, and computer programming activities.

Late in fiscal year 1964, Inforonics, Inc., Maynard, Mass., undertook a study financed by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to demonstrate that bibliographic information can be converted into machine form for the subsequent printing under computer control of Library of Congress cards and book catalogs in a variety of typographic forms. Done in close cooperation with the Library of Congress, the investigation produced, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, demonstration copy on positive film, which closely paralleled the typographic variety and quality of Library of Congress catalog cards. In this process, the bibliographic entry was made on perforated paper tape; subsequent computer operations added the field identifications, spacing, and font choices for controlling photocomposition equipment. The Office of the Information Systems Specialist will be concerned with developing from the demonstration results a practical basis for producing machine-readable catalog data in a standardized format not only for use in producing book catalogs but also for distribution to other libraries for selection, duplication, or retrieval. A natural sequel to the card-printing demonstration will be the development, by the Library staff working closely with experts from the Government Printing Office, of a production process for printing catalog cards with computer - controlled photocomposition equipment.

Last year's report mentioned plans to acquire a small general-purpose computer to replace the electric accounting machines. Effective August 21, 1963, a Data Processing Office was established as a separate organizational unit in the Administrative Department. On January 15, 1964, the first components of the IBM 1401, a small-scale computer system, were delivered to the Library and were operational by that evening. Remaining components were installed and in use on the following day. Operational programs have been prepared for payroll, budget control, card distribu-

tion billing, accounting for book and periodical purchases, and various statistical and management reports. Although the use of this computer installation has been intentionally concentrated on administrative functions, it will also be used for limited application and experimentation in the bibliographical field.

Of continuing interest to the Government Printing Office and the Library has been the role of computers and electronic photocomposing machines in the production of the seventh edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*. Exploration of the possible use of such equipment was underway when last year's report was written. Experiments have proved that the technique is practical, and at the close of the fiscal year the preliminary work of preparing copy in the form agreed on by the Government Printing Office and the Library as that most suited to the production of original punched paper tape was proceeding rapidly with publication hoped for by the close of calendar year 1965. Congress included \$99,000 in the 1965 appropriation to pay for printing the new edition. Both the labor and money invested in the undertaking are expected to bring untold dividends in accuracy, timeliness, and financial savings. For example, the timelag between editions of the basic list can be shortened considerably; a 2-year interval bridged by monthly cumulative supplements is entirely possible. In addition, it not only seems feasible to prepare lists of subject headings in special fields to meet increasing demands for them but also to satisfy the many requests to print subject headings on cards.

Committees and Consultants

Throughout this report there are references to committees who contribute to the growth and development of the Library's programs and services. First would come the Congressional committees which are concerned with Library activities. Then there are internal committees made up of staff members with the specialized knowl-

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Committees and Consultants

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edge needed for a particular problem. Others draw their membership from various professional fields.

Two years ago I began the formation of three liaison committees to bring together a broad representation from the library and scholarly worlds. These three committees—the Liaison Committee of Humanists and Social Scientists, the Liaison Committee of Librarians, and the Liaison Committee of Scientists—met with the Librarian, the Deputy Librarian, and the Assistant Librarian on June 22, 1964. Gilbert W. King, chairman of the team that surveyed the feasibility of automating the bibliographic processes of the Library, was also present. Dr. King reviewed the details of the survey and the conclusions reached by the team of experts. He also discussed the problems and the promises of library automation, answering questions from the committee members.

After a report on the Library's budget request for 1965, the Librarian reviewed the space situation, the efforts to alleviate overcrowding, and the status of the third building. Among other subjects discussed during the joint meeting were increased centralized cataloging, the National Referral Center for Science and Technology and its role in coordinating informational sources, and the study made by Inforonics, Inc.

Meetings such as this supply information to the library world and the scholarly community about recent developments in the Library of Congress and provide an opportunity to obtain the reactions of committee members to programs for extending the Library's services and its usefulness. The resulting suggestions are of real value to the Library.

A list of the liaison committees and their members is found on page xiii.

The association of a consultant with the Library of Congress does not necessarily cease with the completion of his term. Friends of two poets gathered in the Coolidge Auditorium on the night of March 23, 1964, to hear Louis Untermeyer's tribute to his old friend, Robert Frost. The lecture, "Robert Frost: A Backward Look," also

was published with a selective bibliography of Frost manuscripts, separately published works, recordings, and motion pictures in the Library's collections. Both the speaker and the man who was his subject had served as Consultants in Poetry in English at the Library of Congress. On the expiration of his term in 1959, Mr. Frost was appointed Honorary Consultant in the Humanities, a post he held until his death. Mr. Untermeyer is at present an Honorary Consultant in American Letters. Speaking to an overflow audience—almost 100 latecomers had to be turned away for lack of space—he told his listeners that any eminent figure is inevitably subjected to reexamination after his death. He went on to say:

Whether or not this will happen to Frost, it is unlikely that the estimate of his poetry will suffer much change. For the last twenty years of his life, Frost's poetry, maintaining itself in traditional forms, ran counter to the current stream of criticism. Since his death, there have been a few slighting comments from the more "advanced" of the avant garde, but surprisingly little in the way of detraction. Perhaps one of the reasons for this—and a reason that may keep his reputation undisturbed for a long time to come—is the support of some of the best of the younger poets, poets who are happily writing more and more with respect for all the elements scorned by the champions of "antipoetry," chiefly such elements as conventional form, discipline, restraint, and understatement.

In May 1964 Howard Nemerov completed his term as Consultant in Poetry. Although he had previously appeared several times on the Library stage, he made his first appearance on it as Consultant in Poetry on October 7, 1963, with a lecture entitled, "Bottom's Dream: The Likeness of Poems and Jokes." Reed Whittemore, American poet and literary editor, was appointed to succeed Mr. Nemerov for a 1-year term beginning September 1964.

Three outstanding scholars were appointed as Honorary Consultants in American Cultural History for 3-year terms beginning January 1, 1964. They were J. Frank Dobie, teacher, folklorist, and renowned authority on the life and literature of the Southwest; Jay Broadus Hubbell, professor emeritus of American literature at Duke University, editor, and author; and Howard Mumford Jones, professor emeritus of American civilization at Harvard University, poet, critic, historian, translator, and editor. Mr. Dobie died on September 18, 1964, after serving a little more than 8 months. Poets Babette Deutsch and Louis Untermeyer and biographer Catherine Drinker Bowen, first appointed in 1961, were reappointed for 3-year terms as Honorary Consultants in American Letters. The 3-year terms of writers Saul Bellow, Richard Eberhart, Katherine Anne Porter, Elmer Rice, and John Steinbeck, appointed in 1963, are effective until March 15, 1966.

A list of honorary consultants of the Library of Congress is found on page 511.

Other Cultural Activities

"If my book of life were written—the Library of Congress and its enchanting associations and memories would be recorded in letters of gold."

Thus, gracefully, did Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall return the tribute paid to her by the Librarian of Congress at a luncheon in her honor on December 4, 1963. Held in the Whittall Pavilion, the luncheon followed a ceremony in the office of District Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner at which Mrs. Whittall was presented with the Meritorious Public Service Award of the District of Columbia with the accompanying citation:

In recognition of her devoted efforts in behalf of the people of the United States and of the Nation's Capital, and in appreciation of her generosity in providing a renowned center for the performance of great chamber music. Her gifts of music and litera-

ture to the people of the United States, through the Library of Congress, have brought the arts into the lives of many Americans; have enriched the Library's collection and extended its influence; and have given the American people great treasures and pleasant experiences. The community and the Nation are indebted to her beyond any possible repayment.

Mrs. Whittall's famous collection of Stradivari instruments, selected with the aid of expert advisers for their matching tone quality and fine state of preservation, includes three violins, one viola, and one cello. For each instrument she also acquired an appropriate bow made by François Tourte, master of the art of bow-making.

In 1935, inspired and encouraged by the late Herbert Putnam, then Librarian of Congress, Mrs. Whittall presented these instruments to the Library where they are preserved, maintained, and used in concerts for the benefit of the American people. Simultaneously, she established the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation to assure the perpetuation of these activities and to provide for many concerts as well. Two years later, the Whittall Pavilion, permanent home of the Stradivari Collection as well as one of the Library's most attractive and useful areas for cultural events, was opened. Literature ranks close to music in Mrs. Whittall's affections. In 1950 she established in the Library of Congress the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund for the presentation of dramatic works, literary readings, lectures, and similar programs. As in the field of music, she has increased the Library's research materials with gifts of valuable literary manuscripts by A. E. Housman, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and others.

The Library also took a proprietary pleasure in another award presented during the past fiscal year. This time it was a Citation of Merit awarded by the Washington Committee for National Music Week to the

members of the Juilliard String Quartet on May 4. The honor was bestowed on the quartet "in grateful recognition of its pre-eminent position in the field of ensemble playing through consistently high standards of performance in a rich and diverse repertory; the unique contribution of its members as instrumental and ensemble instructors at the Juilliard School of Music; and its selection as the 'quartet in residence' at the Library of Congress." In an acknowledgment signed by the four artists—Robert Mann, Isidore Cohen, Raphael Hillyer, and Claus Adam—they said:

Our association with the Library of Congress and the city of Washington is only in its second year and since we are on the way to becoming a quartet of two cities (Washington and New York), it is especially meaningful to us that you deem our contribution to the musical life of your city so significant. We hope our future activities here in Washington will continue to please you.

One of the notable events of the year was the Shakespeare Festival in which the Library of Congress joined its Capitol Hill neighbor, the Folger Shakespeare Library, in a joint observance of the birth—400 years ago on April 23, 1564—of William Shakespeare. The Folger Library offered five lectures and a major exhibition on Shakespeare and his world. The lectures took on added flavor from their presentation in the Elizabethan theater reproduced in the Folger. The Library of Congress presented *Macbeth* produced by the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, *The Tempest* produced by Arnold Moss, and an Elizabethan concert by New York Pro Musica, directed by Noah Greenberg, as well as several small exhibits of manuscripts, maps, and books. Visitors to Library events came from north, south, east, and west, from Ontario to Louisiana, and literally from Maine to California. More than 200 of the 2,500 participants in the festival were from outside the Washington area.

Some 70 years ago the first "moving pictures" were registered for copyright. This was the beginning of the motion picture activities of the Library of Congress. To honor those activities the Hollywood Museum in cooperation with Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and Representative James Roosevelt sponsored a luncheon on January 9, 1964, in the New Senate Office Building. Among the guests were Senators and Representatives from California and several other States, including the Members of the Joint Committee on the Library; representatives of motion picture, radio, television, and recording industries; such celebrities as Mary Pickford, Nat King Cole, and Don McNeill; members of the press; representatives of motion picture activities in Government agencies; and present and former Library staff members concerned with its motion picture collections. Senator Kuchel, the first speaker, commented: "How fortunate we are that the Library contains faithful visual impressions of such events as President Theodore Roosevelt's inauguration, the funeral cortege of President McKinley, an early flight of the Wright aeroplane, and the aftermath of the great disaster which struck my native State over a half-century ago, the San Francisco earthquake and fire!" The Librarian of Congress was presented with a specially bound book of tributes from some 200 artists and officials of the four industries represented.

Programs in the Coolidge Auditorium during the year offered the same variety and quality that a good library offers in its collections. They ranged from Marianne Moore's reading of her wise and witty poems to a concert of 16th-century instrumental music by the New York Pro Musica Renaissance Band, from the two-lecture series on "The Writer's Experience" given by Karl Shapiro and Ralph Ellison to an afternoon of songs and stories for children presented by John Langstaff during Children's Book Week. Fuller accounts of the programs are given in

chapter III on the Reference Department and a complete listing of events is found in appendix XIII.

Physical Plant

"Entering by either of the doors at the head of the staircase, the visitor at once steps out on an embayed gallery, affording a spacious and uninterrupted view of the great domed Reading Room, or Rotunda, which in every sense, is the central and most important portion of the Library. As such, it is marked by a magnificence of architecture and decoration nowhere else to be found in the building." This extravagant opening introduces the reader of the *Handbook of the New Library of Congress in Washington* compiled by Herbert Small and published in 1901 to the beauties of the Main Reading Room.

In the fall of 1964 the spacious view that Small had described more than a half century earlier was interrupted—by a complex of red scaffolding which someone has likened to a gigantic squirrel cage. The scaffolding is one of the byproducts of the long-range program for installation of a new heating and ventilating system in the Library, replacement of antiquated book conveyors, and renovation of the architectural beauties that have prompted lyrical descriptions from other pens than Small's over the intervening six decades.

In order to protect both readers and visitors during the operations, the Library was forced on May 4, 1964, to give over the famed octagonal reading room to workmen; since that day readers have been served from other points in the two Library buildings. The extensive renovation will probably keep the room closed until sometime in calendar year 1965. When it reopens it is expected that, restored to their pristine brilliance, "Sculpture and paintings, rare marbles, and a broad scheme of color and of ornamentation in stucco relief [will] unite with a lofty architectural design to form" in the present beholder's eye as well as in Small's "what is one of the most notable interiors in the country."

Third Building

Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1865 to 1897, concluded his report for 1874 with this sentence: "It is therefore that the undersigned has deemed it his duty to place before the committee, perhaps at too great length, the considerations which impel him to the conclusion that a separate building for the Library of Congress, constructed throughout with special reference to its present necessities and future growth in its manifold departments, is demanded alike by a wise regard to economy and public policy." At the time Mr. Spofford wrote this, of course, the Library of Congress was housed in the Capitol.

I had not been at the Library long after my appointment as Librarian of Congress in 1954 before I, like Mr. Spofford, was compelled to the conclusion that the Library must have a new building "constructed throughout with special reference to its present necessities and future growth . . ." By 1956 discussions of the need for a third building were carried on between the Library and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Two years later, in the summer of 1958, the Library presented to the Joint Committee on the Library data supporting a third building program. On May 14, 1960, Public Law 86-469, "Joint Resolution to authorize preliminary study and review in connection with proposed additional building for the Library of Congress," was approved, and an architectural study was started in April 1961 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Initial planning envisioned a single structure east of the Library Annex and between East Capitol Street and Independence Avenue, and 3rd and 5th Streets, SE. In June 1961, however, the Library's building program became involved with the President James Madison Memorial project. The result was a proposal for the Library's expansion into two separate structures, in different locations, which would provide 24 percent and 76 percent, respectively, of the estimated needed space. The smaller structure would consist of

subgrade vaults underlying and connected with a Madison Memorial building south of the Library's Main Building, while the larger unit would be located east of the Annex between 3rd and 4th Streets, SE.

The Library of Congress seeks nearly 2 million square feet, net, of usable space in addition of its present permanent facilities. Ideally, this space should be in a single structure on land adjacent to one or the other of the Library's buildings.

The need for space grows more crucial daily. Increases in materials received and reference needs of readers demand increases in storage, staff, and service areas. An equally important factor is the specialization of the age. Many of the great libraries built at the turn of the century saw no need for office or work space; at best, they provided an office for the librarian. Work areas, simple enclosures to separate the operational activities of a large institution from its service, had to be carved out of halls, exhibition areas, even reader space. The Library of Congress is no exception. In a research library the demands for special subject areas, for special collections, for special staff to satisfy the reference requirements of library users, have in turn made impossible demands upon buildings whose granite walls and marble floors were not designed to grow with growing needs.

Removal of certain operations to space in the Navy Yard Annex about a mile from the Main Building has provided a small measure of temporary relief. The move began in the closing days of the fiscal year and was completed in mid-August 1964. Operations housed there include the Card Division, the Catalog Maintenance Division—except its Filing Section—the Post-1955 Imprints Section of the Union Catalog Division, and the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office. The General Services Administration has also assigned to the Library a former aircraft paint hangar in the Federal Depot at Middle River, Md., 50 miles from the Library. This space, occupied late in the fiscal year, is used mainly for the storage of equipment and materials that are not frequently needed.

It was heartening to find in the hearings on appropriations for the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1964 that the House Committee on Appropriations recognized the gravity of the space situation and its effect upon the Library's service. The report of the committee (H. Rept. 369, 88th Cong., 1st sess.) declared emphatically: "A third building is badly needed—now."

The report describes the Library of Congress as the Nation's largest research library if not in fact the world's largest; the phenomenal mass of materials received annually, the resultant burden on space, and the consequent effect on service to readers are pointed out as well as the futility of seeking a long-range solution through minor and temporary relief measures. The report then goes on to say:

This is a great cultural and research institution and in the committee's view ought to be brought to a good state of accommodation and efficiency at an early date. Although originally conceived and established as the Library of Congress, it is in fact, by reason of many congressional actions over a long period of years, the national library of the United States and of inestimable value to the nation's library facilities at all levels. And it is appropriate to again recall that many Federal agencies, not insignificantly including the defense and security agencies . . . continue to use the vast resources by allocating several million dollars annually to the Library for specialized and analytical projects.

There have been suggestions over the years, renewed recently, that the Library of Congress ought to be officially designated as the National Library of the United States and its administration shifted to the Executive Branch. There is a considerable reservoir of feeling in the committee against such a proposition of transfer and, very likely, that feeling would be shared by many Members of the Congress. The Library is a unique institution. A good many of its serv-

ices are intimately and peculiarly adapted, in harmony with the original design, for service to the Congress and its committees. Others are national in character and scope. As to the matter of designation, it has been said that custom and tradition are stronger than the law. There would, likely, be considerable opposition to a change of the name although there would appear to be merit in a formal designation of the Library as the National Library. There are now two specialized libraries so designated formally—one in the field of agriculture and the other in the field of medicine. But even so, it could be said to be a distinction without benefit of the substance of much difference.

Staff

Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Congress, resigned in the spring of 1964 to become Director of University Libraries at Stanford University on September 1. Mr. Rogers had held the second-ranking post at the Library since December 1957, coming here from the New York Public Library. Always active in professional library organizations, he is currently a member of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, a member of its International Relations Committee, and a nominee for the office of President-elect. In the Association of Research Libraries he has served on committees dealing with the preservation of library materials, the microfilming of foreign newspapers, documentation and information retrieval, and acquisitions. He was a member of the Committee on the White House Library in 1962-63 and chairman of the Advisory Screening Committee in Library Science (for Fulbright and Smith-Mundt grants) in 1961-63. He represented the Library at the UNESCO-sponsored seminar on the Development of National Libraries in Asia and the Pacific Area held in Manila in February 1964 and on the American Library Mission to

the Soviet Union in 1961, an official exchange of librarians of the United States and the USSR.

As Librarian of Congress, I received his resignation with deep personal, as well as professional, regret. His quick grasp of essential details, his patience in exploring various alternative solutions to a problem, his own imaginative and constructive contributions, and his high personal integrity and unquestioned loyalty have earned him the affection as well as the deep respect of his associates at the Library of Congress. The Library staff joins his fellow Iowan, Representative James E. Bromwell, in the farewell printed in the *Congressional Record*: "I wish him well as he takes over the directorship of libraries at Stanford, where he will continue to serve an important research community and the entire Nation."

In a large staff, goodbyes alternate with welcomes. Of great importance to the Congress was the creation, shortly after the close of the fiscal year, of the Science Policy Research Division of the Legislative Reference Service, which is mentioned earlier in this introduction. Edward Wenk, Jr., was appointed, effective September 28, as the Chief of the new division and as Special Adviser to the Librarian in Science and Engineering. Dr. Wenk will serve in the Legislative Reference Service as a Congressional consultant in scientific and technological developments that affect public policy. The chapter on the Legislative Reference Service in this report says: "Committee and Member requests in the general area of science in its relation to public policy were more numerous than in any preceding year." This growing need made it essential for the Library to strengthen the research and consultative service in science and technology. The organization of the new division and the appointment of Dr. Wenk were the first step. Four additional positions authorized by Congress in the 1965 appropriations as well as two existing positions will be incorporated into the division. Other specialists in the Legislative Reference Service, as well as the Science and

Technology Division and the National Referral Center of the Reference Department, will continue to supply scientific information, working closely with the Science Policy Research Division. Dr. Wenk will coordinate science information services to the Congress.

Another major appointment was that of Lewis C. Coffin as Law Librarian and General Counsel of the Library effective January 6, 1964. He thus becomes director of the Law Library, one of the six departments of the Library of Congress. A lawyer by training and a librarian by profession, Mr. Coffin came to the Library in 1931 as a member of the Card Division and served successively as Assistant Chief of the Union Catalog Division, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, Chief of the Order Division, Assistant Director, and then Associate Director of the Processing Department. He succeeds William Lawrence Keitt, who retired in 1963 after 14 years as Law Librarian and General Counsel.

Among several tragic losses that shocked and saddened the Library was the sudden death on June 28 of Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Personnel Director, a member of the staff for 24 years. Mr. Holmes came to the Library in 1940 as a library assistant in the Serial Division. Four years later he was transferred to the Personnel Division as the first incumbent of the new position of Employee Relations Officer. He had held the position of Director of Personnel since 1958.

Members of the staff of the Library of Congress have always participated in professional library activities and in the associations and organizations concerned with their special subject fields. They are frequently chosen to serve as delegates to professional and scholarly conferences. Because of this it is impossible to list the many offices and committee posts held by staff members or all the honors conferred on them. These few examples must be representative of the whole.

At the closing session of its 83d annual conference, the American Library Association awarded to John W. Cronin, Di-

rector of the Processing Department, the 1964 Melvil Dewey Medal for "recent creative professional achievement of a high order." The Dewey Medal was established by the Forest Press, Inc., in memory of its founder, who was also one of the founders of the American Library Association and the originator of the Decimal Classification System used in libraries throughout the world. This was the second award received by Mr. Cronin in recent years. In 1961 the Cataloging and Classification Section of the American Library Association presented him with the Margaret Mann Citation "in recognition of a distinguished career devoted to the development of centralized cataloging and bibliographical services."

The 1963 Migel Medal for outstanding service to the blind was awarded to Guy Smith, a blind chiropractor residing in Little Rock, Ark., and to Robert S. Bray, Chief, Division for the Blind, Library of Congress. This award is often presented to two persons in a year—one a layman in services to blind persons and the other a professional. Considered the highest honor for work with the blind, the medal is named for Maj. M. C. Migel, the first president of the American Foundation for the Blind, and has been given annually since 1937. Mr. Bray was cited for "a versatile program of providing reading materials to the blind" and for "his administrative talent in establishing improved programs for the blind people of the United States." Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief of the Division for the Blind, was given a national award presented to a sighted person by the Educational Week for the Blind, Inc., on March 17, at the Gimbel Auditorium in Philadelphia, during the 37th annual observance of the week. Mr. Bray and Mr. Gallozzi also served on the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped.

Tung Li Yuan of the Subject Cataloging Division was given a grant to prepare a bibliography of Chinese art and archaeology. The grant was one of 17 for research in Asian studies under a joint American Council of Learned Societies-Social Sci-

ence Research Council program made possible by the Ford Foundation.

A notable publication of the year, sponsored by The Copyright Society of the U.S.A., was the Arthur Fisher Memorial Edition of *Studies on Copyright*, a compilation of the studies on general revision of the copyright law prepared under the auspices of the Copyright Office. Mr. Fisher served as Register of Copyrights from September 1951 until his death in November 1962.

Although only these few instances are cited here, the Librarian is aware daily of the special knowledge, the desire to serve, and the generous gift of time and talent beyond the demands of duty that members of the staff give to the Library, the Congress, the Government, the libraries, and the people of the Nation, even to the world. Three elements are necessary to a good library—materials, housing, and staff. Great emphasis is placed on the first in this report—their acquisition, their classification and cataloging that they may be readily accessible, and their preservation. Attention is also given to the second in the discussions of the storage of materials, the care and improvement of buildings, the need for space. It is because knowledge and service are intangibles that the third seemingly receives less consideration here. But behind every item acquired, every book processed, every card filed, every reader served, every question answered, every word printed, there is a person, a staff member who does his part to make the torch of learning atop the Library of Congress not a symbol but a reality.

The Decade Ahead

It is a human characteristic to regard the future as a splendid box from which will spring miraculous solutions to present difficulties. Experience warns us, however, that human miracles evolve from the painstaking, routine but necessary, paths by which progress travels. To illustrate, much of the work of the past 10 years seems unexciting but it has laid the foundation

for more startling developments in the next 10. On my arrival at the Library of Congress I immediately requested the Acting Comptroller General to review the Library's budget, accounting, and disbursing operations. At the same time I requested the Civil Service Commission to survey the Library's classification program. In addition, I made a number of internal surveys—and have since maintained a continuous internal review—to eliminate any overlapping of duties and responsibilities and to discover all possible economies consistent with efficient operation and service. The real accomplishment of these past 10 years, however, has been the substantial progress made in bringing the vast collections under further control and in reducing arrearages, both essential to efficient operation and good service. Thus, the Library is in a better position to move forward in new directions.

Knowing that despite our secret hopes we cannot press a button and lift the lid of that box of the future, I must take on the unaccustomed role of prophet to predict the developments of the next decade:

The revolution in printing brought about by the computer will be accelerated. Libraries have only begun to feel the effects in their acquisitions and in their own publishing and recordkeeping.

In the opinion of experts it may take several decades to solve some of the information problems of large research libraries, for instance, retrieval of information directly from the text. On the other hand, automation of many other processes—inventory, acquisitions, processing, retrieval of bibliographic information—are not only possible but also must necessarily precede the retrieval of the intellectual content of books. I am confident that by the time the 1974 *Annual Report* is published, the Library of Congress will have revolutionized many of these operations through automation and will have gone far in investigating solutions to the remaining problems.

Centralized cataloging must become a reality.

A cooperative complex of research libraries, constituting a national information system, will be developed.

These are obvious predictions. But the Nation has entered an Age of Libraries. This is reflected in the growing citizen interest in libraries in schools at all levels, in the resources and services of their public libraries, in the depth and quality of their college and university libraries. It is seen in the great understanding on the part of Congress of the importance of libraries in American life and in its generous support of programs to make books

available to citizens in every State. It is seen in the expanding horizons of the great research libraries which are combing the world for needed materials and bending the best minds to find ways of making materials rapidly accessible. It is evidenced in the reliance of industry not only on its own internal libraries but its use of other research libraries. It is seen in the enlistment of engineers, scientists, and librarians in the common cause of discovering new methods for making the ideas of human minds readily accessible to other minds. It is an age which will demand the best of libraries and librarians—in imagination, courage, and experimentation.



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The Processing Department

TO MEASURE progress in a processing department one needs not a fiscal year but centuries. A backward look on 52 weeks shows progress, it is true; more of this accomplished but less of that; a project finished, another begun. Only when one remembers that the catalog was carved on the stone walls of the library in ancient Idfu, is the final step of producing the Library of Congress list of subject headings by electronic photocomposing machines and computers seen as an astonishing milestone. The imperceptible and uneven advances, the setbacks and failures are forgotten as the beginning of an idea is contrasted against the practice of the present. Then comes the realization that day-to-day progress cumulates, that imperceptibly yesterday's vision is today's commonplace.

The ancient librarians in Idfu and Assyria, at Alexandria and Rome, would have marveled at such developments as these, reported as the matter-of-fact accomplishments of fiscal year 1964:

Studies were begun of the feasibility of publishing one of the Library's greatest bibliographical resources, the pre-1956 National Union Catalog, and of preparing Library of Congress catalog card copy in machine-readable form.

The Public Law 480 Program was successfully extended to Israel and Indonesia and the annual number of publications received under the program for a number of the Nation's libraries passed the 1,200,000 mark.

Exchange arrangements were strengthened and expanded to new areas, with particular attention to Asia and the emerging nations of Africa.

Increases in the appropriations which Congress voted for the purchase of books helped the Library to keep pace with the worldwide growth of publishing and the rising cost of publications.

Catalog cards sold in a single year came to 52½ million.

Editorial work on the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* was completed and an extensive field survey was made of the classification's use in countries outside the United States.

These and other activities related to the acquisition and processing of library materials are given in detail in the text of this chapter and in the statistical appendixes.

Public Law 480 Program

In New Delhi books acquired for U.S. research libraries are being delivered to the post office by horse-drawn tonga. In Djakarta book deliveries are made by betjak, a three-wheeled pedicab. The use of such vehicles is indicative of the way in which the overseas staff members of the Public Law 480 Program have adapted themselves to local necessity. That the program has flourished like the green bay tree is due in large measure to their energy and resourcefulness as well as to the efforts and cooperation of numerous others. The Members

of the Appropriations Committees of Congress have been sympathetic and understanding. The directors of the participating libraries have been tolerant of minor deficiencies, quick to praise and ready to provide essential financial support.

Less than 6 months ago American research libraries were unable to acquire books from Indonesia except sporadically and with extreme difficulty. The most common method employed was to depute a visiting professor to select a small number of important books and bring them back in his personal luggage. This was a cumbersome and inefficient method, dependent on the interest, capability, and book sense of scholars with particularized interests; it could not provide a continuous flow of newspaper and periodical issues. In their attempt to acquire Indonesian materials, the research libraries of the United States were spending disproportionate amounts of administrative time and funds for meager returns. Public Law 480 has changed all this.

A survey team for Indonesia, directed by Robert D. Stevens, then Coordinator of the Public Law 480 Program, and including Cecil Hobbs, Head of the Library's South Asia Section, and James R. Bowman, Director of the Public Law 480 Project, Indonesia, arrived in Djakarta on December 4, 1963. Within less than a week they had secured the necessary assurances of cooperation from the Government of Indonesia and the U.S. Embassy and had selected a bookdealer equipped to furnish services beyond those normally expected. A contract was made with the book firm of Gunung Agung to provide space in its new building for the Public Law 480 office. It adjoins the space occupied by the bibliographical staff of Gunung Agung, which prepares the monthly list of current Indonesian publications entitled *Berita bibliografi*; the card catalog accumulated in the process of compiling this list has been made available to the Library's staff. The same firm also arranges for the binding of books received in paperbound form from the publisher and wraps the packages for shipment after the Public Law 480 staff has prepared

bibliographic information for each title, affixed code numbers, and checked every item against the bookdealer's invoices.

By June 30, 1964, the office in Djakarta had shipped over 37,000 items, a remarkable tribute to the persistence and energy of the Director, who faces daily difficulties with transportation and has shown outstanding ingenuity in locating binding and other supplies that have become increasingly scarce during recent months. The result is that in the 12 major U.S. research libraries with a special interest in Indonesia scholars can now have access to sources of information about this country shortly after their publication.

In addition to the Library of Congress, libraries of the following institutions are participating in the Indonesia program:

University of California at Berkeley
 University of Chicago
 Columbia University
 Cornell University
 University of Hawaii (East-West Center)
 University of Illinois
 Indiana University
 University of Michigan
 New York Public Library
 University of Wisconsin
 Yale University

The same survey team visited Burma during the year but to date permission has not been granted by the Government of that country to establish a Public Law 480 Project there.

A survey team for Israel, directed by Lewis C. Coffin, then Associate Director of the Processing Department and now Law Librarian, and including Lawrence Marwick, Head of the Library's Hebraic Section, and Harry R. Stritman, Director of the Public Law 480 Project, Israel, arrived in Tel Aviv on November 4, 1963. By late December negotiations with the Israeli Government and with U.S. Embassy officials had been completed and bookdealers selected. Mr. Stritman remained in Tel Aviv to locate and rent the required office space, hire local personnel, and initiate the actual program of sending materials. Suit-

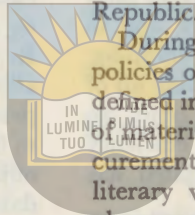
able office space was found in a modern building not far from the American Embassy and close to sources of book supply. By March 1964, the preliminary administrative problems had been solved and the first shipments had been made. The first *Accessions List: Israel*, a monthly, was published in April 1964. During the period March through June 1964, the staff in Israel acquired and shipped 57,300 publications to the libraries of the following institutions:

- Brandeis University
- University of California at Los Angeles
- Dropsie College
- Harvard University
- Hebrew Union College
- Indiana University
- College of Jewish Studies
- New York Public Library
- University of Texas
- Yale University
- Yeshiva University

Until January 1964 the Public Law 480 Program had concentrated on meeting the needs of the major research libraries which are building comprehensive collections of vernacular language materials to meet the needs of scholars engaged in area studies. A new program to acquire selected sets of current English-language publications for

distribution to 300 college, university, and public libraries is designed to meet the needs of undergraduate students engaged in studies relating to cross-cultural interchange with special emphasis on developing nations. The initial participants in this new phase of the Public Law 480 Program were selected with the assistance of an ad hoc committee, consideration being given to their geographical location within the United States as well as to the existence of undergraduate courses of instruction concerned with ideas from non-Western areas. This phase of the program has been confined so far to serial publications from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab

Republic. During the fiscal year the selection policies of the program were more closely defined in order to eliminate the acquisition of materials of marginal worth. The procurement of vernacular fiction of dubious literary value was decreased, vernacular almanacs were reduced to a representative sampling, and repetitious ephemera were eliminated. Despite these cutbacks and the cancellation of subscriptions to several newspapers and official gazettes, the number of items acquired increased, reflecting in part the intensified efforts to obtain important institutional publications not previously procured. The statistics of acquisitions for the program follow:



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	India	Indonesia	Israel	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	UAR	Total
<i>Acquisitions, July 1, 1963- June 30, 1964</i>							
Commercial and institutional publications:							
Newspapers.....	326, 483	18, 224	30, 530	33, 140	68, 362	171, 013	647, 752
Serials.....	158, 935	4, 948	21, 162	6, 419	31, 011	36, 809	259, 284
Monographs.....	67, 675	9, 223	5, 651	5, 381	15, 868	33, 821	137, 619
Government publications:							
Serials.....	99, 756	1, 781	.....	8, 660	4, 124	41, 839	156, 160
Monographs.....	14, 702	2, 959	.....	5, 150	1, 620	5, 954	30, 385
Totals by country:							
July 1, 1963-June 30, 1964.	667, 551	37, 135	57, 343	58, 750	120, 985	289, 436	1, 231, 200
Jan. 1, 1962-June 30, 1963.	935, 651	.....	.....	70, 432	146, 158	244, 708	1, 396, 949
Grand total: Jan. 1, 1962-June 30, 1964...	1, 603, 202	37, 135	57, 343	129, 182	267, 143	534, 144	2, 628, 149

The Public Law 480 Program in Indonesia, the parallel program in Israel, and the new program for the distribution of selected sets of English-language publications to college, university, and public libraries were all made possible by appropriations granted by the Congress of the United States for fiscal year 1964. The total amount appropriated was \$978,000, of which \$898,000 was in foreign currencies and \$80,000 in the U.S. dollars essential for administrative support. This sum was used to acquire 1,231,200 published items in India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, to bind the paper-covered books received, to provide preliminary bibliographic controls, to publish and distribute accessions lists, and to defray the costs of packing and shipping. The average cost per item, including all of these services, was less than 80 cents, an indication of the economy and efficiency with which the money appropriated has been expended.

An attempt is underway to make microfilms of all of the newspapers currently received from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic available at a reasonable cost. At the end of the fiscal year the 1963 issues of newspapers from India had been received and were ready for filming. Pakistan newspapers had been filmed in Karachi and Egyptian newspapers in Cairo. A pricelist showing the cost of positive copies of each title will be available from the Library's Photoduplication Service. The New York Public Library has agreed to include the current state and national official gazettes from India and Pakistan in its program for microfilming official gazettes. In response to a questionnaire, the majority of the participating libraries indicated their desire to depend on these microfilm copies. The money previously used for purchasing, collating, binding, and shipping multiple copies of official gazettes and newspapers can now be used to purchase more books and periodicals.

Jointly financed cataloging programs similar to those for India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic have been established for Indonesia and Israel. The ini-

tial proposals for these new cataloging programs were formulated by an ad hoc committee brought together under the sponsorship of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of the Resources Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association. The catalog cards are being supplied with overprinted subject headings, added entries, and classification numbers.

The Arabic cataloging program has been successful because of the assistance given by the Princeton University Library. From the beginning of the program through June 1964, Princeton supplied the Library of Congress cataloging staff with preliminary cataloging copy for some 2,500 of the monographs received from the United Arab Republic, or 52 percent of the total. This allowed time to recruit and train a competent staff at the Library of Congress and to initiate a program at the Public Law 480 office in Cairo for providing cataloging data sheets. The Indic cataloging program was also strengthened by additions to the staff in Washington. The Public Law 480 office in New Delhi supplied a constant flow of data sheets and of reproduction proof for vernacular scripts that cannot be set in type in this country.

On his return in the fall of 1963 from the trip to Japan mentioned in the introduction, the Librarian of Congress made an inspection tour of the Public Law 480 offices in New Delhi, Karachi, and Cairo. In each of them he spent a number of days closely observing practices and procedures, becoming better acquainted with the Americans stationed abroad, and meeting the local employees for the first time. The result of these visits was a strengthened commitment, on the part of all concerned, to the aims of the Public Law 480 Program.

Other Acquisitions Activities

The University of Pennsylvania Library, the Midwest Inter-Library Center, and the University of California Library continued to receive regular shipments of Indian Government publications. This program,

under the Wheat Loan Interest Fund (India), for supplying identical sets of such materials to the three libraries began in 1959. If the present rate of procurement is maintained, the balance of the funds available should be completely expended during 1965. The Wheat Loan operations have been consolidated with those of the Public Law 480 project.

Again the Department of State, through its overseas facilities and publications procurement channels, especially those under the direction of the Interdepartmental Coordinator for Foreign Publications Procurement, helped to establish purchase arrangements, forwarded information regarding new publications, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquired publications for the Library in regions where other means of procurement were virtually nonexistent. This aid is invaluable to the Library's acquisitions program.

In connection with the Latin American acquisitions program, Emma Montgomery, Head of the Hispanic Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, was an official representative of the Library at the Ninth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at St. Louis, Mo., in June 1964.

Purchases

Recognizing the Library's urgent and continuing need to keep pace with the accelerated rate of publishing and with the constant rise in the cost of publications, Congress raised the appropriation for the purchase of books for the general collections from \$570,000 to \$670,000. This increase was reflected in a corresponding increase in the Order Division's operations. Under the blanket-order system, reliable book-dealers in many foreign countries continued to select current publications for the Library and to indicate these publications in a copy of the current national bibliography. Use of an enlarged number of bibliographies and greater activity on the part of these dealers resulted in a 25-percent increase in the number of titles selected under

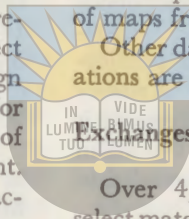
this system. The number of catalogs, lists, and national bibliographies referred to other divisions of the Library also rose during the year, resulting in a 20-percent increase in recommendations from national bibliographies and a 47-percent increase in those from supplementary sources. The total number of titles ordered grew by over 34 percent, the number of pieces acquired by purchase totaling 786,800. The Library continued to participate in the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project as well as in the Department of State's "single fund" arrangement for the procurement of publications from the USSR and of maps from all areas of the world.

Other data on the Order Division's operations are given in part F of appendix II.

Exchanges and Transfers

Over 4,200,000 items from which to select materials for the Library's permanent collections were received through domestic and foreign exchange, transfer from Federal agencies, and official deposit—including copyright deposit. Items not selected for the permanent collections were added to the collection of duplicates for exchange, transfer to other Government libraries, sale, donation to educational institutions, or disposition under surplus-property regulations. The materials from Federal agencies continued to be a useful source for filling gaps in files of the older publications; about 435,000 items, including newspapers and maps, were retained from the more than 2,350,000 transferred during this fiscal year.

Longstanding executive agreements with other countries for the reciprocal exchange of official publications were varyingly productive. A continuing increase in the number of informal exchange arrangements with foreign institutions and with agencies of other governments brought the total to nearly 25,000. Geographically the more than 1,000 new exchange arrangements can be subdivided as follows: American and British, 303; Hispanic, 220; European, 139; and Oriental (including both African and Asian), 387.



To maintain exchanges at an effective level requires constant attention and a frequent interchange of correspondence. During the year, the exchange sections made considerable progress in reactivating some of the arrangements which have become dormant. Form letters in both English and foreign languages were used to good effect, mailing lists were updated, and the duplicates exchange collection was rearranged for greater serviceability. Surveys were made of the publications of Austria, Ecuador, Guatemala, Portugal, Yugoslavia, and the islands in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and efforts were made through direct correspondence and through the facilities of the Department of State to obtain wanted publications not received by the Library. A survey of the Library's exchanges with Uruguay is in progress and the review of Canadian and Australian exchanges was extended to additional provinces and states.

The emerging nations of Africa received particular attention during the year. Of the 387 new exchanges established by the Orientalia Exchange Section, 253 were with African agencies and institutions. The number of publications received from them increased from about 8,000 to over 14,800. Since most of the African countries are only recently independent and the structure of their governments is still evolving, this increase was encouraging. Receipts from both Africa and Asia rose to nearly 83,000, as compared with 54,000 last year. The countries in these areas supplying the largest number of titles were: India, 22,300; Japan, 18,000; Israel, 4,000; and South Africa, 3,500. The Republic of China, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, and the Philippines each supplied an average of 3,000 titles. There was a general improvement in exchange relations with the Asian nations; such countries as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, from which very little had been received in the past, supplied publications in modest numbers.

Receipts from the European continent increased from 205,000 to 228,000, western Europe supplying 141,000; the Soviet Un-

ion, 43,000; and the other countries of eastern Europe, 44,000. Publications received from the British Commonwealth of Nations, not including its African and Asian members, rose from 53,000 to 61,000. Despite unsettled conditions in some of the Latin American countries, this area supplied more than 43,000 titles, a small increase over the previous year. The total number of publications received from foreign governments and institutions, including those sent under the executive agreements, rose from 434,000 to 575,000, a gain of 32 percent. Procurement of the publications of international organizations continued to receive special attention; over 140 new exchange arrangements with these organizations were effected and the number of pieces received increased from 62,000 to 70,000.

The exchange of duplicates continued to be an effective source of acquisitions. Mutually advantageous exchanges were effected with a number of domestic and foreign institutions. As in previous years, the British National Book Centre supplied the Library with lists of duplicates offered by libraries in Great Britain. The number of items transferred by the Library to other Federal agencies totaled 82,000. Members of Congress and other persons acting on behalf of educational institutions selected 240,000 duplicates for their libraries.

Gifts

Gifts received during the year totaled more than 1,163,000 pieces. Included in this total are 489,000 personal papers and other manuscripts, over 1,000 bound volumes of periodicals, 1,900 volumes of braille transcriptions, and more than 7,400 phonograph records. To describe the many interesting items given to the Library is impossible in a report of this size. Many are discussed in the issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. A few, chosen to represent the range and variety of the materials so generously bestowed, are described in chapter III.

Documents Expediting Project

Since 1946, subscribing libraries have acquired nondepository U.S. Government publications which are not available from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency through this cooperative centralized service. The project is administered by the Library of Congress under contract with the sponsors—the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. The libraries of the University of Alaska, University of California at Santa Barbara, University of Delaware, Harvard University Graduate School of Education, Kansas State University, University of Maine, Oklahoma Central State College, University of Oregon, University of Rochester, Washington State University, and University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee Campus) as well as the University of Pennsylvania Biddle Law Library joined the project during fiscal 1964, bringing the total number of subscribers to 97.

Some 89,000 items were sent to subscribers through the established distribution system, and an additional 41,000 were sent in response to individual requests. Of these requests 84 percent were filled by supplying the wanted material and 4 percent by providing information as to the source of supply. The remaining 12 percent, requests for items which could not be immediately located, were placed on file for further search. A growing number of publications, not included in these figures, are sent directly to member libraries by Federal agencies at the request of the project. Until December 31, 1963, when the Photoduplication Service took over the task, the Documents Expediting Project collected the Voice of America's basic scripts in the English language for filming. It continues to acquire the *Daily Report* of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service for that purpose.

Publications About Acquisitions

Founded in 1910, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is an accessions list of documents received by the Library from official agencies in the 50 States and the insular possessions of the United States and sent free to all agencies that provide copies of State publications for the Library's collections. An increase in the average number of pages per issue from 57 to 60 comes in part from the systematic program by the Exchange and Gift Division to check publications issued by various States and to request those not received by the Library. The cumulative semiannual listing of periodicals, added last year, has proved its value and has become a very useful reference tool. During the year improvements were made in the form of entry for serials and for items in the annual index. The American Library Association's Public Documents Interdivisional Committee continued to assist in providing the Library with copies of State publications. The number of copies of the *Monthly Checklist* distributed increased from 3,100 to over 3,400.

Prepared under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., the 1963 cumulation of *New Serial Titles—A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication After December 31, 1949*, was distributed in June 1964. This 3-year cumulation supersedes the 1961 and 1962 volumes as well as the monthly issues of 1963. Its 2,035 pages represent a 65-percent increase over the 1962 volume. It contains some 15,000 new entries, 5,000 title changes and other corrections, and more than 50,000 new locations of serials in 638 libraries in the United States and Canada. Both the 1963 volume and the 1950–60 cumulation, which it supplements but does not supersede, serve as supplements in advance to the third edition of the *Union List of Serials* now in preparation.

The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, issued since 1948, records publications in the Russian language currently

received by the Library of Congress and by a group of cooperating libraries. The number of periodical issues analyzed and indexed during the fiscal year increased by 5 percent, from 5,700 to 6,000; another 5,300 issues were listed without analysis. Monographic titles translated and indexed came to 17,900. The number of entries in the subject index rose from 195,000 to 208,000, more than 6 percent, and the total number of pages from 3,400 to 4,500, or over 32 percent. This last increase can be attributed chiefly to a restoration of the table of contents of all the periodicals that are analyzed, a useful service that had been discontinued in 1960 for budgetary reasons.

Cataloging and Classification Activities

Earlier reports have mentioned the interest of the National Union Catalog Subcommittee of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division Resources Committee in finding a way to publish the National Union Catalog, the great storehouse of bibliographical information established through the cooperative efforts of many libraries and institutions. A published catalog which could be accessible in many locations would be of far greater use than one which can be consulted at but one point. Since January 1, 1956, those titles, with imprints of 1956 or later which have been reported by North American libraries have appeared in *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List*. The vast resources contained in the pre-1956 catalog, however, still remained unavailable in a readily accessible form. As a first step toward its goal, the subcommittee decided in 1959 to sponsor the printing of the 1952-55 segment of the catalog and succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds. Actual publication took place in 1960-61. Encouraged by this success, the subcommittee continued its efforts, meeting in October 1963 to discuss plans for transferring the older portion of the National Union Catalog to a convenient printed form. The subcommittee concluded that the proj-

ect would be costly but should be feasible if spread over a period of 10 years. In keeping with the recommendation of the subcommittee, the chairman, Gordon R. Williams, and John W. Cronin, Director of the Library's Processing Department, visited several publishers who had expressed an interest in financing the publication of the catalog on a reimbursable basis. The response was reassuring, and in June 1964 the American Library Association signed an agreement with the Library of Congress under which the association will procure funds to enable the Library to prepare the catalog for publication. If the attempt is successful, the ALA subcommittee will arrange for the immediate issuance in book form of the sequential segments of the catalog as they are edited.

In a related development, the Library and the ALA National Union Catalog Subcommittee have sought an economical method of publishing additional locations for titles which have already appeared in a quinquennial cumulation of *The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List*. As an initial step toward implementing a projected register of additional locations, a new series of catalog card numbers was inaugurated to cover entries prepared for *The National Union Catalog* from reports submitted by other libraries. Like those on Library of Congress catalog cards, the new numbers consist of the last two digits of the calendar year plus a serial number; these, however, are preceded by the abbreviation NUC. Since November 1963 these numbers have been assigned by the Union Catalog Division to all entries being currently processed for inclusion in *The National Union Catalog*. In addition, NUC numbers were added by the Catalog Maintenance Division to all main entries from other libraries which had already been prepared for the 1963 cumulation. These identifying NUC card numbers, together with the familiar LC card numbers, will facilitate the listing in brief compass of very large quantities of additional locations. Funds to finance the proposed register were requested for fiscal year 1965 and were granted.

A study to demonstrate that catalog cards and various other forms of bibliographic information can be reproduced automatically in a variety of types by means of an initial perforated paper tape from a tape-producing typewriter was undertaken during the closing months of the fiscal year. The firm of Inforonics, Inc., is conducting the study and demonstration with the cooperation of the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office under an arrangement made possible by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Through the newly developed typographic versatility of perforated tape for automatic typesetting, the firm seeks to show that a perforated paper tape from a tape-producing typewriter can be used to reproduce bibliographic information completely or in an abridged form in two ways—by tape-controlled typewriters or by computer-controlled printing in the varied typefaces needed for different library operations. To accomplish this purpose, the firm is developing a system by which the information on Library of Congress catalog cards can be recorded on tape and in which various cataloging data are identified.

Although the demonstration began with catalog entries for books, it is expected to show that its techniques can also be applied to entries for periodical articles, unpublished research reports, and other items. One perforated tape containing the initial catalog entries for books may be so designed, it is hoped, that it will produce catalog cards, catalogs in book form, order lists, accession lists, special bibliographies, book cards, book labels, and many other records requiring the cataloging information contained in a particular entry. This versatility is possible because the tape produced by a suitable typewriter could be used (1) to automate the typewriter that produced it as well as other tape-controlled typewriters and (2) to produce from an appropriately programed computer other magnetic tapes which in turn would control elaborate typesetting and photocomposing machinery. By varying the computer program and the typographic equipment employed, it would be possible to govern the

typeface used for various parts of an entry and the selection or omission of parts to be printed.

Benefits of this experiment go far beyond the Library of Congress. Since the future automation of operations, not only in the national library but in other research libraries, hinges upon converting catalogs to machine-readable form—a form in which the data can be manipulated by a computer—the study will be of vital importance to all libraries. The standards for converting catalogs to machine-readable form must permit compatibility and interchangeability of the work produced in many locations because research libraries cooperate in their cataloging and share other bibliographic operations. Results of this experiment will provide them with a basis for discussion of the standards for conversion of their catalogs and agreement on a format.

In 1962 the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant to the Library to aid in the development of a classification schedule for Anglo-American law. This year marked the completion of an important stage of the work. The staff completed a draft schedule of topics for the Federal and common law of the United States which, together with several position papers prepared by Miles O. Price, former law librarian of Columbia University, and Werner B. Ellinger, senior subject cataloger, was submitted to the Library's Committee on the Development of Class K and to the Advisory Committee on the Development of a Library of Congress Classification Schedule for Anglo-American Law. At a joint meeting of the two committees in June 1964, certain rearrangements of topics in the draft were decided on, and with these changes the schedule as a whole was generally approved. Publication of the schedule for Law of the United States as a section of Class K (Law) will follow when the assignment of a notation has been completed. The scheme, though devised for a large collection, can be adapted for small collections by the elimination of subclasses. Large libraries specializing in a particular branch of law can use the full

schedule for that portion of their materials and a condensation for their collections as a whole.

For the third consecutive year the Library prepared subject and author indexes to summaries of dissertations submitted by over 150 American graduate schools for publication in *Dissertation Abstracts*.

The following table indicates the growth of the project.

Volume	Fiscal year	Number of headings		Number of abstracts
		Total	New	
22.....	1962	13,865	1,117	7,380
23.....	1963	15,470	1,180	8,065
24.....	1964	18,827	1,637	9,634

Responsibility for the preparation of the indexes was undertaken by the Library in 1961 through a cooperative arrangement made with University Microfilms, Inc., and the Committee on Publication and Recording of Doctoral Dissertations of the Association of Research Libraries.

Preparation of the third and final edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* neared completion at the close of the fiscal year. The unique "abstracting" method of photographic reproduction developed by the British firm of Balding & Mansell has been utilized under an agreement between the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., and the H. W. Wilson Co., publisher of the third edition. The first two volumes have reached their final printed form, the third is in press as this report is written, and publication of the completed work is expected by the summer of 1965. A grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to the Joint Committee has financed the preparation of the third edition; Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, now stationed in London, is the editor.

The "Cards-With-Books" Program continued to meet with an encouraging response. Over 50 wholesale book distrib-

utors and publishers are now making sets of Library of Congress catalog cards available with the books they sell to libraries. During the year they were supplied with over 4,200,000 cards in 840,000 sets for 31,000 individual titles. The Office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana purchased sets of cards for all Louisiana documents cataloged by the Library of Congress and distributed them with the documents to the depository libraries in the State. The Library also continued, as an aid to other libraries, to reproduce and distribute proofsheets of entries prepared for *The National Union Catalog*.

Scholars now have a key to more than 12,000 collections of manuscripts found in almost 400 cooperating institutions in 46 States as the result of the appearance in the spring of 1964 of the 1962 two-volume issue of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. These volumes represent the second publication in a continuing program, begun in 1959. An earlier catalog, covering over 7,000 manuscript collections cataloged during 1959-61 was published in 1962. The first of the two new volumes reports over 5,000 manuscript collections cataloged in 1962 and lists by repository the collections reported since the beginning of the project. The second cumulates in one alphabet 156,000 index entries to names, subjects, geographic localities, and events found in the collections listed in both catalogs. Prepared under new guidelines, this index replaces the separate name and subject indexes found in the earlier catalog. The States with the largest number of repositories reporting are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, and Ohio, in that order. This program to bring the Nation's treasury of manuscript collections under bibliographical control was established with grants from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., but appropriations for fiscal year 1965 will enable the Library of Congress to continue it as one of its regular services to scholars.

The effort to develop a new edition of the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* continued during fiscal year

1964 with members of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division offering their experience and knowledge in an intensive study of the proposed new rules. Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, represented the Library on the American Library Association's Catalog Code Revision Committee and its Steering Committee.

Dewey Decimal Classification

With copy scheduled for delivery to the publisher in September 1964, the close of the fiscal year saw the preparation of the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* virtually completed. Publication is expected early in 1965. The new edition will include an up-to-date area table. The new schedule for psychology met with favorable reviews from the critics at home and abroad. In preparing the schedule for religion, the editors took advantage of comments by members of the Catholic Library Association and by domestic and overseas experts in Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. Throughout the tables there were major expansions for engineering, business, research, and communication. The section on belles lettres was given a thorough overhauling; many alternatives were supplied for foreign libraries, and provision was made to guide those libraries that wish to arrange authors alphabetically or temporally rather than by literary form. The entire text of the 17th edition was tightened into a unitary and interlocking network and a completely new index was compiled. It is hoped that the introduction, rewritten and enlarged to twice the size of that in the 16th edition, will be found to be the most authoritative and complete introduction and guide to the Dewey Decimal Classification ever published.

One issue of *Decimal Classification, Additions, Notes, and Decisions* (Nos. 17-19 of vol. 1) was published. It included a bibliography of recent articles on the Dewey Decimal Classification, a list of rescissions of previous decisions, and additions to the biology schedules. As in pre-

vious years, additions and corrections to the eighth abridged edition were disseminated through the *Wilson Library Bulletin*.

Visits by Sarah K. Vann and Pauline A. Seely to Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, South Africa, the Sudan, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, and Vietnam in the spring of 1964 inaugurated a field survey of the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification in selected countries outside the United States. Sponsored by the American Library Association and the Forest Press, Inc., publishers of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, the survey is intended to promote the usefulness of the classification to libraries and to their users in these countries. The final results of the survey will be submitted for study to the Decimal Classification Office, the Editorial Policy Committee, and other experts, with a view to devising economically feasible ways in which the Dewey Decimal Classification can be modified or supplemented in order to augment its utility in the countries surveyed without reducing its usefulness to others. The survey will be concluded in the fall of 1964 with visits to Ceylon, India, and Pakistan. A number of suggestions made by librarians in the countries already visited have been incorporated in the 17th edition.

Dr. Vann has taught cataloging and classification at the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, Columbia University School of Library Service, the University of California School of Librarianship at Berkeley, and the University of Texas Graduate School of Library Science. Her book, *Training for Librarianship; or, Education for Librarianship Prior to the Williamson Report in 1923*, received the Scarecrow Press Award in 1962.

Miss Seely is currently Director of Technical Services at the Denver, Colo., Public Library. She has written extensively in the library press on the Dewey Decimal Classification.

The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met in the Library in October 1963, devoting its attention to the assignment of new meanings to certain

numbers, provision for interdisciplinary works, relocations, reduction of U.S. bias, the law schedule, and other matters pertaining to the 17th edition as well as certain criteria for the abridged edition. Although concordance of the Dewey Decimal Classification with the Universal Decimal Classification is not possible, liaison between the two was maintained through correspondence and through participation by the Dewey Decimal Classification Editor and Chief in the work of the Subcommittee on Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation.

Decimal classification numbers were applied to 22,000 titles during the fiscal year. Titles to be listed in *Publishers' Weekly* and *American Book Publishing Record*, those being processed for the "Cards-With-Books" Program, and American tradebooks in general received particular attention, thus covering the titles most in demand in American libraries. The work of application contributed substantially to the testing of the schedules drafted for the 17th edition.

Descriptive Cataloging

Behind the simple statement that the number of titles cataloged, recataloged, or otherwise processed by the Descriptive Cataloging Division for the Library's collections rose from 115,600 to 132,400—an increase of 14.5 percent—lies a simple explanation—the 13 new positions added to the staff during the year. As the result of processing this larger number of titles, the division came closer to its goal of keeping abreast of materials currently received. In several of the minor languages unsearched arrearages were eliminated.

The recruitment of new staff members and their subsequent training pose increasingly taxing problems. Because the Library receives a high proportion of the world's publishing output, catalogers who are familiar with a multiplicity of languages are essential. The required skill in the less commonly known languages is not frequently combined with the equally nec-

essary library school degrees or professional experience in cataloging. This presents one problem. Traditionally, new catalogers have been trained on the job by working closely with experienced staff members, a system which adds problems two and three: not only does this individual tutelage preempt the time that the experienced cataloger should devote to handling the more difficult materials, but it also tends to foster individual traditions in cataloging rather than a systematic and unified approach. As a first step toward solving all of these problems, a new position was established toward the end of the fiscal year to provide intensive inservice training in descriptive cataloging theory and practice. It is expected that the position will be filled in the fall of 1964. Although the Library will continue to recruit its professional cataloging staff as far as possible from the graduate library schools, it will offer these recruits the specialized training necessary to meet the unusual needs of the Library of Congress. It will also give staff members with the necessary language competence but without library degrees an opportunity to acquire systematized tutelage in cataloging, much like the formal approach presented in a library school.

The division worked closely with the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association on a critical reexamination of the present cataloging rules, looking forward to a new edition of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, to be issued in conjunction with the revised *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*. The heads of the various sections devoted most of their weekly meetings with the chief and other officers of the division to this study of the rules. Six issues of *Cataloging Service* were published during the year and, in cooperation with the Catalog Maintenance Division, a revised 1964 edition of *U.S. Government Films for Public Educational Use* was compiled and edited for publication by the U.S. Office of Education.

Statistics on descriptive cataloging operations will be found in part A of appendix III.

Subject Cataloging

A most significant development was the continuing exploration by the Library and the Government Printing Office of the feasibility of producing the seventh edition of the Library's *Subject Headings* by computers and electronic photocomposing machines. Experiments have proved the technique practical. The initial task of transferring the existing list to machine-readable tape will be formidable, but once an error-free tape for the basic list is produced, and the computer program for cumulating the supplements and for integrating them with the basic list is worked out, the investment in time and money will produce profitable dividends in accuracy, timeliness, and financial savings. For one, the time lag between editions of the basic list can be greatly shortened; a 2-year interval bridged by monthly cumulative supplements is entirely possible. For another, the preparation of lists of subject headings in special fields in response to an increasing number of demands appears feasible. It may also be possible to satisfy the many requests to print subject headings on cards. The preliminary work of preparing copy for the seventh edition in the form agreed upon by the Government Printing Office and the Library as the most suitable for the production of original punched paper tape is now in progress. Congress granted funds for the publication in the appropriations for fiscal year 1965.

The results of a full year of operation under the reorganization effected last year are impressive. Titles classified and assigned subject headings reached the record total of 107,000, a gain of almost 22 percent over last year. Simultaneously, the arrearage of titles awaiting subject cataloging was reduced 13 percent from 23,000 to 20,000. The number of volumes shelved rose from 113,000 to 140,000 and volumes awaiting labeling were reduced from 16,000 to 4,000. Nearly 3,800 new subject headings were established compared with about 3,000 last year, and the number of headings canceled or changed also increased. New class numbers added to the

schedules come to 1,800, another gain. Sections of the classification which were revised or developed extensively included Japanese literature, conservation of natural resources, and structural engineering. Expansions were also made in such areas as modern philosophy in Asiatic countries and the religions of the Indian subcontinent. The year brought an increasing number of inquiries from research libraries, both general and special, which plan to adopt the Library of Congress classification system.

At the request of the Coordinator of the Public Law 480 Program, the Subject Cataloging Division began to issue a series of special lists of new and revised classification numbers as well as new subject headings established in the course of cataloging Public Law 480 receipts. List No. 1 (January–March 1964) of *Additions and Changes for P.L. 480 Materials* was distributed in June; future lists will be issued as new information accumulates. Two classification schedules were reprinted during the fiscal year: B-PA (Classical Languages and Literature), published with supplementary pages of additions and changes bringing it up to October 1962, and T (Technology), published without additions and changes. A reprint of Class PN, P'R, PS, PZ (General, English, American, Juvenile Literature, and Fiction) with additions and changes to March 1963 was in press at the close of the fiscal year and reprints of Class H (Social Sciences) and Class PA Supplement (Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature and Medieval and Modern Latin Literature) with additions and changes to January and April 1964, respectively, had been prepared for publication. Lists 129–132 (January–December 1963) of the quarterly *L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes* were published, and List 133 (January–March 1964) was in press at the close of the fiscal year. Twelve supplements to *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* were issued, including a cumulative supplement covering the period January through December 1963.

Werner B. Ellinger, senior subject cataloger, edited *Subject Headings for the Lit-*

erature of Law and International Law. The result of the cooperative efforts of a group of members of the American Association of Law Libraries, the volume was supported by a grant to the association from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Other statistics on subject-cataloging operations are given in part B of appendix III.

Committees

The major portion of the two meetings of the Processing Committee was devoted to a discussion of personal name entries in connection with the revision of the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*. The resulting decision to drop from Library of Congress printed cards the "full name" note, i.e. the note appearing in the lower right corner of the card which supplies supplemental information about a personal author entry, was endorsed by the American Library Association and announced in November 1963.

The one meeting of the Orientalia Processing Committee held during the year was concerned with (1) the use of honorific titles in headings for Oriental names and (2) the use of abbreviations and the recording of numerals in the descriptive cataloging of works in nonroman alphabets. Work done by the committee in previous years resulted in the publication this year, in bulletins 59 and 64 of *Cataloging Service*, of the transliteration schemes for Persian and for 14 languages of India and Pakistan (Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Panjabi in Gurmukhi script, Sanskrit and Prakrit in the Devanagari script, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu in Arabic script). A scheme for Burmese has been forwarded to the Descriptive Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association for its endorsement; schemes for Pashto, Balochi, and Sindhi will follow after they have undergone final editing.

Although the Committee on Rules for Cataloging Prints and Photographs held no meetings during the year, recommenda-

tions made the year before were incorporated in a revised draft of the rules, which was submitted to the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee.

Recommendations for improvements in *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* made by the Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging in its five meetings are being put into effect.

The Serial Record

In addition to serving as a distribution and information center, the Serial Record Division cleared and forwarded 1,709,000 serial issues for immediate use by readers, for further processing, or for other disposition—a slight increase over the previous year. Total receipts rose 9 percent from 1,689,000 to 1,846,000. New titles entered in the Serial Record totaled 11,600. With funds transferred from the Bureau of the Census, the division checked the Library's holdings of some 800 titles for the Russian issue in the series *Bibliography of Social Science Periodicals and Monographs*, prepared by the Bureau. There were 44,500 reference inquiries about the Library's serial holdings, of which 43,000 came by telephone, 800 in writing, and 700 in person.

Other data on the Serial Record Division's operations will be found in part F of appendix II.

The Card Catalogs

The end of the fiscal year 1964 marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the Catalog Maintenance Division. It was the first of the Library's units to be moved into the Navy Yard Annex. On Saturday, June 27, the division office and the Card Preparation and Cumulative Catalog Sections were removed from the fourth deck of the Library Annex to the renovated building on the Anacostia River. Shortly after 8:30 on Monday morning, June 29, all operations of the division were being carried on in almost normal fashion at the new location.

Approximately 2,250,000 cards were prepared and distributed to the Library's general catalogs and special files, a gain of more than 12 percent. Of these over 1,370,000 were filed into the Main, Official, and Annex Catalogs and 70,000 into the Music Division Catalogs. At the end of fiscal 1964, the Main Catalog contained nearly 12,000,000 cards, the Official Catalog over 13,000,000, and the Annex Catalog over 11,500,000. Almost 22,000 cards were added to the Far Eastern Languages Catalog, an increase of 76 percent over the previous year's growth. The Catalog of Juvenile Books was increased by 4,000 cards. This last figure includes several groups of cards prepared by students in the Department of Library Science of the Catholic University of America for juvenile works located in the Library's general collections and processed before 1957 when the special catalog for children's books was established.

Three major additions have enlarged the physical accommodations of the present Main Catalog since its beginning in 1898. The third, made this past fiscal year, increased it by 2,000 drawers or almost 16 percent. The shifting of close to 12 million cards into the 12,800 drawers now available was completed toward the close of the year. In addition, the staff answered over 26,000 inquiries concerning books in process or not yet represented by printed cards in the public catalogs.

Additional statistics on the maintenance of the card catalogs are given in part C of appendix III.

Catalogs in Book Form

Distribution of *The National Union Catalog, 1958-1962*, was completed early in the calendar year 1964. This cumulation of over 35,000 pages in 54 volumes is the largest project of its kind yet undertaken by the Library. The 1963 annual issue of *The National Union Catalog*, which was delivered to the printer in June 1964, contains author entries for more than 158,000 publications acquired by the Library of Congress and other American libraries.

Fifty-two percent of the titles are represented by Library of Congress printed cards, 48 percent by entries from other libraries. Over 119,000 additional locations are indicated for works published since 1956. Subscriptions increased to 1,360, a gain of 8 percent. The 1963 annual volume of *Music and Phonorecords* is the first to contain not only music proper but also librettos and books about music. These additions increased the size of the volume by almost 30 percent. Work was underway on the 1960-64 quinquennial cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* at the close of the fiscal year.

Listing 11,600 titles by author and subject and containing 646 pages, the 1963 volume of the *National Library of Medicine Catalog* supplements the 1950-54 and 1955-59 quinquennial issues and the subsequent annual issues. This is the 16th successive year that the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine have cooperated to produce the *Catalog* which, with the *Index Medicus*, continues a bibliographical record of medical literature that began over 80 years ago with the publication of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* in 1880.

Union Catalogs

Of the 32,000 requests for the location of books and other research materials received by the Union Catalog Division during the fiscal year, over 25,000, or more than 78 percent, were readily located in the National Union Catalog. By circularizing 3,300 of the 7,000 remaining titles in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*, sent to about 70 large research libraries in the United States and Canada, an additional 1,000 titles were found, bringing the total number of imprints located to over 26,000, or nearly 82 percent.

In April 1964 the Library announced that a limitation would have to be placed on the scope of the *Weekly List*. The cost in terms of manpower and money to both the Union Catalog Division and to the li-

libraries that search the list had become unrealistic in relation to the results obtained. Accordingly, after discussions with the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association's Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, it was decided to discontinue circularizing (1) individual issues of serial titles listed in the *Union List of Serials* or in *New Serial Titles*; (2) publications of university presses in the United States; (3) American doctoral dissertations and master's theses; (4) foreign dissertations and theses; (5) American trade books in print; (6) titles recorded in the National Union Catalog as being held by one or more libraries in the United States; and (7) titles listed in the printed catalogs of the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale. These limitations applied to circularizing titles not located in the National Union Catalog and not to requests for the searching of the catalog. The subcommittee also concurred in the formal discontinuance of the annual *Select List of Unlocated Research Books*. This compilation had served a very limited purpose and, for lack of staff, had not been issued since 1961.

Based on actual cost studies, a revised fee of 75 cents per title for searching unfilled Card Division orders and supplying photocopies of pertinent National Union Catalog cards was announced on March 17. This fee had been confirmed earlier by the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog. During the year, some 5,400 of these special searches were made for 25 libraries.

The division received 1,765,000 cards during the fiscal year, an increase of 20 percent over the 1,471,000 received in fiscal 1963. These represented—

Materials printed prior to 1952,
576,000
1952-55 imprints, 40,000
Materials published 1956 to date,
1,148,000

Sources of the cards were—

Library of Congress, 156,000

Direct reports from other North
American libraries, 1,447,000
Photocopies from regional Union
Catalog Centers, 160,000
Photocopies of other library
cards, 34,000
Cards typed by staff of the divi-
sion, 2,100

At the end of the year the National Union Catalog of pre-1952 titles and its supplements contained 16,206,000 cards and the Slavic, Hebraic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and Near East auxiliary union catalogs, 1,076,000 cards. Selected entries representing titles dated 1952 and earlier that were acquired by other libraries but not cataloged by the Library of Congress were microfilmed and the film placed in storage for protective purposes.

Other statistics on union catalogs are given in part D of appendix III.

For some time the graduate students of the Catholic University of America have used the American Imprints Inventory as a source in compiling checklists of pre-1876 American imprints for master's theses in library science. A copy of each typewritten thesis is cataloged by the Library of Congress and then assigned to the Union Catalog Division as part of its reference collection. During the fiscal year 8 checklists were completed and 14 others were in progress at the year's end. The university, in cooperation with a commercial firm, has made all the checklists produced under this program available in microcard form. American Imprints Inventory entries before 1800 are maintained by the American Antiquarian Society in a separate catalog.

Copy for the ninth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress* is being edited for publication in fiscal 1965. Approximately 900 new symbols will be added and 600 revised to reflect changes in the names or locations of libraries.

The union catalog of the book holdings of 331 Information Center libraries and reading rooms throughout the world, de-

veloped and maintained by the Library with funds transferred from the U.S. Information Agency, contained approximately 878,000 cards representing 152,000 titles by the close of the year. A catalog of all books requested by Information Center libraries for purchase or for presentation purposes was increased by 86,000 purchase slips to a total of 454,000. The staff answered about 400 requests from USIA concerning titles in these catalogs and prepared for publication USIA's *Books Recommended for the Overseas Program, 1961-1963*, a listing of over 7,000 titles with an index of 15,000 entries.

The Microfilming Clearing House has been maintained by the Union Catalog Division since 1951 to provide a centralized record of microfilming projects and to facilitate the location of microform copies which may be purchased or borrowed on interlibrary loan. Libraries make it a practice to check with the Clearing House before they reproduce files of newspapers or serials. The *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin* is published at intervals as an appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. Issues of this publication carry accounts of the microfilming programs of libraries and other organizations and listings of microforms.

The Association of Research Libraries has recommended that the Library establish a new tool, a national register for the bibliographical control of currently reported microforms of books, serials, and newspapers. This would take the form of an annual publication with frequent cumulative supplements. Its brief entries and its numbering system would be tied to that developed for *The National Union Catalog* and the proposed register of additional locations described earlier in this chapter. At the request of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, in June 1964 the Library prepared a budget for initiating a national register of microforms and maintaining it for an experimental period of 2 years.

Cards in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transliteration received during the year for

filing into the Slavic Union Catalog totaled 71,000. Of these, 14,400 represented books published before 1917. The number of libraries contributing cards increased from 183 to 246, a record high. In addition, the number of Library of Congress cards filed rose from 27,300 to 33,800. After the elimination of duplicates and the consolidation of multiple library holdings on a single card, the net increase at the end of the year was 44,400 cards, as compared with an increase last year of 27,300.

Card Distribution

Ten years ago, the total amount deposited in the U.S. Treasury from the sale of cards and technical publications was \$1,168,361, amounting to 87 percent recovery of the amounts appropriated for salaries and all other expenses of the card distribution service. These figures have climbed steadily, establishing a record one year only to break it the next. In fiscal year 1964 the amount deposited in the Treasury set a new high by topping the 3-million-dollar mark for the first time in history.

In volume, the number of cards sold surpassed the 1963 record by 6 million to reach an alltime peak of 52½ million. Total net sales including cards, near-print publications, and book catalogs amounted to \$3,845,096, an increase of 23 percent over 1963.

Records such as these represent vast amounts of work. Individual order slips were received at the rate of 5,275 an hour, 42,200 per working day, to reach an annual total of 10,500,000, an increase of nearly 10 percent. Although the number of slips bearing the card number has increased in recent years to over 70 percent of the total, the number of slips that had to be searched by author and title exceeded 2,800,000.

The card-drawing staff processed 9,275,500 regular order slips and 1,539,600 miscellaneous slips, for a grand total of 10,815,000. This is the largest number of slips ever handled in a single year and represents an increase of 8.5 percent on

regular orders and an 8-percent increase on miscellaneous work.

Cards, books, and drawing boards! The first two are synonymous with libraries; but what about drawing boards? Drawing boards, protractors, rulers, compasses, dividers, and the 1/8-inch scale became standard equipment this past year as the Card Division prepared to move to the Navy Yard Annex. Many hours were spent over the drawing boards planning effective arrangement of furniture and equipment. Final plans were submitted and accepted by the Administrative Department the last week in June.

This move to expanded quarters will allow an increase in the card-storage facilities from 115,000 to 150,000 trays, which in turn will mean the printing of more cards for each title, fewer "Outs," and less need for reprinting. The additional space should result in better and prompter service to card subscribers.

New or reactivated subscribers to the card service—nearly 1,900—surpassed the number for any previous year. Again the U.S. Information Agency was the largest single purchaser of cards. An analysis of the new accounts revealed that 59 percent of them were for the libraries of schools below the college level. A collating machine was installed in the Government Printing Office to replace manual collation of complete sets of proofsheets. It had grown almost impossible to handle the continuously increasing subscriptions by the old method.

Under the "All-the-Books" Plan begun in 1953, publishers send their new publications to the Library for cataloging as soon as bound copies are available. Approximately 4,300 publishers, 300 more than last year, now participate in the plan, sending 25,400 copies this past fiscal year. The R. R. Bowker Co., through a supplementary arrangement begun in 1959, lends for cataloging the copies it receives for listing or review in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *American Book Publishing Record*, and

the *Library Journal*. The full cataloging information supplied by the Library, including subject headings and Dewey Decimal numbers, is then listed in these periodicals. About 10,200 copies were obtained through this arrangement and an additional 2,700 from wholesale book distributors and other sources. From these sources 21,300 titles not previously received were made available, enabling the Card Division to fill a high percentage of orders prior to the publication date of the books cataloged.

Other data on card sales and distribution will be found in appendix V.

Bindery and Repair Work

Fiscal year 1964 saw a recovery of about 6,500 volumes from last year's drop in binding production, which had resulted from sharp increases in the contract prices for commercial binding. Net prices for commercial binding were 3 percent lower than in 1963. This factor, together with a higher proportion of "economy" style commercial binding, increased the commercial production by some 1,800 volumes. Through greater use of the less costly styles of binding the Library was able to realize an increase of about 4,700 volumes at the Government Printing Office.

The 88,200 volumes bound during fiscal 1964 represented 39,500 volumes produced by the Government Printing Office and 48,700 volumes bound under two commercial contracts.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Library's program of microfilming files of bound newspapers had generated a substantial amount of miscellaneous binding work at the Government Printing Office, to which the volumes are sent to be removed from their covers and cut along the binding margin so that the single sheets can be more quickly and accurately microfilmed.

An additional 166,300 items, ranging from rare books to artist prints, from manuscripts to maps, were given appropriate

preservation treatment by the six repair units housed in the Library but manned by GPO employees.

The Binding Committee met four times during the year, concerning itself with com-

mercial binding, bookplating and labeling procedures, the status of the binding funds and their apportionment, and the general development of the Library's binding and preservation program.



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Legislative Reference Service

THREE weeks after the first session of the 88th Congress ended, the second began. Chiefly for this reason, the workload of the Legislative Reference Service, a Congressional staff arm, was more evenly distributed over the various parts of the fiscal year than is usually the case. Stated differently, the pressure of legislative deadlines never relaxed, and major research projects that would normally have been scheduled for the period between sessions posed exceptionally difficult problems.

The number of Congressional inquiries answered by the Service was 97,444. In fiscal year 1963 the reported total was 105,152. These two figures, however, are not comparable. The 1963 total was made up of two categories: 84,788 "recorded" inquiries, that is, inquiries on which written records were maintained; and 20,364 "spot" inquiries, answered immediately by telephone in most cases and reported by number only. The category of spot inquiries has been eliminated from the statistical record and the reported total for fiscal year 1964 includes only inquiries recorded in the prescribed manner.

Over 21,000 inquiries were answered by telephone or personal conference and over 64,000 more with selected materials, including copies of reports previously prepared in the Legislative Reference Service. The number of inquiries requiring preparation of new reports or other written responses, a fairly reliable index of actual workload, was 11,753 in 1964, compared

with 11,284 in 1963—a 4-percent increase.

No statistic nor set of statistics can adequately portray the scope of the services furnished the Congress. In quick succession will come requests for a memorandum on a proposal for grant-in-aid financing for foreign technical assistance activities of American universities; material for a constituent on the debate over selling and shipping wheat to Russia; a listing by State and by county of certificates of abandonment of railroad rights-of-way of more than 10 miles in length during the period 1958-64; translation of a document written in the Russian language; the total number of eligible voters in 1960 and the percentage actually voting; information for a constituent on NATO, CENTO, SEATO, and ANZIO; a list of suggested questions for use in a committee hearing; information on any Government or foundation funds that might be available for assistance in establishing a community cultural center; the name of the mayor of Jackson, Minn.; a copy of President Eisenhower's farewell statement of January 17, 1961; a report on the legislative and judicial history of section 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; the provisions of the Leif Erikson bill; a suggested reply to a constituent who asks why one-dollar bills, 1935 style, do not carry the inscription "In God we trust"; assistance in drafting a minority committee report; the gross national product of the United States by year since 1937 and the personal income figures for a particular county for the same period; a con-

sultation on having a study made of the possibilities of diverting more water from Canada into the Great Lakes; a comparison of H.R. 1235 and 8418, 88th Congress—bills proposing amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; information for a constituent on the homestead laws of Alaska; definitions of commerce in specified Federal statutes; a brief in support of the proposition that proposed measures to regulate public accommodations are unconstitutional and, in contrast, a brief in support of the proposition that the 14th amendment can be used as a basis for prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations; a bibliography on unemployment; a 5-foot chart showing the effect of H.R. 8363 (the Administration-sponsored tax-reduction bill) on income tax rates; material for an address on research in the utilization of agricultural commodities; and a study of the employment of older workers.

While mainly dependent on the competence and dedication of the staff, the maintenance of high standards of service for so many diverse types of assistance also requires constant attention to organization and procedures. In 1961 a special unit was established to handle Congressional constituent inquiries that could be answered by sending readily available materials. This arrangement has enabled the Legislative Reference Service to furnish Congressional offices quickly, and at an extremely low cost, information needed to answer 30,000 to 40,000 constituent inquiries annually. At the same time, it has made it possible for the Service's subject specialists to concentrate more of their time and energies on research, reference, and consultative services for the direct use of Members and committees.

During the past year the new unit was enlarged and additional types of reference inquiries were assigned to it. Again, the purpose has been the twofold one of centralizing, simplifying, and expediting the answering of general reference inquiries requiring the attention of reference librarians

rather than subject specialists, and of enabling the latter to devote themselves more exclusively to research and consultation on legislative proposals and problems in their respective subject areas.

It would be impracticable to list or even summarize the thousands of reports and consultations on specific legislative issues and general policy areas. The account below attempts to give some idea of the nature and extent of assistance given the Congress during the past fiscal year with respect to a number of areas in which interest was especially keen.

Civil Rights

In a year in which substantial assistance was furnished on hundreds of legislative proposals and public policy issues, the subject of civil rights stood out above all the rest. The extended Senate consideration of H.R. 7152 and related bills, together with numerous collateral issues, generated a great variety of requests. Scores of major reports and statements were prepared; there were frequent calls for consultations and conferences; and selected reference materials and specific items of information were supplied in response to many hundreds of inquiries. The March on Washington in August 1963 touched off requests regarding the right of petition and assembly; reports on constitutional history and the legislative histories of prior civil rights statutes were called for; many Members were interested in comparisons of the pending Federal bill with the civil rights statutes of their own States; there was great demand for reports on the right of jury trial, contempt powers of the courts (Federal and State), Federal aid programs which might be affected by the proposed bill, filibusters and cloture, the scope of the Federal commerce power, and requests for both pro and con arguments on many issues. Continuing interest in this subject, as the implementation and enforcement of the Civil Rights Act go forward, must be anticipated.

School Prayers and Bible Reading

Many inquiries were directed to the consequence and possible implications of the Supreme Court's recent opinions in the "school prayer" and "Bible reading" cases (*Engel v. Vitale* and *School District of Abington Township v. Schempp*). The introduction of approximately 150 resolutions for a constitutional amendment of one kind or another looking to a reversal of the Supreme Court's decisions and extended hearings thereon by the House Judiciary Committee gave rise to requests from this and other committees, and from many Members of Congress, for a large number of reports and memoranda on the pertinent issues. Reports were prepared, for example, on the legal effect of the Supreme Court cases; the pros and cons of the decisions and popular reaction to them; proposed constitutional amendments and their legal effects; and the provisions of State constitutions and statutes relating to Bible reading and other religious matters, and the rulings of State attorneys general thereon.

Elections

Interest in election law and procedures, always high in a presidential election year, was particularly intense in 1964. Studies were undertaken on many specific topics, including proposals to reform the electoral system, the anti-poll-tax amendment, representation in the electoral college of residents of the District of Columbia, State residence requirements and voting laws, qualification of minor and new political parties for a place on the election ballot, presidential electors, the meaning of "political contribution" in the U.S. Code, Federal contested election cases, State laws concerning the filling of a vacancy in the office of U.S. Senator, applicability of the Hatch Act to District of Columbia employees, and Federal corrupt practices and political activities legislation and regulations. At the request of the Subcommittee on Privileges

and Elections, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Service prepared a revised summary of Federal and State laws regulating the nomination and election of U.S. Senators, which was published under the title *Election Law Guidebook 1964* as Senate Document 67, 88th Congress, 2d session.

The Service also participated in the preparation of a document analyzing constitutional provisions, Federal and State laws, and rules of the two major political parties governing the nomination and election of the President and Vice President. This document was printed for the use of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate under the title *Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States Including the Manner of Selecting Delegates to National Political Conventions*.

Education

The field of higher education was an intensely busy one throughout the year. Passage of the Higher Education Academic Facilities Act of 1963 sparked a number of inquiries concerning how junior colleges might receive aid under the new act and how graduate centers could be developed. New student-loan, work-study, and loan-guarantee proposals introduced early in the second session resulted in requests for a summary of current State legislation relating to student loans for higher education, comparisons of different legislative proposals, and pro and con arguments on proposals to create a Federal loan-guarantee program for college students. The growing number of Federal programs affecting the resources of institutions of higher education led to many requests for information as to the various agencies which are administering research, fellowship, loan, and other programs.

Both the extensive revision by the 88th Congress of the vocational education acts, which broadened the scope of existing programs and provided for the development of new ones, and the Manpower Training

and Development Act amendments stimulated requests for background information on the current programs and their effectiveness as well as for comparative digests of existing laws, the Administration's proposal, and committee proposals.

The developing interest in the particular problems of disadvantaged youth, school dropouts, and automation and education also occasioned many requests for reports, draft statements, and materials.

The House Committee on Education and Labor published as a committee print a comprehensive survey prepared in the Legislative Reference Service entitled *Federal Legislation Concerning Education and Training: Enactments of 1963 and Issues of 1964*.

Medicare and Public Health

Hearings on the King-Anderson bill opened in the House Ways and Means Committee in November 1963. Committee consideration began in April 1964 and ended in early June. Members of the staff served as consultants to the committee and its membership in connection with both the hearings and committee consideration. Extensive assistance was provided to members of both parties and to proponents and opponents of the bill. Analyses of the Administration's cost estimates prepared by the Legislative Reference Service specialists were of particular significance. From time to time during the year, the Service was also consulted by Members seeking assistance in formulating alternative medicare proposals, using various methods of financing and equally assorted "benefit packages."

Much assistance was furnished in connection with consideration of Administration-sponsored amendments to the Hill-Burton (Hospital Survey and Construction) Act stressing funds for modernization along with new construction. Numerous studies were prepared and some of this material was inserted in the hearings before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The Hill-Burton pro-

gram continues to prompt both Member and constituent requests.

Drug advertising, the relationship between drugs and driving accidents, the relationship of certain medical specialists to hospitals and hospital costs, and doctor ownership of drug stores received major attention from committees and from individual Members. The Service also prepared a study of a proposal to exempt non-profit blood banks from the antitrust laws.

Legislation passed in 1963 relating to mental health and the health professions was responsible for an unusually heavy workload. There was great need for information on cancer and smoking and for reports in connection with proposed legislation for labeling of tobacco products.

The very active interest in food and drug legislation, generated last year by the thalidomide controversy, continued both as to existing law and proposed amendments. A history of the controversy over the location of the proposed environmental health center was prepared in connection with committee hearings. The long debate on the value of Krebiozen and the fluoridation of water continued unabated and resulted in many Congressional inquiries.

Social Security and Welfare Legislation

During late 1963 and the spring of 1964 the Legislative Reference Service had many committee and Member requests in connection with the sweeping review of both the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. Many Members asked for assistance in connection with their proposals for augmenting benefits, lowering the retirement age, increasing the eligibility age for children in school, allowing higher earnings without loss of benefits, changing the disability program, and blanketing in elderly people who cannot now qualify. On request, possible alternatives for achieving specified objectives were developed and cost estimates provided.

Of special concern during the year were questions concerning the status of the Social Security Trust Fund as well as questions as to how and when changes have been made in the social security system in the past. Interest in social security and welfare programs abroad, as compared with our own, increased notably.

From August until late October 1963, a substantial number of committee and Member requests were received relating to the maternal and child health and mental retardation planning amendments of 1963, enacted into law on October 24, 1963 (P.L. 88-156). Summaries of State programs for the retarded as well as analyses, statements, and background information on the proposed Federal legislation were prepared in response to requests.

Various types of service to committees and to Members were provided in connection with the Administration's proposed amendments to the basic vocational rehabilitation act, the "Older Americans Act of 1964," and other matters concerning the aged, ranging from hearing aids to compulsory retirement.

Youth

In one form or another, the youth problem received great attention throughout the session. The Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee published as a committee print, under the title *Profile of Youth*, a study prepared by the Legislative Reference Service covering the categories of health, education, employment, recreation, and leisure time. A companion study was begun on youth problems. Other inquiries resulted from such proposals as the Jobs Corps and the Youth Employment Opportunities bill and the need for background information on juvenile delinquency. The extension of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offense Control Act of 1961, applicable to the District of Columbia, led to numerous requests, especially for statistical information.

Poverty Bill

The youth problem was one of the many areas treated in the President's Special Message on Poverty, outlining the so-called Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Programs were proposed for residential work camps and youth centers, workstudy for college students, adult education and community education, and work for fathers in needy families. In response to Member and committee requests, the Legislative Reference Service made a comparison of Administration proposals with others, prepared pro and con arguments and statements, and supplied reference materials.

The Administration proposals also led to a large volume of inquiries relating to existing programs designed, in whole or in part, to relieve poverty. For example, the Service made studies of the Area Redevelopment Act and the Public Works Acceleration Act and of amendments to these acts; prepared a history of legislative attempts to speed up amortization to relieve conditions in depressed areas; supplied statistics on the incidence of poverty; and prepared questions for use in hearings on the poverty bill. An extensive report was prepared on Federal programs designed to ameliorate hardship due to structural changes in the economy.

Public Finance

The Revenue Act of 1964 was the outstanding piece of legislation in this area. Numerous reports and memoranda were prepared concerning the impact of this legislation in its various stages on revenues, on particular taxpayers, and on the entire national economy. Relevant foreign experience with tax reduction was discussed in a report on individual tax reductions in Britain and their effect on the British economy. Tax inquiries, however, ranged far beyond the Revenue Act of 1964. They included analysis and evaluation of proposals to change Federal income tax treatment of dividends; to grant tax credits to employers who train unskilled workers for

employment; to utilize corporate income tax exemptions as a means of promoting exports and improving the balance of payments; to provide accelerated amortization of water pollution and air purification costs; and to repeal excises on manufacturers' and retail sales. The growing interest in repeal of various excise taxes promises to bring a continuing flow of requests on this subject during fiscal year 1965.

Every year, but particularly in an election year, many Members of Congress request information on Federal expenditures—both in the aggregate and for particular programs—in their own States, Congressional districts, and counties. Unfortunately, data are not available to give a complete answer to many of these inquiries, but the Service has developed techniques and procedures for compiling and presenting available statistics in this field effectively and expeditiously.

The varied purposes, formulas, and administrative arrangements of Federal programs which provide financial assistance to State and local governments lead each year to numerous requests concerning specific programs. This year the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee asked for the preparation of a booklet listing and describing each program. The work was published as a committee print under the title *Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments*.

Interest in trends in Federal expenditures as related to Federal receipts and in the national-debt limit was reflected in many requests. The differences in various kinds of budgets and the merits and drawbacks of each were examined. The fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia Government also received attention.

Money and Banking

In this area there has been a significant increase in the assistance provided to various Congressional committees. Legislative subjects of special concern included bank

leasing of personal property, bank supervision, proposals to raise insurance limits of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, interest on Government deposits in banks, "truth in lending," and the coin shortage. Unusual attention to silver coinage developed during the year as the coin shortage intensified. Despite some improvement in the international balance of payments, a lively interest continued in this subject and in such related matters as the gold outflow, the status of gold reserves, and the consequences of an increase in the price of gold (devaluation of the dollar).

International Trade and Tariffs

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and in particular the initiation of the first steps toward negotiations under this act, led to many requests for statements in favor of limiting or minimizing the concessions in general or on specific commodities during these negotiations and for analyses of various legislative measures and practices that tend to limit imports, such as the Buy American Act, the Antidumping Act, and the use of the "American selling price" in establishing duties on certain commodities. Attention was also focused on East-West trade, past and present, as reflected in reports prepared and information supplied on the U.S. most-favored-nation treatment of Poland and Yugoslavia, the sale of grain to the Soviet Union, past attempts at trade in food commodities with the Soviet Union and Communist China, and current legislative provisions affecting U.S. trade with Communist countries.

Labor

A Legislative Reference Service report on *Apprenticeship and Youth Employment in Western Europe* was published as a committee print by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Studies of the intent and impact of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and

the proposed increase in the minimum wage in the District of Columbia were utilized in committee hearings. Numerous bibliographies were prepared for the manpower studies being undertaken by the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Other subjects on which research projects were undertaken include labor union funds and their use for political purposes; the check-off of union dues in Federal blue-collar systems and Davis-Bacon wage determinations; an evaluation of Massachusetts unemployment statistics; and the 1964 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Transportation and Communications

The Mass Transit Act occasioned preparation of a sizable number of reports, analyses, and draft statements. A bill to equalize competitive relations among various modes of transportation also received considerable attention. Other transportation subjects treated in some depth included Federal aid to public roads programs, highway traffic safety, economic effects of controlled access and bypass highways, the Inland Waterways Corporation, problems of the U.S. Merchant Marine, the Panama Canal, the significance of waterways for the integration of Western Europe, and the railroads of Mexico.

In the communications area, there were a number of inquiries on various aspects of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 and its administration; for example, the question of special rates for Government use of the satellite system. A multitude of requests dealt with the work-measurements system of the Post Office Department. In the area of radio and television broadcasting, major reports were prepared giving arguments for and against the suspension of the equal-time provisions of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 in the 1964 presidential campaign; the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement; and the bill to prohibit the Federal

Communications Commission from making certain rules relating to the length or frequency of broadcast advertisements.

Agricultural Policy

In July 1963 a voluntary wheat certificate program was proposed in the Senate as a substitute for the mandatory marketing quota program disapproved by wheat growers in a May referendum. The voluntary plan was ultimately authorized in the Agricultural Act of 1964, enacted in early April. The Legislative Reference Service prepared cost and other economic analyses of the voluntary plan and furnished information and consultative assistance regarding it to several Members.

Low prices of beef cattle occasioned a particularly large number of Congressional inquiries. Most of these concerned proposals to restrict cattle and beef imports by one device or another. As in previous years, many inquiries were received on feed grain and cotton programs, the dairy industry and dairy imports, agricultural credit, the Rural Electrification Administration and its programs, agricultural cooperatives, food marketing, agriculture in underdeveloped areas, the Food for Peace effort, food stamp plans, and numerous other subjects.

Natural Resources

In July and September 1963 the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on a measure for the creation of water resources research institutes (S. 2). The Legislative Reference Service was called on for consultation and for analyses of the measure in its various stages. Similar assistance was furnished in connection with House and Senate hearings on S. 1111, a bill authorizing a water resources council, river basin planning, and Federal grants to the States to assist in such planning. A number of reports were prepared and a large volume of materials provided on particular water projects. Legislative proposals dealing with water pollution received a growing amount of attention.



Other requests for major reports were prompted by proposed legislation on pesticide control, conservation of anadromous fishery resources of the United States, multiple use of public domain lands, revision of public land laws, and the establishment of a land and water conservation fund for acquisition of outdoor recreation resources.

In addition to the assistance directly connected with legislative proposals, studies and background information were furnished on the history and present status of Federal programs in the areas of conservation, fish and wildlife, forestry, minerals, public land, public works, recreational resources, and water resources.

Foreign Affairs

Congressional inquiries in the broad area of foreign affairs and international relations were more evenly distributed among specific topics and issues than is ordinarily the case. Substantial research, consultative, and reference assistance was provided with respect to various aspects of the Cuban situation and Latin American affairs generally, Vietnam and Communist China, and Western Europe and NATO. The test ban treaty, disarmament, and arms control generated many inquiries in themselves. In addition, the question "Should weapons systems be placed under international control?" was the 1964-65 high school debate topic. A collection of excerpts and a bibliography on the debate topic prepared by the Foreign Affairs Division appeared in print as Senate Document 72, 88th Congress, 2d session.

The Soviet Union and world communism received the customary amount of attention. The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee published in committee print form a Service report, *Soviet Political Agreements and Results*. There was particular interest in the Soviet economy. A study, *Postwar Expansion of Russia's Fishing Industry*, was published as a committee print by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; research and consultative as-

sistance was furnished to the Joint Economic Committee in the preparation of the committee print *Annual Economic Indicators for the USSR*; and comprehensive reports were prepared on manpower policies in the USSR, the economic position of the national minorities of the USSR, and the Soviet merchant marine.

An extensive annotated bibliography was prepared at the request of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and was published as *World Communism*, Senate Document 69, 88th Congress, 2d session. Volumes II (1946-50) and III (1951-55) of a selective chronology of the world Communist movement were published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as committee prints.

The United States' ideological activities were the subject of major studies. One of these, *The U.S. Ideological Effort: Government Agencies and Programs*, was published by the House Foreign Affairs Committee as a committee print. The report *Expropriation of American Owned Property by Foreign Governments in the Twentieth Century*, prepared in the Service, was also issued as a committee print.

The Interparliamentary Union

For the past 3 years, one of the Service's senior specialists has served as executive secretary for the U.S. Congressional Group of the Interparliamentary Union. The secretariat responsibilities were especially heavy during the year, since the two general Interparliamentary Union conferences, at Belgrade in September 1963 and at Lucerne in April 1964, were supplemented by the holding of the Third Pan-American Interparliamentary Conference in Washington in February 1964. The assistance furnished by the executive secretary and other members of the Legislative Reference Service staff included planning for the conferences, preparing background and briefing reports for members of the U.S. group on conference agenda items, providing consultative services for the

group at the conferences, and performing numerous other secretariat duties.

National Defense

Congressional concern over the draft law led to an unusual number of requests for information on its background, for analyses of the workings of the existing system, and for possible modifications in or alternatives to it. The "overkill" controversy also generated a number of inquiries. Discussion of the test ban treaty and other aspects of arms control created a demand for information on the status of the U.S. defense position.

The most extensive report in this area was a survey of U.S. defense policies in 1963 to be published as a House document. A similar review of 1962 defense policies was published in August 1963 as House Document 155, 88th Congress, 1st session. These comprehensive surveys have enabled the Service to answer immediately a large number of requests dealing with specific aspects of defense policy, programs, and organization.

Science and Public Policy

Committee and Member requests in the general area of science in its relation to

public policy were more numerous than in any preceding year. In fact, considerably more research and consultative assistance was requested than the Legislative Reference Service was in a position to supply. Major studies were undertaken on the authority of various agencies to reprogram research and development funds, agency policies for awarding research grants and contracts, the role of industry in research and development, the organization and financing of research and development programs, detergents and detergent pollution, international cooperation and organization in space activities, recent developments in Soviet space programs, and the history of radiation protection standards. An analysis was made of hearings before the House Select Committee on Government Research. And extensive assistance was provided in connection with the NASA annual authorization legislation and the investigations of research and development programs by the Research and Development Subcommittee of the House Science and Astronautics Committee and by the House Select Committee on Government Research.

Additional funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1965 will enable the Service to strengthen measurably its research and consultative services to the Congress in the area of science and public policy.

The Reference Department

SERVICE to the Government, the scholarly world, and the Nation, on the rapidly expanding frontiers of knowledge has been the traditional responsibility of the Reference Department in peace and in war. In an epoch, however, during which the production of information has accelerated to a pace matched only by the demand for it, the Department must necessarily rely more and more on an intelligent husbanding of limited manpower, on increasing the efficiency of library services, on multiplying the ways in which materials may be made available, and on improving the program of preservation, organization, and control of the stock of library materials.

It would be possible to survey the activities of this past fiscal year in the accepted patterns without advertence to these new factors, but something valuable would be missed in doing so: a shift of emphasis, an intensification and transformation of techniques. Both of these have been gradually emerging during the past decade; now they can be clearly discerned and their import for the future assessed.

Major areas which will illustrate these observations are the acquisition of new materials to keep abreast of the expanding national interests, the preservation and reorganization of collections already acquired, and the increasing use of materials reproduced in other than letterpress forms. By tradition the acquisitions interests of the Library of Congress have been universal

in both time and space, embracing all fields of human activity and knowledge; concentration and emphasis, nevertheless, have shifted from time to time in response to the vital interests of the Nation and of scholarship. Increasingly in the middle sixties, attention of both Government and scholars has turned to science and technology and to the emerging and 'developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The science and technology collections have been bolstered by the addition of a large number of new scientific journals and technical reports. Acquisitions trips by various officers of the Reference Department to Africa and Asia during the year have strengthened present and future acquisitions in these areas of critical importance. In the equally important field of Slavic studies, the Slavic and Central European Division recommended the addition to the Library's collections of close to 49,000 current and retrospective titles, exceeding last year's recommendations by about 33 per cent.

From generous donors came materials of timeless value given to the Library for the Nation. A memorable example is Lessing J. Rosenwald's princely gift of more than 700 rare books, mentioned later in this chapter and in the introduction.

In the area of preservation, the work accomplished by the Reference Department was at an alltime high. The Newspaper Preservation Program moved ahead substantially, and the Government Publication

Section continued its special program for preserving press summaries and related publications of the U.S. Department of State overseas. Nine major titles were microfilmed this year, covering the press of Japan, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia and a complete file of the press releases, 1946-63, of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations was prepared for microfilming. By the year's end, a large number of books too brittle to bind had been given new life mainly by transfer to microfilm—a program supervised by the Stack and Reader Division. The Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division continued the program to transfer inflammable nitrate films to safety films and, during the year, completed the conversion of deteriorating paper prints to film.

Photocopying methods were utilized increasingly during this year, not only in the preservation of older materials but also in the acquisition of documents new to the Library collections. A grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York made possible a project in the Orientalia Division for microfilming hard-to-get mainland China serials. This project resulted in the procurement on a worldwide basis of 744 issues of 42 high-priority titles in the humanities and social sciences from cooperating institutions and agencies. These are being microfilmed at the Library and will be listed in the *Microfilm Clearinghouse Bulletin* when the project is completed. Microfilms of important manuscripts of American interest housed in foreign libraries and archives were received during the year from England, Ireland, and France. To publicize the Library's role in foreign copying and its leadership in coordinating American copying efforts abroad, a progress report on the Manuscript Division's activities since 1961 in this area was written and circulated to nearly 100 libraries and interested individuals.

Aside from these major areas, which will be discussed in more detail later in this report, some other notable events must be mentioned here. The Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section was es-

tablished in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. While not yet fully staffed, the young section has been forwarding digests and analyses of current books and articles to its sponsoring agency since April of this year.

Special projects in the Hispanic Foundation, which this year is celebrating its 25th anniversary, included the development of a national directory of Latin Americanists, under a grant from the Office of Education, and seven other distinct programs which were made possible by a \$250,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. These are the engagement of bibliographical consultants; the preparation of a guide to the historical literature of Latin America; the preparation of the index to the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Nos. 1-25; a study of Soviet writing on Latin America; a survey of ethnohistorical sources; the planning for a national cooperative acquisitions program for Latin America; and the preparation of a guide to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

The National Referral Center for Science and Technology significantly expanded its information resources during fiscal year 1964, saw its referral service increase substantially, and completed copy for its first major directory describing in detail the information capabilities of about 1,100 resources in the physical and biological sciences and in engineering. The Science and Technology Division expanded and intensified its bibliographical and reference work for the Government and industry and cooperated closely with the National Referral Center for Science and Technology in areas of mutual interest.

Exceeding its estimates, the Division for the Blind for the first time in the history of the program ordered a total of 400 books and magazines to be produced on talking-book records. The number of copies of each title was also higher than ever before.

Reference services, development of the collections, and organization of the materials—all increased during fiscal year 1964. The staff of the various reference divisions provided 25,000 more pieces of material

than last year for readers in the Library for a total of 1,938,000; lent almost 219,000 items for use outside the building; and answered 647,000 reference questions in person, by telephone, or through correspondence. Regular review of tens of thousands of possible acquisitions sources—current national bibliographies, dealers' catalogs, advertisements, and offers of exchange—resulted in the recommendation for acquisition of about 135,000 items. Over 2,201,000 units were accessioned, 7,107,000 were arranged and shelved, and 896,500 were selected and prepared for permanent retention through binding, microfilming, laminating, or similar treatment.

Acquisitions

Publications needed by the Library of Congress in its vast reference and bibliographical projects come from all parts of the world. Efforts to acquire them cannot be confined to one section, one division, even one department. Old channels of acquisition must be widened and new ones charted. Emerging areas of Africa and Asia must be explored for research materials to meet the rising need in this country to know and to understand nations which are undergoing social and technological revolutions.

Normal routines which support and make possible this farflung acquisitions program form the supply line, feeding the well-rounded growth of the Library's collections. To keep these collections strong enough to meet changing conditions, these routines must be extraordinarily sensitive to any shift of emphasis in the needs and interests of the Government, the community of scholars, and the Nation.

Members of the Reference Department staff serve on the Acquisitions Committee, make acquisitions trips in this country and elsewhere in the world, recommend additions to the collections, report on them for the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, and in countless other ways attempt to make the Library collections as complete and comprehensive as possible.

Acquisitions policies are formulated by specialists in all fields, discussed in detail by members of the Acquisitions Committee, and finally forwarded for the approval of the Librarian of Congress. Establishment of new sections, changes in the library world, and new emphases in scholarship and government may require reexamination and restatement of these policies. Establishment of the Children's Book Section, for example, revealed the need for a new policy governing the acquisition of juvenile literature, one which is now in preparation. Although a policy statement exists, the growth and expansion of the Science and Technology Division and its extended responsibilities in these fields necessitate the preparation of a revised and updated statement reflecting recent trends. The Reference Department was represented on the Acquisitions Committee by the Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections, Paul L. Berry, and, through December 1963, the Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, Henry J. Dubester. The Chief of the Manuscript Division, David C. Mearns, was appointed in December to serve during the calendar year of 1964.

Three members of the staff of the Orientalia Division made trips during the past year directly related to acquisitions. The division Chief, Horace I. Poleman, visited the Public Law 480 center in New Delhi and traveled extensively in South India in order to survey the Indian materials acquired under the program and to improve further the acquisition of South Indian institutional publications. Cecil Hobbs, Head of the South Asia Section, went to Burma and Indonesia as a member of the team sent to lay the ground for the establishment of Public Law 480 centers in these countries. The Head of the Hebraic Section, Lawrence Marwick, visited Paris and London in a successful attempt to acquire all the major monographs in Yiddish published in Paris during the past decade and a large number of Hebrew and Yiddish publications from London. He also traveled to Israel on a mission similar to the one undertaken by Mr. Hobbs. The

new Public Law 480 center in Tel-Aviv, Israel, is expected to increase the flow of current book materials from that area as well as to extend the coverage of Hebraic serial titles presently received by the Library.

The James B. Wilbur Fund made possible a program to copy manuscript source materials on American history in European archives. In the interest of this program Daniel J. Reed, the Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, went to London, Paris, Amsterdam, Cologne, Rome, Madrid, and Seville. As a result of this and an earlier trip and through the effective work of the Library's representative in France, Mme. Ulane Bonnel, the foreign copying program enjoyed an active, successful, and promising year. A number of microfilms of significant foreign manuscripts were received, among them the Fulham Palace papers from Lambeth Palace, London; miscellaneous pieces from Ireland relating to Fenianism, the Irish in America, and the work of Irish Roman Catholic missionaries in the New World; a French translation of the memoirs of John Paul Jones and 39 reels of the Archives de la Marine in the Archives Nationales, Paris. These plus a number of projects in a formative stage testify to the importance of the Wilbur Fund.

Two members of the staff of the Japanese Section, Orientalia Division, visited the American Association for the Advancement of Science to inspect a group of materials in Japanese which the association wished to distribute. As a result of this visit, the materials were transferred to the Library, adding about 200 serials and 20 monographs to the collections.

In preparation for an acquisitions trip to France and 12 West African states, Julian Witherell of the African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, spent several weeks in the Exchange and Gift Division gaining firsthand experience in the functioning of exchange relationships. His visit brought a gratifying response from African officials, and the flow of materials from the countries he visited increased to a marked extent. This trip

will be followed by a similar survey trip to Central and East Africa in the near future.

The success of all acquisition trips is not immediately apparent. The one by Paul L. Horecky, the Assistant Chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, mentioned in last year's *Annual Report*, resulted this year in a number of changes in the acquisitions programs relating to Bulgaria, Austria, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Expansion of the exchange of official publications with Poland and Yugoslavia is under way, and improved arrangements are in process for regular exchange programs with all the major institutions in the countries he visited.

While attending meetings in Europe, Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, not only made contacts with other specialists in children's literature but also visited institutions with children's book collections. Both of these activities have culminated in the establishment of several exchange arrangements and the placing of orders for materials.

Regular review of materials already present in the Library to identify gaps is important in building the collections. An exhaustive want list of the official publications of the central Pakistan Government for the period 1959-63 was compiled and forwarded to the South Asia Public Law 480 office. Gaps in the various government publications of British Honduras were listed at the suggestion of a Peace Corps representative who volunteered to try to fill them during his tour of duty in Honduras. A list of government publications of the United Arab Republic was forwarded to the Public Law 480 office in Cairo and an extensive want list of Senegalese official publications was prepared for the use of the director of the Archives du Sénégal. A survey of German, Hungarian, and Polish publications and a review of the Library's current holdings of dictionaries, grammars, and language texts in the languages covered by the Slavic and Central European Division prompted recommendations for purchases to fill the gaps they disclosed.

A notable feature of the Library's holdings in the sciences is the high growth rate of the T (technology) class. Approximately 5,000 volumes of monographs and serials are added to the general collections each quarter in this class as compared to some 3,000 added in Q, the classification for science. Total holdings in technology are already larger than those in any other classification within the scope of the Science and Technology Division, partly because the literature of technology actually is larger than that of the pure sciences, and partly because the division exerted unusual efforts to acquire materials in this field. Although the division was handicapped to some extent by its small acquisitions staff, nonetheless many new items were uncovered, gaps filled, and receipts of a number of titles placed on a current basis. In addition to the regular materials recommended for the Library's collections, over 100,000 technical reports, mostly in microfiche and microfilm format, were added to the division's files.

As noted in earlier reports, the Reference Department regularly circulates to its recommending officers thousands of catalogs, bibliographies, and miscellaneous offers of publications from which selections may be made for additions to the Library's collections. At the same time, many divisions receive information concerning types of materials peculiar to their own collections directly from the source. All recommendations for additions to the Library's collections, however, whether for books, manuscripts, phonorecords, fine prints, maps, atlases, motion pictures, or Chinese scrolls, are routed and cleared through the central office of the Department. Hundreds of such recommendations are received weekly and, if they conform to acquisitions policy, are forwarded to the appropriate division in the Processing Department for final action; some involve justification by the recommending officer, particularly where the price is high. In addition to filling ordinary gaps in the collections, a few more expensive retrospective materials have been purchased. Worthy

of special mention in this connection was the purchase, with the help of a generous gift from Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., of a collection of 59 letters by Andrew Jackson and Amos Kendall. Other significant purchases included a unique collection of phonorecords, many of them rare, early jazz, acquired from Mrs. J. Marquis Smith; the notable Nathaniel P. Banks papers, a rich source of material on the Civil War and Reconstruction periods; Rico Lebrun's illustrated edition of Dante in Ciardi's translation, with 37 plates in addition to 7 original lithographs; and a copy of the first edition of Domenico Fontana's *Della trasportazione dell'obelisco vaticano et delle fabbriche di nostro signore Papa Sisto V.* (Rome, 1590).

Special gift endowments were used by several divisions to make additions to already established collections. The Alfred Whitel Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the custody of the Rare Book Division was enriched by the purchase of a letter written by Mary Todd Lincoln to Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, dated "Sept. 31st," 1862, inviting him to pay a call. The South Newmarket Lincoln and Johnson Club banner used in Lincoln's second presidential campaign, and a number of important single issues of contemporary newspapers were among other additions to this collection. Through the Heineman Foundation gift fund, the Music Division acquired such rare items as holographs of Franz Liszt and Domenico Cimarosa. The Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection of fine prints in the custody of the Prints and Photographs Division was increased by 255 fine prints selected by the Pennell Fund Committee, among them works by a number of contemporary Spanish, Italian, and Oriental artists. At the invitation of Howard Nemerov, serving as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English, Sir Francis Meynell, Miller Williams, Barbara Howes, and Sandra Hochman recorded their work for the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, an undertaking made possible through the Bollingen Foundation, Inc., gift fund.

All the gifts received by the Library of Congress cannot be noted here, but some merit special mention. In 1948, the Library purchased the Hotchkiss Map Collection and later issued a description of its contents in one of its publications. Sixteen years later, the Map Division received as a gift from Major Hotchkiss' granddaughter, Mrs. R. E. Christian, what is now the most remarkable item in the collection. Consisting of a large manuscript map of the Shenandoah Valley, it was prepared by Maj. Jedediah Hotchkiss, C.S.A., in 1862 on the orders of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson. It is carefully drawn, at the scale of 1:80,000, on tracing linen that measures 7½ by 3 feet. The topography, drainage, roads, cities, and towns, as well as many individual farmsteads are shown for the region extending from Winchester to Staunton, Va., and lying between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains.

Several gifts for the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division deserve attention since the format of each differs greatly from the others. An 1894 Edison film of two prizefighters, *Corbett and Courtney before the Kinetograph*, was contributed by Sherman Grinberg. Complete television coverage of the Freedom March of August 1963 was presented by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Artists Peter Arno, Daniel Brustlein ("Alain"), Whitney Darrow, Eldon Dedini, and Mischa Richter contributed 397 original *New Yorker* cartoons, and about 10,000 posters dating from the 1930's were presented by the Packer Outdoor Advertising Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio. The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics presented its unique manuscript collection to the Library, one which included rare prints and books as well as manuscript materials. Among the gifts and deposits which enriched the collections of the Music Division were holographs from the following composers or their heirs: Henry Brant, Elliott Carter, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Ross Lee Finney, Percy Grainger, Roy Harris, Alan Hov-

haness, Darius Milhaud, Walter Piston, Cole Porter, Arnold Schoenberg, Igor Stravinsky, and Vincent Youmans.

Indicative of the wide range of the Library's collections is the wide range of donors. Among them is B. W. Huebsch, the publisher, whose lifetime of literary activities is recorded in his papers, and Rear Adm. Donald B. MacMillan, who gave over 200,000 feet of motion pictures of the Arctic covering the period 1912 through 1950. The rich and voluminous collection of the papers of the late Arnold Gesell, psychologist and pediatrician, was also presented to the Library during the year. Kermit Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, presented TR's so-called Hunting Library. The Nippon Shuppan Hanbai K.K., book distributors in Tokyo, gave the Library 86 volumes and other materials from their own exhibit at the ninth U.S. International Book Exhibition, held in Tokyo, June 7-10, 1964. Among the many deluxe editions included in the gift were a number of excellent volumes in the fine arts.

Two other gifts are the work of a man revered by the Nation as well as by the Library of Congress, the late Robert Frost. The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Collection of Literary Manuscripts was enriched by the gift of the holograph poem "Away," dedicated to Mrs. Whittall by the poet in 1958, and the Division for the Blind was the recipient of a six-volume, handcopied braille edition of *The Selected Poems of Robert Frost*.

As though to bring the year's acquisitions to a magnificent close, in June of 1964 Lessing J. Rosenwald, bibliophile, collector, and great benefactor of the Library of Congress, presented over 700 books and manuscripts to be added to the Rosenwald Collection in the Rare Book Division. The first gift, which established the priceless collection, came to the Library in 1943. The most recent addition, consisting of the rare books and manuscripts collected by Mr. Rosenwald during the last 10 years, enlarges the Rosenwald Collection by almost 50 percent to a total of more than

2,200 titles. A few of the treasures in this second gift are described in the introduction.

Organization and Maintenance of the Collections

Several departments cooperate in the organization and preservation of the Library's collections to make them more readily accessible not only to present but also to future users. To the Reference Department fall two distinct but closely interrelated tasks: collections already acquired must be constantly reviewed, their serviceability continuously reappraised, and increasingly efficient preservation techniques applied to deteriorating materials; at the same time, the new materials constantly added to the Library's collections must be organized, integrated with older materials, and housed in rapidly decreasing space. The space limitation, which handicaps the Library more seriously each year, continues to be one of the most pressing problems in this entire field of activity. Each year's influx of acquisitions increases its gravity. For this reason more and more attention is being given to the reorganization and relocation of the various collections in an effort to claim all available space possible for the housing of additions. Concurrently, efforts are being made to transfer materials which are both bulky and perishable to the more permanent and less space-consuming forms of microprint and microfilm.

The organization and maintenance function begins where the acquisitions process ends—after the material arrives at the Library of Congress. Although many new additions to the collections lend themselves readily to the normal procedures carried out by the Processing Department—cataloging, classifying, etc.—a vast body of material remains which does not conform to the formal and well-defined methods of processing. Posters, maps, manuscripts, motion pictures, phonorecords, and newspapers, to name but a few, require special housing and careful preservation, and their organization and control are the responsi-

bility of the Reference Department divisions into whose custody they come.

To conserve precious space as well as to ensure preservation for years to come, the Library has turned its attention more and more to photoreproduction of parts of the collections. Newspapers lend themselves to this type of preservation, and each year the filming of more of them makes it possible to discard many bound volumes. During fiscal 1964 nearly 11,000 reels of microfilm, including both current and retrospective titles, were added to the collections in the custody of the Serial Division; at the same time about 6,300 bound newspaper volumes were discarded. As of June 30 the newspaper collections contained more than 138,500 bound volumes and over 98,000 microfilm reels.

Microfilm is also used to preserve books from the regular collections which have deteriorated to such an extent that rebinding is impossible. Under the supervision of the Stack and Reader Division these brittle volumes have been the object of an intensive microfilming project during the past year; 1,800 items were forwarded to the Photoduplication Service for reproduction. The project to preserve books too brittle to bind affected the Microfilm Reading Room, where a major shift of the existing collections was necessary to make room for the new material. At the same time, the microfilm holdings for which there were only negative copies were reviewed and positive copies of these items, totaling about 740 titles on 1,480 reels, were obtained through exchange.

Other divisions of the Reference Department joined in the effort to salvage deteriorating materials. The Music Division started a selective photocopying program involving about 100 "too-brittle-to-bind" titles, and the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division recommended the microfilming of 37 prewar leftist Japanese periodicals which had been banned by the Police Bureau of the former Japanese Home Ministry. The South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division completed work on a project to sort, collate, and arrange for microfilming all the Urdu newspapers

received in the section before the beginning of the Public Law 480 Project in Pakistan. About 33 Urdu newspapers have already been microfilmed, leaving about 15 still to be done. All the Vietnamese newspapers in the section's custody have been prepared for microfilming, but only 3 have been completed; about 22 remain to be filmed. In addition, during a massive screening of older materials in the custody of the Slavic and Central European Division, a number of unique early Soviet newspapers and periodicals too brittle to bind were collected and prepared for microfilming.

Over and above the selection of deteriorating material for photoreproduction that is part of the daily routine of the Reference Department, a special project to copy the most important rarities in the Library's collections was undertaken late in the previous fiscal year. The major purpose of this program is to provide photocopies for use by readers in order to preserve the originals, but it has also produced by-products in master negatives which are not only used by the Photoduplication Service to prepare copies for scholars on request, but which also serve as insurance copies of the original items. By the end of the fiscal year, reproduction of the treasures in the Map Division was completed, the rare atlases having been copied on microfilm and the maps photostated. A start was also made toward copying the rarities in the collections of the Rare Book, Manuscript, Orientalia, and Music Divisions.

Routine housekeeping in an establishment as large as the Library of Congress is never-ending. Each year parts of the unprocessed collections are examined and surveyed; duplicates or items no longer needed are eliminated, often by exchange; and materials, hitherto inaccessible and unusable, are made available for research and study.

Some of the projects of the Prints and Photographs Division illustrate this perpetual process. The formidable task of selecting items for retention from the Harris & Ewing collection of three-quarters of a million photographic negatives was

undertaken by the division during fiscal year 1964. To date, an estimated 20,000 negatives have been examined, of which 10 percent were retained for the files. The inventory of the entire artist print collection was completed. Save for a few older, uncataloged items, all have been brought into a single arrangement, facilitating both the service and the count of fine prints. A catalog of all prints in the collection by American artists was begun during the year and the manuscript is expected to be ready for the publishers sometime late in 1965. Publication will be financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation. One of the most important accomplishments of this division was forecast in the 1963 *Annual Report*. This was the reactivation of the visual catalog of prints and drawings of documentary interest, one in which a 35mm photograph is affixed to a catalog card containing both descriptive entries and subject headings. Thus the user may see an image of the print without having to refer to the original. About 900 items in the poster collection were processed during the year, bringing the total number of cataloged posters to almost 4,300.

Nitrate film continued to present problems of preservation. Individual nitrate negatives stored in the vaults at Suitland were screened, and an estimated 15,000 were destroyed because of deterioration. The discovery that some of the motion pictures on safety film received by the Library contained nitrate leaders necessitated an immediate and detailed examination of the contents of each film container. It is encouraging to note, however, that 527 reels of nitrate motion film—approximately 370,000 feet—were transferred to safety film during the fiscal year.

The motion picture "paper print" preservation program, made possible by special Congressional appropriations, was completed in January 1964. Until the copyright law was amended in 1912 to include motion pictures as a distinct category, film producers made a paper contact print directly from the negative and deposited this with the Copyright Office for registration as a photograph. The completion of

the program means that historians and other scholars now have access to a vast treasury of source material recorded in early motion pictures, material which was unavailable in its paper print form.

Other preservation measures involved the transfer of the Whistler and Pennell manuscript materials in the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection to the Manuscript Division and of Mrs. Pennell's collection of cookery books to the Rare Book Division.

Although only about 470 atlases were cataloged during the year because of vacancies in the Map Division's processing staff, the 428 map sets cataloged represent a 15-percent increase over the output for 1963, bringing the total of fully cataloged sets to about 900. With the aid of some temporary assistants, additional progress was made in reducing the arrearage of unprocessed and partially processed set maps to an estimated 100,000 sheets. At the same time, some 482,000 items were sorted and arranged as compared with 187,000 in the previous year.

By the end of the year, the Map Division's collections were in better condition physically than at any time since before World War II. The collection of three-dimensional plastic relief models was placed in order, the individual items were suspended on wires or hooks for better protection, and a special control file or temporary catalog of these materials was prepared for the Map Reading Room. The backlog of duplicates was reduced appreciably through exchange and transfer. The repair and rejuvenation of rare Oriental maps in the Hummel Collection was completed, a backlog of 4,000 unfiled single maps was eliminated, and almost 20,000 maps—a gain of 1,300 over 1963—were laminated.

In order to provide suitable space for the rapid growth of the Music Division's collection of contemporary holographs, a major rearrangement of the phonorecord collection and of rare items was necessary during the year. The phonorecords were shifted from a horizontal to a vertical position, and some preliminary steps were

taken to bring the phonorecord collections in line with the standards outlined in the Library's 1959 Picket-Lemcoe report on record preservation. Continuing the special project undertaken several years ago, 500 rare books and other treasures were sent to the bindery during fiscal year 1964.

In spite of the disruption caused by a move intended to consolidate and improve working quarters as well as to make the best possible use of limited stack space, the Preparation Section of the Manuscript Division processed over a million pieces in the 12 months. A few large collections, in the division's custody for some time but never thoroughly organized or described, were put in order and many small collections plus additions to existing collections were processed. Collections in the division totaling more than 10 million pieces have now been reported to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and it is anticipated that the actual count of the holdings being made as materials are described will exceed previous official estimates by several millions. Access to some of the collections is restricted by the donors, which poses a necessary but time-consuming problem. Relaxation of restrictions on older collections is usually offset by the imposition of similar limitations on new collections.

Although progress was made in developing new catalogs for control of the manuscript collections, the major effort in the Preparation Section was the editing of a large number of draft registers. The total of 207 pages in 28 registers, completed in fiscal 1963, was almost doubled this year with the completion of a total of 482 pages in 52 registers. Three of these were prepared for publication.

Repair and preservation of old and deteriorating bindings is a general problem throughout the Library and one which involves the Manuscript Division as well as the others. During the year, 836 volumes were repaired by the bookbinder assigned to the division, and about 2,000 leather-bound volumes were oiled. A total of 611 volumes were prepared and sent to the Government Printing Office for binding or re-binding; of these, 138 were fully laminated

press copy books, 115 were volumes made up from mounted manuscripts, and 358 were older volumes requiring rebinding.

The closing of the Main Reading Room in May 1964 for extensive alterations and improvements in the heating and ventilating system necessitated a major move by the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. In approximately one month, from March 31, when over 300 units of temporary shelving were installed to house the 27,000 volumes usually shelved in the Main Reading Room alcoves, through May 1, books, furniture, and telephones were moved to the Annex and most of the staff relocated there. The whole process was effected with a minimum of difficulty and a maximum of cooperation on the part of the various divisions and departments concerned. The Library readers, although put to some inconvenience by the temporary closing, were sympathetic and cooperative.

Before the removal to the Annex, the thorough weeding of the collections in the alcoves, launched last year, was completed. A total of 8,800 volumes were removed during this 2-year operation. In the normal routine of maintaining a live collection, 3,700 volumes were added to the alcove collections during fiscal year 1964 and 2,300 were removed. Some 2,400 telephone and 900 city directories were added while 2,300 and 900, respectively, were withdrawn. The reference collections of the Capitol Station were strengthened, and a start was made on assembling one for the Rayburn Building.

Because of their unique linguistic competence, staff members of the Chinese and Korean Section of the Orientalia Division worked intensively with members of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in a revision of the statement governing the romanization of Chinese on Library of Congress printed cards, and in developing a list of Chinese characters which required special individual decisions on their romanization. Both the statement and list were approved by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association and

were issued by the Library in printed form as Bulletin No. 62 of *Cataloging Service*. A comparable, though less extensive revision of the statement on Korean romanization was recommended.

A processing librarian in the Japanese Section, Orientalia Division, continued to sort the unprocessed monographic material contained in the Washington Document Center Collection. An examination of unprocessed WDC serials revealed 1,900 titles for which no listings appeared in the Japanese Serial Record. Other unlisted titles total about 3,000. Temporary entries for some 13,500 current issues of Japanese serials were undertaken.

Cards filed in the Hebraic Union Catalog numbered 16,600, of which 6,800 came from outside libraries; about 12 new libraries were added to the list of participating institutions. An increase in the cataloging of Hebraica helped to reduce a 3-year backlog. Volumes remaining uncataloged were rearranged to facilitate their use by readers and staff. The mass of incoming serial titles, many of which were received through the new Public Law 480 Project in Israel, has created a space problem which will become critical during the coming year. Space limitations hampered the effective shelving of receipts in the Near East Section of the Orientalia Division, and only by setting up temporary shelves in the bookstack aisles was it possible to shelve cataloged Arabic materials.

Although the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division transferred a large number of gazettes from Vietnam, Burma, Indonesia, and Thailand to the Far Eastern Law Division of the Law Library, nearly the same number of Government serials and annual reports were transferred to the section from the Government Publication Reading Room. Consolidation of the Burmese collection was effected during the year by the removal of Burmese volumes in the fifth-floor alcove to deck 8, where the rest of the material was housed. In addition, Burmese serials have been sorted and arranged title by title on the shelves for prompt reference use. Over 40 valuable

manuscript pieces in the Sanskrit, Tibetan, Javanese, and other Oriental languages were transferred from the Manuscript Division to a secure area in the Division; when space is available, additional Burmese manuscripts will be similarly transferred.

A grant of \$10,000 from the Joint Committee on Contemporary China and the Social Science Research Council will enable the Chinese and Korean Section to employ a staff to sort, collate, and prepare for distribution listings of the Chinese Communist newspapers which the Library of Congress received by transfer from other agencies of the U.S. Government. The section will benefit substantially from the identification and removal of surplus issues of these publications, which are at present piled in heaps wherever deck space is available.

In order to provide the Descriptive Cataloging Division with some badly needed storage on deck 8, the Slavic and Central European Division embarked on an extensive project of screening thousands of unrecorded offprints of articles, old periodicals, and books. Approximately 60 percent of these items were set aside for retention and cataloging, 20 percent were discarded outright, and the remaining 20 percent were referred to the Science and Technology Division for screening. The retained materials were then rearranged to permit a simpler and more logical grouping that would insure some measure of bibliographic control until they are cataloged. Additional space on the deck was vacated when Russian language United Nations documents were sent for microfilming.

Technical reports, the responsibility of the Science and Technology Division, now number approximately 600,000, in four forms: hard copy, microfilm, microcard, and microfiche. Because of inadequate space in any one area, the collection is divided among six locations. A new arrangement of the reports is planned and will be implemented when sufficient space is allocated to house the entire collection. As a beginning, a survey of the collection was launched. It is hoped eventually to prepare, in collaboration with other inter-

ested divisions, a guide to all the technical report holdings of the Library of Congress.

Reference Services

Reference services in all their many and various aspects represent the ultimate function of any great library, a function for which all other processes are a preparation and structural support. Locating the knowledge stored in many forms in the Library's vast collections to fill the needs of the Congress that created it, the Government and its many agencies, the world of scholarship, and the general public, in person, by telephone, or by letter; supplying books and periodicals, manuscripts, microfilms, photographs, motion picture films, tapes, and phonorecords to fill the needs of Library users; furnishing guidance to readers, preparing bibliographies in countless fields and in varying degrees of depth and completeness—these are the channels by which the ideas and the information contained in the Library's multi-million-volume collections reach the mainstream of contemporary intellectual needs.

During this fiscal year the reference work accomplished by the Department remained at, or in many instances surpassed, the high peak established in recent years. Expansion was noticeable even though, because of a departmentwide change in the method of keeping statistics, some areas seemed to show decreases. One of the most important changes was the decision to count as a statistical unit each *reader* given reference assistance rather than each reference *question* asked.

The general upward trend in the circulation of materials within the Library by the Stack and Reader Division continued during the year despite the inevitable decline following the closing of the Main Reading Room in the spring. This division served an estimated 669,100 readers and circulated in various areas of the Library more than 1,136,800 volumes, an appreciable increase over the previous year. It also supplied 26,600 reference services

in person, by telephone, and by correspondence.

Circulation of materials for use outside the Library's buildings, to Congressional, governmental, and other borrowers amounted to nearly 219,000 pieces, a slight drop from the 220,000 reported the preceding year. Loans to Government libraries, however, formed the largest category, with 82,000 pieces being sent for the use of Government borrowers compared to 78,700 during 1963, an increase of 4 percent. Also on the plus side were loans to Congressional borrowers, 67,500 items compared to 66,000 in 1963, a 2-percent increase. Among the classes of books from the general collections in frequent demand were the social and the physical sciences, fiction, language and literature, history, and technology.

Congressional needs for books and information were met not only from the collections in the Library's buildings, but also from the reference collections in the Library Station in the Capitol and in the bookrooms in the Congressional office buildings. From these service points the Loan Division answered over 55,000 telephone inquiries and delivered over 106,000 items to Congressional offices. Both these figures represent a sizable increase over similar figures for the preceding year.

The Interlibrary Loan Section lent 30,500 pieces of material outside the Washington area. Libraries that borrowed from the Library of Congress increased in number from 2,121 to 2,200, the States with the most library borrowers being New York, California, and Pennsylvania. The Library of Congress itself borrowed almost 2,700 items from libraries in the United States and such foreign countries as France, Germany, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. Among them were about 400 pieces for a Chinese Periodical Microfilm Project and almost 1,000 pieces for the microfilming of the famous Chinese newspaper *Ta kung pao*.

Among the many thousands of requests received by the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography

Division, the greatest number arose from the assassination of the President and its attendant events. Later, the staff of the Commission investigating the assassination requested considerable reference and bibliographical aid. The Freedom March on Washington in August 1963 also stimulated many reference inquiries.

African affairs claim an increasing amount of attention. A majority of the inquiries handled by the African Section were from Government agencies, embassies, and graduate centers of African studies in the Washington area. About 80 reference letters, many including several pages of bibliographic information, were prepared by the section during the year in response to the inquiries from librarians and researchers in the United States, Canada, Africa, and Western Europe.

Inquiries received by the Science and Technology Division from the two Houses of Congress and from Congressional committees are becoming increasingly complex. The same is true of the requests from industry for fee bibliographies. Indicative of the wide scope of requests channeled to the division are these examples from approximately 43 reports prepared to meet specific needs: analysis of strontium-90 contamination in certain areas, maximum speeds for various modes of travel, weather modification, and the role of federally financed research in developing products useful to the civilian economy. Other typical examples of service were the preparation of substantial bibliographies on hydrofoil craft and ground-effect machines and of a 58-page report, with accompanying map, on Soviet fisheries research.

The most distinctive feature of the reference work of the division consists, however, in the compilation of formal bibliographies, most of which are tailored to the specifications laid down by the requesting agencies that finance the projects. In general, each bibliography represents comprehensive coverage of all types of literature, in all pertinent languages, relating to a particular subject. The most intensive, as well as the broadest, use that the division makes of the Library's book, serial, and report ma-

materials lies in the bibliographic as opposed to the reference area. As these compilations, such as the bibliography on the Antarctic, which was distributed to some 80 subscribers in the United States and abroad, are all undertaken for agencies and organizations engaged in research, they testify to the fact that aside from the highly specialized reference and bibliographic services provided to the Congress, the contract bibliographies program of the division is one of the Library's major contributions to the scientific and technical community.

A different function is performed for the Nation by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. Established in August 1962 "to provide comprehensive, coordinated access to the Nation's resources of scientific and technical information" but not fully operative until March 4, 1963, this service has made significant progress in the second year of its existence. The text of its first major directory was completed and submitted to the National Science Foundation. It will result in a single printed volume of detailed descriptions of the information capabilities of about 1,100 resources in the physical and biological sciences and in engineering. Just after the close of the fiscal year, it was decided that the National Science Foundation would rely upon the Library of Congress to issue this directory as well as a companion volume covering the social sciences which Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research is preparing under an NSF grant.

Both sources and subjects of requests for referral service showed little change. Some 50 percent of the requests continued to come from industrial and commercial organizations, 18 percent from Government agencies, 9 percent from academic institutions, 5 percent from professional and technical societies, and about 18 percent from individuals of undetermined affiliation. About 46 percent of the requests fell in engineering, 13 percent in the physical sciences, 14 percent in the biological sciences, and 27 percent in the social sciences and related miscellaneous areas.

During fiscal 1964, the figure for information resources identified by the center

rose from 4,800 to 10,700. The number of sources queried for descriptive data rose from 2,100 to 6,900, and the figure for those fully described and recorded rose from virtually zero to 3,400.

Assistance to the Congress and to Congressional committees continued to play a prominent role in the reference work of the Slavic and Central European Division. Among the more extensive studies and reports requested was a chronology of events showing Russia's expansion eastward from the Urals during the last 400 years with special emphasis on Russian-Chinese relationships. Another was the translation of the original text of the nuclear test ban treaty, which was needed for an interpretation of some specific points of that agreement. Very often, incoming Congressional inquiries are the aftermath of current events, such as requests for ascertaining Soviet press reactions to President Kennedy's assassination or to racial unrest in the United States, or for information on the Soviet system for ratifying treaties. This last request was received during the Senate floor debate on the nuclear test ban treaty. Congress is not the only beneficiary, however, of the specialized area and subject knowledge of the division's staff. A group of students bound for Poland to begin university study there under official exchange auspices was briefed on culture and higher education in that country. A scholar working on a study of Dickens was supplied with detailed data on Dickensiana in the Slavic languages. Information was supplied to assist a group of American publishers in charting the itinerary for a visit to Yugoslavia.

Some relaxation of restrictions imposed in Eastern Europe on cultural contacts with the non-Communist world has probably accounted for the receipt of direct requests for reference or bibliographic aid from this area. The National Széchenyi Library in Budapest, which is in the process of compiling a new edition of a union catalog of rare Hungarian books, solicited a detailed inventory of pertinent Library of Congress holdings. Similarly, the Presidium of the Ukrainian Society for Cul-

tural Relations and other institutions in the USSR showed interest in American materials on Ukrainian men of letters.

Bibliographies, an integral part of the division's reference services, focused on such subjects as media of communication in Germany, Alaskan history, Shakespeare in Polish, the Czech underground movement in World War II, and works by foreign authors on pre- and post-Revolutionary Uzbekistan. At the instance of a Congressional committee, a quantitative survey was made of the Library's book resources on the political, social, economic, and cultural life of the Soviet Union and Russia.

Samples from the division's daily mailbag of reference requests reveal an impressive cross section of individual and institutional clients: Government officials and agencies, the world of learning and research, international organizations, business, and the general reader in search of information. One such reader, an American of Russian extraction living in California, asked the division to verify the rumor that his long-lost stepbrother was mentioned somewhere in the Moscow newspaper *Komsomol'skaia Pravda*. The staff not only located the item but also arranged to supply him with a photocopy of the article. Overjoyed to know that his brother was alive and well, the inquirer expressed his gratitude in this letter: "It is amazing how the people of the Library of Congress did so much for us. Just realize how much time, work, and effort it took them to locate the newspaper, having to read so many issues to find a single name . . . Still it has been solved quickly, and accurately, with a minimum charge—in fact for only half the price of an everyday dinner."

Rising interest in the strategic, economic, and social affairs of Asia and the Arab world was evidenced by the increasing demand for information from the five specialized sections of the Orientalia Division. Requests from the Congress and from Government agencies were varied. Indicative of the communication between nations and

peoples were the many translations for the official use of Congress of letters, newspaper articles, and various documents from and into Hebrew, Yiddish, Vietnamese, Hindi, Urdu, and other languages which were once considered esoteric but which are now used more and more in official communications.

The Chinese portion of the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials, completed during the previous year under a project supported by the National Science Foundation, was in daily use during this fiscal year, both by readers from other institutions and by the Library staff in responding to reference inquiries. Readers using the Chinese and Korean Section increased 13 percent, telephone calls almost 38 percent, and direct reference services 25 percent. There was also heavy and continuing use of the collections for microfilming and other types of photocopying.

Approximately 84 percent of the loan and photoduplication requests received by the Japanese Section for materials in its custody have been in the fields of science and technology. Of these, 60 percent were received from industrial firms, 22 percent from Government agencies, and 18 percent from universities. Loan and photoduplication requests were also received from several foreign countries.

A growing number of readers, researchers, and scholars used the facilities of the Hebraic Section and an increase of 23 percent was noted in reference services. Many of the requests for the latter emanated from Congressional offices. Volumes issued for use outside the premises and on interlibrary loan in this country and abroad increased almost 30 percent over the previous year.

In the field of Hebraic research, the section has assumed a position of prominence and is considered a central clearinghouse for Israeli and related matters. From many Government agencies as well as organizations and individuals engaged in translation work come questions pertaining to word coinage, current scientific terms, and related matters. Of the more com-

plex reference requests received, the following may be mentioned: the present whereabouts of the three Samaritan Pentateuch manuscripts designed and described by Rev. W. Scott Watson; aids in identifying a 13th-century Bible codex; the present status and location of the famous Antonin, Firkowicz, David Guenzburg, David Magid, and Israel Zinberg collections in the Soviet Union; and a list of the unpublished Arabic works of the 10th-century leading Karaite Bible exegete Yefet ben 'Ali. The section also supplied researchers with specimen scripts of old Aramaic papyri and a plate showing several variants of the Aramaic alphabet. An extensive correspondence on problems of Hebrew and Yiddish transliterations was carried on with the chairman of the American Standards Association's Subcommittee on Transliteration, Committee Z39.

Varied and frequent use of materials in the Near East Section was made by American and foreign students, officers of such institutions and business bureaus in the Washington area as the National Geographic Society, the Washington Post Office, and the Middle East Institute, Congressional offices, and Government agencies. The Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and the Voice of America turned to the Near East collections regularly. Loan requests came from Canada, Great Britain, and all parts of the United States. This year the use made by foreign librarians working or studying in the United States has been noteworthy.

In the South Asia Section the preparation for publication of *Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources in Western Languages* was completed; the volume is scheduled to appear in the next fiscal year. Subject fields claiming the greatest attention from researchers were political science, economics, ethnology, and foreign relations. Research problems brought to the section covered a broad range: bibliographies of Mahatma Gandhi and Lajpat Rai; the population and political divisions in North Vietnam; the Kalingas of the Philippines;

the flora of Thailand; transportation, roads, and trade statistics of Indonesia; the history of the Chinese in the Philippines; the current conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia; and Tibetan refugees. Worthy of note is the marked increase in the number of foreign students using the Thai and Indonesian collections.

During the year the Hispanic Foundation concentrated considerable effort on two projects which, when completed, will provide invaluable reference aid—a guide to Hispanic literature on tape and a national directory of Latin-Americanists. Public and official interest in Latin America continued, but, although the pattern of inquiries remained the same as in previous years, the range of inquirers widened. Congressional calls nearly doubled, with a marked rise in the number of Government and outside telephone inquiries. The Library of Congress continued to cooperate with the Department of Justice by making available on a reimbursable basis the professional services of Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation. During the year he prepared a long and detailed technical report on Indian communities in colonial Florida, accompanying it with a gazetteer to explain and provide detail on 16 modular maps for Florida, for the period from 1700 through 1823, showing the locations of all communities at various periods, as well as the occupancy patterns at intervals. The project is related to claims by Creek Indians in Florida.

Throughout the year the Music Division continued to serve a great variety of customers, including Government offices, the music industry, and scholars and researchers from this country and abroad. The number of readers remained approximately the same, but the number of items serviced to these readers decreased, indicating less use of materials by readers on the spot and greater use by the staff of the division in replying to mail inquiries.

The Archive of Folk Song was also busy during the year providing information, bibliographical assistance, and advice to a worldwide clientele, which included Mem-

bers of Congress, Federal agencies, motion picture studios, radio and television stations and networks, newspapers and magazines, book publishers, scholars, musicians, music educators, and the general public. There was a marked increase in the number of college and university students using the Archive's materials and services.

Backstage echoes of the current world drama can be perceived in the requests for historical background illustrations received by the Prints and Photographs Division: the assassination of the President, political campaigns, conventions, elections, inaugurations, world's fairs, and civil rights. Television strips, filmstrips, slides, motion pictures, teaching picture kits, reproductions from books or periodicals or newspapers, and fine enlarged photographic prints for exhibit comprise the media and forms in which the pictorial material stored in the division is used. Recently the use of still pictures on television has greatly increased, requests coming from British, Swedish, and German telecasting companies as well as the major U.S. networks and educational channels for such programs as ABC's "Saga of Western Man—1898," NBC's "Red, White, and Blue," CBS' documentary on the Reconstruction Period, one on the plight of the migrant worker, and a history of Ellis Island. A few of the many publications crediting the Library's resources are *We, the People*, published by the United States Capitol Historical Society; *The LIFE History of the United States*; and *The AMERICAN HERITAGE Cookbook and Illustrated History of American Eating and Drinking*.

Congressional requests for copies of pictures were numerous but showed no marked change in the type of material desired. The Historic American Buildings Survey continued to be the most popular of all collections.

The number of readers who made use of the motion picture collection showed an increase of more than 10 percent over the previous year. Footage of film copied for other Government agencies and for private corporations jumped from 25,000 to 62,-

000. This increase was largely because the copyright owner of German films of the Nazi era, Transit-Filmvertrieb, G.m.b.H., of Frankfurt, Germany, is now issuing licenses for motion picture and television production.

Service to readers and institutions rose steadily throughout the year in the Manuscript Division. An increase of 10 percent was marked in the sale of photocopies of manuscripts; interlibrary loans of copies of manuscripts not only topped the previous year by 2 percent but also showed a marked change in emphasis because of a rising demand for the microfilms of Presidential Papers. By far the largest number of loans of copies of manuscripts are to academic libraries in the United States, mainly to libraries east of the Mississippi. A few are to local history societies and various smaller organizations, and occasional loans are requested by public and by foreign libraries. The Library's reproductions of British manuscripts are still first in popularity among borrowing institutions, but the Presidential Papers microfilms have just achieved second place.

To illustrate the work done by the Manuscript Division, examples may be chosen from any part of the world map. A large number of calls were received in connection with the universal and continuing interest in Abraham Lincoln and with the centennial celebration of his Gettysburg Address. The Battle of New Orleans Sesquicentennial Commission also received information from the collections in the division. For the National Library of Scotland a survey of holdings relating to that country was compiled and has resulted in correspondence with several scholars there. Certain Mexican manuscripts in the Harkness Collection were identified for the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City. And descriptive lists of French and Italian manuscripts in the form of reproductions in the Library have been prepared for eventual publication. Indicative of the value of the materials in the division is a list of some of those who made use of them during the past fiscal year: Bess Furman, Irving

Brant, John Dos Passos, Arthur Link, Allan Nevins, Margaret Leach Pulitzer, Howard C. Rice, Jr., and Ishbel Ross.

Reports of recent years have noted the general and persistent upward trend in reference services in the Map Division, a trend which continued during fiscal year 1964. The most significant reference increase was, however, in requests received by mail, with a gain of 50 percent over the comparable workload in 1963. Members of Congress, their staffs, and Congressional committees have frequently and regularly utilized the division's reference resources, requests increasing by 10 percent. Representatives of virtually every executive department and agency were supplied with cartographic information, either in person or by telephone. Requests continued to be comprehensive in area, subject, and date. If any trend can be ascertained, it may be in the increased importance of urban areas and residents in the Nation's economy and the growing emphasis on urban and suburban planning, development, and redevelopment. The Map Division also continued to supply, as it has for a number of years, entries for the *Bibliographie Cartographique Internationale* and the *Bibliotheca Cartographica*.

Heavy demands on the Rare Book Division were made for original source material on the history of slavery in America, the Civil War, and Abraham Lincoln. Cooperation with Roger P. Bristol in the revision and checking of the final installments of his supplement to *Evans' American Bibliography* continued; during the year pages 300-640 were checked for Library of Congress holdings. Jacob Blanck, the compiler of the *Bibliography of American Literature*, spent several months at the Library of Congress last fall, and much of his research was carried on in this division. Such instances of special uses of the collections suggest not only the kinds of material available for research but also some of the current interest in them, and increases of 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively, in readers and in circulation indicate the growth in both use and inter-

est. Correspondence remained at the same level.

Substantial increases in service were reported by the Serial Division: the estimated number of readers using the Periodical Reading Room, the Government Publication Reading Room, and the Newspaper Reference Room reached 76,000; the number of reference questions answered in person, 56,000; telephone inquiries, 33,000, with Congressional calls accounting for over one-half of a 65-percent increase. While the number of volumes and unbound issues of periodicals and newspapers showed slight decreases, the use of newspapers on microfilm increased from 45,200 to 48,700.

Other statistics on reader and reference services will be found in appendix VII.

Bibliographies and Other Publications

One of the important services rendered by the Library of Congress to the Government and the scholarly world is the compilation and publication of bibliographies. Some are natural byproducts of the Library's activities; others, especially commissioned by Government agencies and other organizations, are compiled under contract or through grants made to the Library of Congress for the purpose. These bibliographies bring the collections of materials available at the Library in important and specific fields of current interest to the attention of researchers in Government, in the academic world, and in industry. Similarly, publication of lectures and proceedings of some of the literary events provides both a permanent form and a wider audience for cultural programs presented by the national library. Publications issued by the Library during the year are listed in appendix XII.

While a large number of bibliographies were in progress in several divisions of the Reference Department, only those which were actually published during this fiscal year or which are already in press will be noted here. The General Reference and

Bibliography Division issued several lists on a variety of topics. The African Section prepared and issued the largest bibliography on Africa ever undertaken by the Library of Congress, *Africa South of the Sahara: A Selected, Annotated List of Writings*, containing 2,173 entries, chiefly for books, documents, and serials, with annotations indicating the scope and character of each work, and almost 1,000 additional titles referred to in auxiliary notes. References cover Africa south of the Sahara in its widest sense, omitting only the Mediterranean littoral—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Spanish Sahara. Sources listed are not restricted to materials in the English language. This bibliography was enthusiastically received by African specialists in Government agencies and learned institutions. A typical commentary on it was that of G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who noted its immeasurable contribution "to a greater American understanding of Africa." Three other bibliographies were prepared in Africa and issued during the year: *Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Bibliography*; *Official Publications of French Equatorial Africa, French Camerouns, and Togo, 1946-58*; and *Official Publications of Sierra Leone and Gambia*.

The International Organizations Section continued its monthly publication, *World List of Future International Meetings*. Several literary and historical publications were produced by the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section. One, *Recent American Fiction*, a lecture presented in January 1963 by Saul Bellow under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, provides commentary on the "view taken by recent American novelists and short-story writers of the individual and his society," as Mr. Bellow concentrates on the loss of "selfhood" and its gradual sacrifice to the forces of today's mass culture. In March 1964 Louis Untermeyer won a standing ovation when he spoke about Robert Frost before an overflow audience in the Library

of Congress. In this lecture, also sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, Mr. Untermeyer reviewed the life and work of his old friend and assessed Frost's attitudes toward poetry. *Robert Frost: A Backward Look*, a 40-page, paperbound booklet, contains not only the text of the lecture but also a bibliography of the Library's holdings relating to Mr. Frost. Because of continuing and extensive public demand, five lectures given in the Library of Congress in the 1940's by Thomas Mann were reprinted in a single volume.

What 30 American poets said to each other and to their audiences during the first National Poetry Festival held at the Library in October 1962 is recorded in the published proceedings of the 3-day meeting, which was made possible by a grant from the Bollingen Foundation of New York City. Of the 80-some poets who attended, 30 spoke from the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium. The new book faithfully records the lectures and readings as well as the discussions among the poets, critics, and poetry-lovers.

Other publications issued directly or indirectly by the General Reference and Bibliography Division included a new edition of the *Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1964*; *United States of America: National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities in 1961-62*, prepared for UNESCO and published in two parts in the January and March 1964 issues of the American Library Association Reference Services Division's bimonthly *RQ*; *The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1962: A Selected List of References*; and entries 7844-9163 for the section on the United States of America of *Index Translationum*, published by UNESCO in Paris. *John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963; a Chronological List of References* was in press at the close of the fiscal year.

At least 16 major bibliographies, involving the preparation and verification of more than 10,000 information abstracts, were in process in the Science and Technology Division during the year. Two major bibliographies were issued: *Directories*

in *Science and Technology; a Provisional Checklist and Scientific and Technical Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1945-1960*. The first was prepared under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and contains 304 annotated entries principally in the fields of aerospace sciences, agriculture, biology, earth sciences, engineering, human sciences, libraries and documentation, medicine and public health, nuclear energy, physical sciences and mathematics, and solar energy. The second, designed to provide an extensive listing of Soviet scientific and technical periodicals for the period since World War II and to give information about Soviet institutions and their locations, includes 5,091 serials, a keyword index of institutions, and a guide to subject content.

A distinctive feature of the Science and Technology Division is that roughly half of its personnel and half of its revenues are devoted to the compilation of formal bibliographies prepared to the specifications laid down by requesting agencies which also finance the projects. Examples of such activities are volume 18 of the series *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Permafrost*, prepared by the Cold Regions Bibliography Section under the sponsorship of the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory; volume 5 of *Radioisotopes in World Industry*, a compilation of abstracts from foreign-language literature on radioisotopes technology developments, completed under a contract with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Isotopes Development; and volume 2 of the *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography*. On a continuing basis, the Science and Technology Division has been preparing abstracts for the two journals, *Aerospace Medicine* and *APCA* (Air Pollution Control Association) *Abstracts*.

The first of a series of area studies by the Slavic and Central European Division was issued this year. *Rumania: A Bibliographic Guide* is designed to assist students as well as the general reader in selecting relevant materials on Rumania. The guide, characterized by high selectivity and

brief evaluative comments, includes publications some of which are not in the Library's collections but are available in other U.S. libraries. The author is Stephen A. Fischer-Galati, a member of the faculty of Wayne State University, now teaching Balkan history for a year at Indiana University, who served in the Library as a special consultant in Rumanian affairs during the summer of 1961. Members of the division assisted in editing his manuscript. Also delivered to the printer was a substantially revised and updated version of *The USSR and Eastern Europe: Periodicals in Western Languages*. First published in 1958, this had long been out of print.

During the year the Map Division revised two out-of-print bibliographies. *A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts*, by Richard S. Ladd, was in press at the close of the fiscal year and was scheduled for publication in July 1964. Preparation of an expanded and revised edition of *Three-Dimensional Maps, an Annotated List of References Relating to the Construction and Use of Terrain Models*, is in process. Volume 6 of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, published in July 1963, was noted in last year's *Annual Report*.

Under the title *Long Remembered*, the Library issued a folio-sized brochure containing facsimiles of the five surviving manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln accompanied by notes and comments on the preparation of the address and on the provenance of the manuscripts by David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division, and Lloyd A. Dunlap of the same division, both widely known for their writings on Lincoln. *Long Remembered* was published as Library of Congress Facsimile No. 3 through the Library's Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund. According to Allan Nevins, the eminent Civil War historian and chairman of the national Civil War Centennial Commission, this publication deserves "that rarely permissible word 'definitive.'"

The Presidential Papers Program of the Manuscript Division, authorized by the Congress under Public Law 85-147, made steady progress in the arranging, indexing, and microfilming of the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress. With the publication during this year of the *Index to the Benjamin Harrison Papers*, the *Index to the William McKinley Papers*, and the *Index to the James Monroe Papers*, work has been completed on 11 collections of Presidential Papers: those of Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, Lincoln, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Van Buren, A. Johnson, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Monroe. Work is in progress on the remaining 12 collections, and it is hoped that 5 will be completed by the end of next fiscal year. Registers of the personal papers of William S. Culbertson and Frederick Law Olmsted were issued as part of the division's continuing series; these registers serve as guides to the arrangement of collections of personal papers.

Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation and published by the University of Florida Press, volume 25 of the serial publication, *The Handbook of Latin American Studies*, appeared during the year. The new volume contains references to approximately 4,000 books and periodicals, annotated by 68 contributing editors, and covers, for the most part, titles of the period 1960-62. Three other publications were issued in the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series. *Ladino Books in the Library of Congress, a Bibliography*, compiled for the Library of Congress by Henry V. Besso of the U.S. Information Agency and revised and edited by the General Reference and Bibliography Division, provides detailed descriptions of 289 items in Ladino, the language spoken and written by the Spanish Jews employing Hebrew characters for the printed word. *Spanish and Portuguese Translations of United States Books, 1955-1962; a Bibliography*, is a 506-page multilithed compilation containing nearly 5,000 titles, supplementing Nos. 2 and 3 of the series. *Latin America; a Bibliography of Paperback Books*, listing 240 items, was compiled by David H. Andrews of the De-

partment of Anthropology, Cornell University, and was revised and edited by a member of the staff of the Hispanic Foundation.

In the realm of phonorecords, a new LP recording entitled *Nine Pulitzer Prize Poets Reading Their Own Poems* was issued as part of the series "Twentieth Century Poetry in English," which the Library of Congress has made available for sale since 1949. The recorded poems were selected by poet Louis Untermeyer from the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. The poets represented are Archibald MacLeish, Peter Viereck, Theodore Roethke, Richard Wilbur, Robert Penn Warren, Stanley Kunitz, W. D. Snodgrass, Phyllis McGinley, and Alan Dugan.

After careful study, the Division for the Blind improved the two periodicals, *Braille Book Review* and *Talking Book Topics*, which are provided to every registered borrower throughout the country. Changes which have been made to increase the usefulness of the periodicals include an increase in the size of both the page and the type, a listing of books by title rather than author, and the addition of informational articles of wide appeal.

Two pamphlets issued as aids to users of the Library of Congress were revised and updated: *Special Facilities for Research and Information for Readers in the Library of Congress*.

Concerts and Literary Programs

Poet Howard Nemerov, Consultant in Poetry, opened the 1963-64 literary season at the Library of Congress on October 7 with a lecture entitled "Bottom's Dream: The Likeness of Poems and Jokes" and closed it on May 11 with readings from his own poetry interspersed with personal reflections and reminiscences. These two memorable evenings were the beginning and the end of a star-studded string of 14 literary and dramatic programs in 20 performances on the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium. Twelve of these were held under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke

Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, and two were given by Mr. Nemerov in his role as consultant. One other program scheduled for March 30, 1964, under the Whittall Fund, that of Howard Moss reading from his poems, was canceled because of the poet's illness.

On October 21 Marianne Moore read selections from her poems. On the same afternoon a reception in her honor was held in the Whittall Pavilion. In a unique Saturday program, November 2, poet and historian Peter Viereck lectured on "Russia's 'Conspiracy of Feelings': A Poet's View After Visiting the Soviet Union."

The Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, New York City, presented *The Vision of Vasavadatta*, a Sanskrit drama translated into English by Niranjan Bhagat. The play was directed by Madame Mrinalini Sarabhai, founder and director of the Darpana, an academy of dance, drama, and music in Ahmedabad, India.

The Canadian Players of Stratford, Ontario, presented Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, Part 1, on November 26 and 27 in two public performances, their ninth appearance at the Library of Congress. Directed by Desmond Scott, the play featured Ron Bishop in the role of Falstaff and Felix Munso as King Henry.

T. H. White, author of more than 20 books including the best-selling novel *The Once and Future King* (1958), which was adapted for the Broadway musical *Camelot*, spoke December 2 on "Poets Unfashionable." Following his successful lecture tour of the United States, he embarked for a leisurely homeward journey to England, which ended in his sudden death on January 17, aboard the liner *Exeter* in the harbor of Piraeus, Greece.

Novelist Ralph Ellison opened the two-part series on "The Writer's Experience," January 6, with a lecture entitled "Hidden Name and Complex Fate." The second lecture, "American Poet?" was presented on January 27 by Karl Shapiro, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry and a former Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress. Reed Whitemore, poet, editor, and

chairman of the English Department of Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., read selections from his poetry on March 9.

"Never changing from what he thought was true, he made us aware of things we knew but had forgotten." With these words Louis Untermeyer concluded the lecture "Robert Frost: A Backward Look" delivered on March 23. Although Mr. Untermeyer said, "I have been so close to Robert Frost over so many years and have written so much about him in so many books that it is hard for me to say anything new about the man and his work," he held an overflow audience of friends and admirers of both poets spellbound as he recalled his old friend's life and poetry, his personality as a man, and his genius as a poet.

Mr. Untermeyer, who completed 2 years as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in the summer of 1963, was reappointed for a 3-year term as one of the Library's Honorary Consultants in American Letters. His initial term ran concurrently with his incumbency as Consultant in Poetry.

The Library of Congress and the Folger Shakespeare Library joined forces to mark the 400th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth with a joint Shakespeare Festival, April 22-26. The Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, New York, presented three performances of *Macbeth*, directed by John Blatchley of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. Leading roles were played by Laurence Kenig as Malcolm, Donald Davis as Macbeth, William Shust as Macduff, Jean Sullivan as Lady Macbeth, and Virginia Robinson as Lady Macduff. On April 25 and 26, Arnold Moss and a Broadway cast gave two performances of *The Tempest*, a condensed version produced and directed by Mr. Moss in which he played the role of Prospero, with Holly Hill as Miranda, Paul Peterson as Ferdinand, and Walter Mason as Caliban. Elizabethan music was presented by the New York Pro Musica in a special Whittall Foundation concert on April 24.

Luce and Arthur Klein's English version of Jean Anouilh's *Medea* was presented by

the Greater New York Chapter of the American National Theatre and Academy Matinee Theatre Series on May 4 and 5. Tom Brennan directed the play, which featured Madeleine Sherwood in the role of Medea, Louis Zorich as Jason, and Eugene R. Wood as Creon. Lucille Lortel, artistic director of the series, was producing manager.

With the exception of Mr. Nemerov's last appearance, each lecture or program of readings was presented to an even larger audience by WGMS-AM-FM in delayed broadcasts, and each poetry program, dramatic performance, and lecture given under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund was recorded for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. John Langstaff's happy program of "Songs with Stories," presented in the Coolidge Auditorium on November 13 as a salute to Children's Book Week, was similarly recorded.

Five lectures presented at the Folger Shakespeare Library in April as part of the jointly sponsored Shakespeare Festival were recorded by the Voice of America and copies were given to the Library of Congress for inclusion in the archive.

Seventeen reels of tape recorded during the Princeton Symposium Series of 1963 were received by the Library through the Voice of America as a gift from Princeton University. Of the 17 tapes, 10 have been added to the archive; the remaining 7 will be added to other appropriate collections of the Library.

Fritz Eichenberg, distinguished printmaker, illustrator, and teacher, gave a lecture in the Whittall Pavilion on March 4, 1964, on "The Response in the Soviet Union to the USIA Exhibition of American Graphic Art." Mr. Eichenberg had acted as adviser to the USIA and the American Institute of Graphic Arts on the selection of artist prints for the exhibition that opened in the Soviet Union during the fall of 1963.

The internationally renowned British scholar, Sir Jack Westrup, Heather Professor of Music at Oxford University and President of the Royal Musical Associa-

tion, gave the year's annual Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund lecture on September 3. Sir Jack spoke in the Coolidge Auditorium on "Music—Its Past and Its Present" before one of the largest audiences ever to attend an Elson lecture.

Twenty-six programs in 39 concerts were presented during the 1963-64 season by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Four works were performed for the first time in the United States and a fifth was given its world premiere. The premiere—a new work by Mel Powell, *Two Prayer Settings*—was performed by the New York Chamber Soloists. First performances in the United States included the presentation of Henri Sauguet's *Golden Suite* for brass quintet by the New York Brass Quintet; Akira Miyoshi's *Quatuor à cordes* by the Juilliard String Quartet; Alberto Ginastera's *Quintet* by Leon Fleisher with the Juilliard String Quartet; and Luigi Nono's *Canciones a Guiomar* with Audrey Nossaman as soloist in an unusual chamber music concert conducted by Howard Mitchell, a concert which also included Schoenberg's *Pierrot lunaire* with Jan DeGaetani, soprano.

During its second year as the "quartet in residence," the Juilliard String Quartet, the group engaged to play the Stradivari string instruments which Mrs. Whittall gave to the Nation, devoted half of its Washington season to the performance of the complete cycle of Beethoven string quartets. Instead of playing them in the customary six consecutive concerts, however, the cycle was performed in six concerts spread over the entire season.

Guest artists who performed with the Juilliard Quartet, in addition to those already mentioned, were clarinetists Harold Wright and Charles Russo, bassoonist Loren R. Glickman, hornist James Buffington, violist Walter Trampler, cellist John Martin, bassists Julius Levine and Stuart Sankey, and pianist Claudio Arrau.

Other ensembles presented by the Whittall Foundation were the New York Pro Musica Renaissance Band, the Julian Bream Consort, the Hungarian Quartet, the Quartetto Italiano, the Albeneri Trio,

the Loewenguth Quartet, Die Wiener Solisten, and the Festival Winds.

Only three concerts under the auspices of the Coolidge Foundation were presented during the season in the Coolidge Auditorium, but these were three concerts of special significance. The first, the Founder's Day concert on October 30, marked the 99th birthday of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge with the music of the great French duo of Jean Pierre Rampal on the flute and Robert Veyron-Lacroix on the harpsichord and the piano. The second offered an unusual program of avant-garde music played by the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble. The third closed the Library's season with a special concert of four works originally commissioned by the Coolidge Foundation for the Third Inter-American Music Festival, which, scheduled to take place in Washington, has been indefinitely postponed. The Claremont Quartet with Martin Canin at the piano offered a program that included a string quartet by M. Camargo Guarnieri of Brazil, which received its first U.S. performance on that occasion, and three piano quintets composed by Robert Caamaño of Argentina, Aurelio de la Vega formerly of Cuba and now of the United States, and Gustavo Becerra Schmidt of Chile. All three works were given their world premieres at this concert.

Consultants and Specialists

Howard Nemerov, American poet and novelist, served as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English during the past year. Mr. Nemerov, a member of the faculty of literature and languages at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., made his first public appearance at the Library in the spring of 1962 when he gave a reading of his poems under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. During the first National Poetry Festival held at the Library in October of the same year, Mr. Nemerov made two additional appearances. As Consultant in Poetry, Mr. Nemerov was the guest

lecturer on a number of local campuses; and he also gave readings of his own work at universities and colleges across the United States. In addition he appeared on the platform at the Library of Congress in October 1963 and May 1964. Reed Whittemore, American poet and literary editor, has been named to succeed Mr. Nemerov.

Early in 1964 the Librarian reappointed for 3-year terms three of the Library's Honorary Consultants in American Letters. They are poets Babette Deutsch and Louis Untermeyer and biographer Catherine Drinker Bowen; all were first appointed in 1961. The 3-year terms of writers Saul Bellow, Richard Eberhart, Katherine Anne Porter, Elmer Rice, and John Steinbeck, who were appointed in 1963, continue until March 15, 1966. The role of the Honorary Consultants in American Letters is to advise the Library of Congress on the acquisition of literary works—particularly manuscripts and foreign books in the field of belles lettres—and on the selection of the Consultant in Poetry in English. Among their activities, Honorary Consultants recommend bibliographic projects and critics and other scholars who might carry out such projects; suggest contemporary poets to be recorded by the Library; and assist in specific literary activities which the Library may undertake and on which the expert advice of American writers in the field is required.

During the latter part of December 1963 the Librarian announced the appointment of three distinguished scholars to serve the Library of Congress as Honorary Consultants in American Cultural History for a 3-year period, beginning January 1, 1964. They are J. Frank Dobie,* Jay Broadus Hubbell, and Howard Mumford Jones. Professor Dobie, teacher, folklorist, and authority on the life and literature of the Southwest, has been associated with the University of Texas for many years. Dr. Hubbell, professor emeritus in American literature at Duke University and long-time editor of *American Literature*, is a

*Mr. Dobie died in September 1964.

leading historian of the literature and life of the South. Dr. Jones, who has served as the dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, as chairman of the American Council of Learned Societies, and as president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, has had an active career as teacher, poet, critic, historian, translator, and editor. The three new appointees join Samuel Flagg Bemis, Samuel Eliot Morison, Allan Nevins, and other scholars who serve the Library of Congress as honorary consultants in various fields. They will make suggestions and provide counsel on such matters as service to scholars, acquisitions, and bibliographic enterprises.

Mrs. Clara E. LeGear continued for another year in her capacity as Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography; Willard Webb served as Honorary Consultant in Motion Pictures; and John T. Dorosh completed his work on the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska for the period from 1900 to 1936. Mrs. Zuzanna Dagmara Kalnins has been given a contract as consultant to work on the records for 1890-99.

During fiscal 1964 the work of the Pennell Fund Committee was carried on by the same committee members reported last year: Fritz Eichenberg, Rudy O. Pozzatti, and Edgar Breitenbach. Since Mr. Pozzatti spent the year in Italy on a fellowship grant, however, most of the committee's work was carried on by mail rather than by formal meetings of the group.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Honorary Consultant in Rare Books, and Arthur A. Houghton, Honorary Consultant in English Bibliography, continued to serve for another year. Generous gifts from both Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Houghton are reported earlier in this chapter.

In January 1964, the Ford Foundation granted the Library of Congress \$250,000 for a period of 36 months to permit the Hispanic Foundation to expand and initiate various programs and activities. During the first 6 months, considerable activity was devoted to the negotiation of contracts and agreements with institutions and con-

sultants to carry forward the programs authorized under the grant. Stanley Ross was given a grant which authorized him to review and bring up to date, in Mexico, a two-volume bibliography on the periodical literature of the Mexican Revolution and prepare it for publication. The original compilation was a program of the Colegio de Mexico. Rev. Antonine Tibesar, in Peru on a fellowship from the Organization of American States, learned that important documents on the history of the 19th-century church in South America found only in the Vatican could be made available to him in Rome; a grant to Father Tibesar will enable him to list these documents for possible later photoreproduction. The services of Anthony Hull were engaged to examine substantial but scattered work done previously by consultants on the identification of various manuscript collections in the Library of Congress relating to Latin American and other Hispanic areas. John B. Glass continued to develop the collection of Mexican Indian pictorial documents and a comprehensive census of such materials in his work for the Hispanic Foundation.

A group of consultants was appointed to assist in the preparation of a guide to the historical literature of Latin America, envisioned as a single-volume, selective, annotated bibliography. Charles C. Griffin was named editor of the guide, and Jerry E. Patterson, assistant editor. The others participating in this program are Lewis U. Hanke, Charles Gibson, Lyle N. McAlister, Woodrow W. Borah, Stanley J. Stein, Irving Leonard, and Father Mathias C. Kiemen, all appointed for 36 months as consultants to the Director of the Hispanic Foundation. Robin Humphreys of the University College in London was appointed to serve as a special consultant on the guide.

Of great national interest is the development of a comprehensive, cooperative, national acquisitions plan for library materials from Latin America. As a first step, Stanley West was appointed as a consultant to draft a provisional plan which could then be discussed within the Library of

Congress and with other interested institutions. As a part of a twofold program concerned with Soviet writings on Latin America, J. Gregory Oswald was selected as consultant and principal investigator in the compilation and translation from the Russian of a selection of documents illustrating the development of Soviet interest in Latin America, and, in connection with the overall program involving the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, John Fein was named as a consultant to analyze in detail approximately 100 questionnaires circulated from the Hispanic Foundation to teachers and researchers in a variety of colleges and universities, inquiring about the possible pedagogic use of the archive to improve the teaching of language and literature.

Mme. Ulane Bonnel continued her work in France as the Library's déléguée, charged with the responsibility for making detailed searches in French repositories to locate documents relating to America and for recommending to the Manuscript Division materials for copying.

The survey of the Library's Bulgarian collections was completed by Marin V. Pundeff, whose appointment as Consultant to the Slavic and Central European Division was noted in last year's report, and a former adviser to this division, Stephen A. Fischer-Galati, was authorized to promote Rumanian acquisitions for the Library of Congress during his trip to Rumania.

Other honorary consultants to the Library of Congress are named on page xii.

Services to the Blind

Over 90,000 blind readers borrowed more than 3,400,000 units of materials in braille, on talking-book records, or on magnetic tapes from the 31 regional libraries for the blind throughout the country, including the one located in the Library of Congress. This was an increase of about 18 percent over materials lent in fiscal year 1963.

Federal funds were first made available to serve blind readers through a program

administered by the Library of Congress in 1931. Book and periodical materials are provided for these readers through transcription into braille and through talking books on records and magnetic tapes. The Division for the Blind administers this national program and provides the bulk of the reading materials available to blind borrowers.

To meet the circulation needs of the regional libraries, both braille titles and talking-book records are produced in multiple-copy editions. During fiscal year 1964, 258 press braille titles and magazines were provided through appropriations. For the first time in the history of the program, a total of 400 books and magazines were produced on talking-book records, and the number of copies of each title was also higher than ever before. More than 100 of these books are of juvenile interest. Widespread circulation of the national periodicals, *Atlantic*, *Changing Times*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Holiday*, and *Sports Illustrated* on talking-book records has demonstrated that blind persons are just as interested in current, popular reading matter as the general public. A talking-book edition of *Jack and Jill*, a magazine for children, was started in January 1964, to supplement the braille edition of the same title, which has been a longtime favorite.

Volunteers who transcribe books into single-copy braille or who record books on tape satisfy the specialized needs of many blind readers which are not met through the regular braille and talking-book programs. Over 500 braille titles and almost 400 tape titles were supplied under these two programs during the fiscal year. First begun in 1959, the volunteer tape program has proved so successful that several of the regional libraries now provide this service. A limited number of copies made from these tapes are sent from the Division for the Blind to the regional libraries, where they are further copied as the need arises. Duplicates of tapes produced in one regional library can also be sent to other libraries or to the Division for the Blind.

Essential to the success of this important work is the division's program of training and certifying braille transcribers and proofreaders. The *Instruction Manual for Braille Transcribing* not only enables volunteers to produce single-copy braille material to supplement the press braille collection but also assures high standards of accuracy, thus encouraging the use of braille by both students and general readers. The number of volunteers continued at about the same level during 1964, with more than 200 new volunteers enrolled to take the transcribing course directly through the Division for the Blind, and over 660 volunteers certified by the Librarian of Congress on successful completion of the training course.

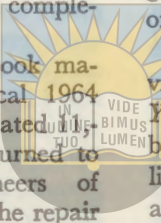
The number of new talking-book machines manufactured during fiscal 1964 came to 11,500 and another estimated 11,500 units were repaired and returned to service. The Telephone Pioneers of America in 49 States assist with the repair of talking-book machines. Working at State and community levels with the ma-

chine agencies, these civic-minded, technically trained volunteers, many of whom are retired, perform a wide range of tasks, from instructing agency personnel to repairing machines in the homes of blind persons.

The collection of musical scores and texts for the blind, which was begun in fiscal 1963 under Public Law 87-765, has been expanded and now includes more than 9,000 titles, comprising 19,000 parts. These represent most of the scores produced by the braille presses of this country and Europe. Since the capability of the presses to produce new scores is limited, the growth of this collection will depend largely on the efforts of volunteer transcribers.

The Food and Drug Administration provided the division with funds to produce *Your Money and Your Life*, on talking-book records and in braille. This is a publication exposing quackery especially aimed at the senior citizen.

Additional data on services to the blind are given in appendix IX.



University of Florida
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The Law Library

AT NO TIME in world history has there been a period of such rapid and complete change as that begun by the First World War, a half century ago. Then the United States was but one of the world powers. Peace had depended on a delicate balance of power among the great empires. Two destructive wars, 25 years apart, shattered that balance. The resulting emphasis on the right of self-determination gradually led to the dissolution of empires; underdeveloped colonies in Asia and Africa have been replaced by dozens of small independent nations which are being courted by a new grouping of world powers led by the United States on one side and Russia and Red China on the other.

Science, during those same years, has improved communication and transportation to such an extent that distances formerly calculated in months or weeks are now measured in days or hours. Moreover, in developing man's means of self-destruction, science has at the same time moved his horizon from the earth to outer space.

In the economic field the United States has passed through one major depression and several minor recessions, which have resulted in new developments in social and economic legislation. This same period has seen an attempt at union by the nations of Western Europe in order to improve their economy.

All these changes have affected the development of the Law Library. Fifty years

ago, at the outbreak of the First World War, the law collections numbered 164,400 volumes. These included a complete working library on Anglo-American law, housed in the Capitol, which served the needs of Congress and the Supreme Court, a students' reference collection composed of duplicates of American legislation, judicial decisions, secondary materials, and search tools shelved in the alcoves of the Main Reading Room, and a collection for the use of Government personnel and legal scholars, consisting of foreign law books and of duplicates of some American titles, located in the north stack and the north curtain. The foreign law collection, composed for the most part of European and Latin American books, was sufficient to satisfy the Government's demands for information throughout the war period. Sweden was the only European country for which there was not a representative collection either on the shelves or on order. The staff, at this time, consisted of a law librarian, two senior and two junior assistants, one junior messenger, and an assistant for evening service. The total cost for salaries was \$9,220; the annual appropriation for the purchase of law books was \$3,000. Development and service of the contemporary foreign law collection were the responsibility of the law librarian. The demand for information, however, was not pressing.

By the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the collections of the Law

Library had increased to 434,100 volumes. They were still serviced at three points: a working library of approximately 40,000 at the branch in the Capitol, a student collection in the first balcony alcoves of the Main Reading Room, and the major part in a reading room in the northeast pavilion. Coverage in foreign law had been improved to such an extent that the foreign law collections shelved in the north stack (including those for the British Commonwealth of Nations) were almost equal in size to the total law collections at the start of the First World War. The staff had now grown to 18 and represented varied specializations as well as varied backgrounds. In this number were included the Law Librarian, a specialist in Latin American law; a specialist in American law; one in foreign positive law who had graduated from an imperial Russian law school; a German-born specialist in international law; and a graduate of the University of Sofia who specialized in jurisprudence, canon law, Roman law, and legal history. The international situation increased demands for service at such a rate that this staff was organized in 1941 into an American Law Section, a British Law Section, and a Foreign Law Section, each with professional, clerical, and secretarial assistants, and each responsible for the development and service of its particular sector of the collections.

Because of the completeness of the collections and the comprehensiveness of their coverage, it was possible for the staff of the Law Library to provide the Government with the greater part of the specific legal information needed to conduct a war on foreign soil. During the war, the Law Library had the full assistance of the Government in acquiring current foreign legal materials, a service open to few other law libraries.

With the sudden growth in the Government's international responsibilities after the war, it was essential that the Law Library maintain current legal materials for every area in which the United States had a political or economic interest. This resulted in a broader organizational struc-

ture of the Law Library. In 1943, influenced by the good neighbor policy, the Law Library had established the Latin American Law Section. Later, responsibility for Spain, Portugal, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico were added to this section. American and British Law were merged into one section in 1946.

In 1949 the National Committee for a Free Europe (later called Free Europe Committee, Inc.) sponsored and, until June 1960, subsidized with a gift fund, the Mid-European Law Project, staffed by judges, lawyers, law professors, diplomats, and journalists from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia who had been displaced by the war. This project was attached to the Foreign Law Section (now the European Law Division) and was responsible for the development and service of the European law collections, especially those of the Communist countries.

As a result of postwar interest in the Far East, especially after the Korean war, the Congress authorized the establishment of a Far Eastern Law Section in fiscal 1954 with responsibility for the Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Thai legal collections and service. In November 1956 the four existing sections were designated divisions. A fifth, the Near Eastern and North African Law Division, was added in fiscal 1960 to provide legal materials and information on the Arab world, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan.

The emergence of African nations has been reflected in the Library by the establishment of the African Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Reference Department. Its experience in giving specialized service on questions relating to sub-Saharan Africa made it apparent that the Law Library also needed to expand the acquisition of materials from that area and to provide specialized service for its African law collections. Following discussions with the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of the Library of Congress, which serves the Librarian and

Law Librarian as an informal advisory committee, it was decided to concentrate the responsibility for activities relating to the countries of Africa south of the Sahara in one division rather than to continue them as incidental responsibilities of two or more divisions. As a consequence, the Librarian in July 1964 assigned this responsibility to the Near Eastern and North African Law Division, at the same time changing its name to the Near Eastern and African Law Division.

Just as the continued growth of the collections and the evolution of the divisional structure of the Law Library have reflected the changes in the political world during the past 50 years, so have the continued improvement in the qualifications of the staff and the refinement of the acquisitions program reflected the growing need for specialization and for the rapid provision of current information. Present policy calls for the professional staffing of the five divisions, insofar as possible, with persons trained in the legal systems of the areas whose materials they acquire and whose law they interpret.

Notwithstanding the progressive development of the past 50 years, there are certain similarities between conditions in the two halves of this period. For instance, in his annual report for 1914, the Law Librarian stated:

The overcrowding in the Law Library at the Capitol made a systematic examination of the books located there necessary for the purpose of eliminating, by transfer to the main building, all digests, compilations, and text-books which have been superseded by later editions as well as certain sets of selected cases rarely used.

In 1939 the Law Library was again confronted with the problem of overcrowded shelves, this time in the Main Building. The American State materials were, in fact, so overcrowded that books were not only double-shelved but also shelved on the floors and windowsills. This condition was relieved only by the removal of portions of

the general collections to the Annex in 1939 and 1940, thus freeing two decks in the northeast stack which were then allotted to the Law Library.

Now, at the end of the second 25-year period, the Law Library again finds its shelves badly overcrowded. To help correct this, a weeding program, described later in this chapter, has been instituted.

Another recurrent problem is shelf-classification. In 1914 the Law Librarian reported that "the law collections have not yet been brought within the new classification of the library . . ."

Twenty-seven years later, in his *Annual Report* for 1941, the Librarian stated:

The present arrangement of the Law Library, based as it is on the rough-and-ready arrangement of small working law libraries, is inadequate now that the Law Library of Congress has become a great legal research library. It has, therefore, been recommended by the Librarian's Committee and by officers of the Processing Department that a classification schedule for law be developed. This work will shortly be undertaken.

The Librarian approved the recommendation in principle and announced that "methods will shortly be studied in consultation with the Law Librarian."

In preparation for this consultation, the Law Librarian appointed a committee of three to inquire into the problems involved in classifying the literature of Anglo-American, European, and Roman law. The only tangible result of its deliberations was the formulation of a tentative schedule for Russia and other Slavic countries based on a systematic rather than a form-of-publication approach. This schedule, though never formally approved by the Library administration, has been applied in the Law Library for the past 25 years.

A schedule for Class K (Law), prepared by Miss Elizabeth E. Benyon of the University of Chicago Library, was submitted to the Library of Congress for consideration in 1948. Copies were circulated to

law libraries and specialists with a request for suggestions and with the statement:

. . . the Library of Congress proposes, after study of all comments and suggestions submitted, to prepare and publish a classification of law adequate to its needs and in conformity with its system of classification.

An internal committee, representing the Law Library, the Subject Cataloging Division, and the Reference Department, was thereupon appointed to study both the schedule and the comments and suggestions. The committee prepared an *Interim Report* in 1949 in which it defined the limits of Class K (Law) and submitted a preliminary outline of a proposed classification. The report was considered in May 1949 in a joint meeting with a committee appointed by the American Association of Law Libraries and again at the annual meeting of the association, where general approval was given. The association voted to continue its committee, and the Library detailed Werner Ellinger to work on the project.

Based as it is on codes, the literature of foreign law lends itself to classification more easily than does British or American law so the first efforts were devoted to that field. Since there were relatively few foreign law collections in the country, however, the American Association of Law Libraries indicated that it would be more profitable to prepare the American and British schedules first and then return to foreign law. The Library of Congress accepted the suggestion and working papers were prepared for discussion and revision by an Advisory Committee consisting of association members and Library officers at meetings subsidized by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. In 1962, under a grant from the Council, a project was set up at the Library for the rapid completion of the American law schedule. The draft schedule of topics was approved in June 1964. It is hoped, when the work is finished, that funds will be provided for its application not only to current materials but also to the existing collections; a half

century of growth makes the classification of the collections imperative if the Law Library is to continue to provide the Congress and the other branches of the Government with the necessary high level of service.

Conditions in the field of bibliography in the 25-year period following the outbreak of the First World War were quite similar to those in the 25 years following the outbreak of the second. Neither funds nor personnel were sufficient in the period between 1914 and 1938 to carry on the guides to foreign law which were begun in 1912 with the publication of the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany* prepared by the Law Librarian. The establishment in the Library in 1913, however, of a Sheldon Fellowship of the Harvard Law School enabled Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., after study first in the Library of Congress and then in the libraries of Spain, to compile his *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain* under the general direction of the Law Librarian, Edwin Montefiore Borchard. The *Guide* was published in 1915. With assistance from the Department of Commerce, Dr. Borchard made a tour of certain Latin American countries in 1915, obtaining information which was used to complete the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile*. This was published in 1917 after his resignation as Law Librarian. Later, George W. Stumberg of the law faculty of the University of Texas was granted a fellowship by the Yale University Law School to study in France and prepare under the general direction of Dr. Borchard, then a professor at Yale, a *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of France*, published by the Library in 1931.

No further additions were made to the series of guides until the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, sponsored by the Department of State, approved funds for the preparation of Latin American guides in 1940. The guide for Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, prepared by Crawford M. Bishop and Anyda Marchant in 1944, was the first in this series to be published.

It was followed in 1945 by one for Mexico which had been begun by Law Librarian John Vance and which was completed after his death by Helen L. Clagett, Chief of the Hispanic Division. The Mexican States (1947), Bolivia (1947), Ecuador (1947), Paraguay (1947), Peru (1947), Uruguay (1947), and Venezuela (1947), as well as supplements for the period 1917-46 for Argentina and Chile, were all compiled by Mrs. Clagett and were published in the years 1947 and 1948. A guide for Colombia was prepared for the Law Library in 1943 by Richard C. Backus and Phanor Eder.

Fiscal 1964 saw the completion of the seven-volume series *Legal Sources and Bibliography of Mid-European Nations*, which was begun in 1956, with funds provided by the Free Europe Committee, Inc. The full series, consisting of Bulgaria (1956), Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1959), the Baltic States (1963), Poland (1964), Romania (1964), and Yugoslavia (1964), was published for the Committee by Frederick A. Praeger, New York.

Now, at the end of the second 25-year period, the Law Library has again received financial assistance, this time as part of a Ford Foundation grant to the Library of Congress, for preparing a supplement to the Brazilian section of the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile*, which was issued in 1917.

Only two bibliographical publications were possible without some subsidy from outside during the past 50 years. The first was the *Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies: An Annotated Guide*, by William L. Friend, Chief of the British Law Section, published in 1944. The manuscript for this work was donated to the Library by the author as a tribute to the late John T. Vance, Law Librarian, who died in 1943. The second, *Guide to Selected Legal Sources of Mainland China* by Tao-tai Hsia, Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, is in preparation.

All in all, the problems faced by the Law Library in 1964 are largely the same in kind though not in scope as those which it faced in 1914. It must acquire primary source

materials for all countries as promptly as possible. The collections must be constantly evaluated to see that valuable shelf space is given only to publications needed for service. As soon as possible these collections should be brought under the classification schedule for Class K.

Service to Congress

Research activities engendered by the debates on the Civil Rights bill placed an unusually heavy load on the Law Library in the Capitol during this past fiscal year. In order to meet the increased demands, a large number of volumes of State law publications, such as digests and court reports, were transferred to the Capitol where they were set up in the former quarters of the Law Library on the ground floor of the Senate wing—the historic Supreme Court Chamber. At the close of the debates the books were moved to shelving near the Senate Library provided by the Secretary of the Senate.

Records show that the offices of 98 percent of the Senators and 65 percent of the Representatives used the facilities at the Capitol during the second session of the 88th Congress as compared with 97 percent and 60 percent during the first session. The reader count rose from 3,800 in 1963 to 4,500 in 1964; questions from readers, from 4,700 to 5,000; telephone reference, from 5,900 to 9,300; books circulated to readers, from 6,200 to 28,200; and books lent to Members' offices, from 3,000 to 5,400.

The Law Library in the Main Building received an additional 6,600 Congressional telephone calls which resulted in the loan of 5,200 volumes for use in Members' offices and the answering of 4,000 reference questions. More than 5,600 of the 6,600 telephone calls were handled by the American-British Law Division. In addition to answering approximately 4,000 reference questions, the professional staff in the Main Building compiled about 380 special reports for the Congress totaling over 3,200

pages and prepared 336 pages of translations from 26 languages. The reports dealt with such topics as human rights, problems of church and state, national art treasures, inland waterways, the European and other common markets, protection of rights of inventors, rules governing foreign legislative bodies, and laws governing personal status.

Acquisitions

Continuations form the greater part of all major legal collections. Those received by the Law Library came from all possible sources—copyright deposit, domestic exchange, international exchange, transfer, Government source, gift, purchase, Public Law 480, and unknown sources. More than 97,400 pieces of serials and periodicals were received in fiscal 1964—a 54-percent increase over last year. Most of these will be bound; the remainder discarded.

The huge mass of American and British material issued in advance sheet form has not been counted in the past since nearly all of it is later discarded. To obtain a workload figure, however, this year American slip-laws were counted. There were 7,900 received and put in order. Because a number of subscriptions to foreign loose-leaf services were canceled since the information they contained was duplicated in other materials, the number of looseleaf inserts decreased 13 percent—from 294,500 in 1963 to 256,700 in 1964. The number of pocket parts received was the same, 13,500, all of which are merely substituted for those of the previous year.

Records and briefs resemble continuations as they consist of many separate parts. More than 17,100 were received in fiscal 1964, a number almost identical with that for last year.

For the continuations acquired through purchase the sum of \$51,790 was expended—63 percent of the appropriation for books for the Law Library.

Monographs received in the Law Library and added to its collections in fiscal 1964 numbered 16,982 volumes and pamphlets. Information concerning notable acquisitions

can be found in the October 1964 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*.

Organization of the Collections

Installation of the heating, cooling, and ventilating systems forced a temporary relocation of many of the Law Library collections. With the completion of the work last year, most of these were restored during fiscal 1964 to their proper place, although in the process, improvements were made in the arrangement of materials, and books were shifted to allow space for growth. The only exception is the collection of legal incunabula, which has not yet been removed from the stacks of the Rare Book Division where it was sent for safekeeping.

In order to keep the collections current and also accessible by relieving to some extent the overcrowded conditions of the shelves, a selective weeding program was undertaken in the spring. Over 7,500 volumes have been withdrawn, the records changed, and the material sent to the Exchange and Gift Division. The session laws from Alaska through Oklahoma have been covered. When work has been completed on the remainder of the collection, similar weeding will be done in American State reports.

To supplement the gain in shelving achieved through the weeding of the collections, the Law Library has transferred duplicate copies of lesser used works to storage facilities in nearby Maryland. The space saved by this move will be used for more recent material.

A total of 16,982 books and pamphlets were shelflisted for the collections, 51 percent by the American-British Law Division, 18 percent by the European, 9 percent by the Far Eastern, 17 percent by the Hispanic, and 5 percent by the Near Eastern and African.

The Processing Section prepared 984 volumes for binding for the American-British Law Division, and 1,000 volumes each for rebinding for the American-British

and European Law Divisions and assisted in the preparation and clearance of 1,328 volumes for the European, 627 for the Far Eastern, 715 for the Hispanic, and 358 for the Near Eastern and African Law Divisions. A total of 6,012 volumes were sent to the bindery, only 175 less than last year despite the disruption caused by the installation of new heating and ventilating apparatus.

It was decided in November 1963 to transfer to the Catalog Maintenance Division of the Processing Department the responsibility for the Law Library's card catalog. The revision of this important key to the law collections is proceeding at a good pace; the author-title section has been shifted, and work is underway on the inter-filing of the Anglo-American and foreign law subject files.

Status of the Collections

Lack of an adequate shelf notation system renders the maintenance and service of many large collections difficult. It is hoped that Schedule K (Law) of the classification system can be completed and applied within the next few years in order to meet this critical need.

The maintenance of all 500 of the American and British looseleaf services has been brought largely under control. Control of the foreign looseleaf services, however, continues to present a problem. An effort is being made to reduce the mass of unfiled sheets still on the shelves, but the end is far from being in sight. The American-British Law Division has achieved its goal of completing the binding of the records and briefs of the U.S. Supreme Court for the 1962 term.

On June 30, 1963, the contents of the Law Library were approximately 1,076,300 volumes and pamphlets. During the past fiscal year, 16,982 books and pamphlets were added through the usual sources, 1,650 volumes through binding, and an additional 362 volumes through the assembling of records and briefs. A total of 10,194 volumes were discarded as worn out

or superseded. The new total as of June 30, 1964, is therefore approximately 1,085,100 volumes and pamphlets.

Reference Services

Moved temporarily to allow for the installation of the new heating and ventilating system, the reference facilities of the Law Library were not restored to their regular locations until January 1964. For the first half year the Law Reference Desk was established on the second floor balcony of the Main Reading Room; the Research Section of the American-British Law Division and the research staffs of the European and Hispanic Law Divisions were moved to alcoves in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room.

In general, the dislocation of the facilities did not discourage the reader use of the Law Library as much as might have been expected. The less than 2-percent decrease in the number of readers—from 54,500 to 53,600—was more than offset by an 18-percent rise in the number of reference questions. Telephone requests for loans and information exclusive of those for Congress rose 20 percent to 18,200. Books used on the premises dropped 8 percent to 213,400, but the number borrowed for non-Congressional use outside the Library rose 5 percent.

There were 28 special studies prepared for Government departments and agencies involving, for the most part, questions of personal status.

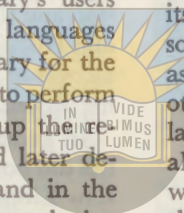
It is interesting to note the gradual change in the character and content of the reference service over the 50-year period. In 1914 it was mainly bibliographic. Inquirers were either directed to materials or assisted in their use. Rarely did a Member of Congress request a report, and questions involving foreign law were seldom asked. While it is true that after the outbreak of the First World War more attention was devoted to the law of our enemies as well as of our allies, the service still retained its bibliographic character.

Conditions changed as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. There were demands, first, for information on the British Commonwealth and on international law and, very soon thereafter, for up-to-the-minute information concerning the laws of the Axis Powers, the occupied countries, and the USSR. More and more use was made of the collections and the reference staff. Each phase of the war—the invasion of Africa, then the invasion of Italy—brought about new use.

With the initiation of the cold war in the postwar period came a need for knowledge of the law of the USSR and its satellites. As few of the Library's users were able at that time to read the languages of Eastern Europe, it was necessary for the staff of the Law Library not only to perform the research but also to write up the results. The Korean conflict and later developments in Southeast Asia and in the Arab world brought about a broadening

of the field of research and an increase in the demand for written reports.

Today the pattern is well established. The interests of the United States reach all parts of the world with their varying legal systems and their differing languages. Bibliographic service alone would be quite unsatisfactory for providing information to Congress and certain Government departments and agencies concerning the law of any of the foreign jurisdictions, but particularly concerning the Slavic-speaking countries, the countries of the Near East and North Africa, and many of those in the Far East. By its very nature, the Law Library cannot become a research bureau; its reference service, however, must go somewhat beyond that of other libraries as it must provide, for the Congress and other branches of the Government, translations and analyses of the law of practically all non-English speaking countries of the world, with special emphasis on those using the lesser-known languages.



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The Administrative Department

TWO SEEMINGLY unrelated events during the year have had an immense impact on the Administrative Department: the installation of electronic data processing equipment in January 1964 and the temporary closing of the Main Reading Room in May 1964.

These two events are landmarks in the history of the Library of Congress. Electronic data handling became a reality, albeit on a restricted scale, but with significant future implications. Much-needed structural and mechanical changes as well as restoration activities—all designed to improve comfort, appearance, and efficiency of operation—brought about the closing of the Main Reading Room. The effect of these two events upon the Administrative Department, and through it upon the Library as a whole, is covered in this chapter, along with more routine activities for which the Department is responsible.

Data Processing

In fiscal year 1964 the Library received and put into operation for its administrative management an IBM 1401 computer. As last year's *Annual Report* pointed out, the Library had studied carefully the feasibility of the use of a computer for its administrative operations: payroll, leave records, statistics, Card Division billing, and related work. This study resulted in a decision to request funds in the 1964 budget for the rental of a computer system to re-

place electric accounting machines. The entire staff of the electric accounting machine operation learned the new techniques required for computer operation; in this way a group of programmers and computer operators was developed.

The time between the ordering and the installation of the IBM 1401, however, allowed not only for staff training but also for the necessary planning and programing of much of the work to be handled. Two jobs, for example, were actually programed and run on 1401 computers in other agencies. For nearly a year before the receipt of the Library's computer, bills for the Library's Card Division were prepared on the 1401 computers of the Maritime Administration and the District of Columbia Government. Similar experience was gained with programing and running the complex index arrangement for the Presidential Papers Program, an arrangement which involved the use of punched cards but which could not be carried to the necessary degree of completion with the electric accounting machine equipment then available in the Library. In July 1963 the index to the papers of President Benjamin Harrison was successfully prepared, using the computer at the U.S. Government Printing Office for arranging the entries and the Library's electric accounting machines for printing the final index. This combined effort was required because the computer at the Government Printing Office lacked three special characters needed for bibliographic listings, a deficiency which

was avoided later on the Library's computer through an order for a special print chain.

With this experience and with appropriate training, the staff of the Data Processing Office was prepared for the arrival of the computer on January 17, 1964. On that same day the machines were operational for one of the major applications. A computer which brings with it automated techniques, however, also gives rise to many problems. Most of these were resolved during the remainder of the fiscal year. Unresolved problems related principally to the organization of the work, the programming of the computer for more effective operation, and the scheduling of an even broader range of activities.

The most urgent data processing problem was the conversion of the Library's payroll to computer application. In this process there was help from the IBM systems staff in the form of programming aids and direct assistance, but the essential responsibility for the success of the operation still fell upon the Data Processing Office staff. In addition to the conversion itself, there were changes in the payroll procedures, some resulting from administrative decisions by the Librarian and some required by law or by regulations of other Federal agencies. The most significant administrative decision was that all salary payments would be made by check, thus ending a Library tradition of cash payments. A second was the decision to report the status of each employee's leave as part of the biweekly earnings statement. Procedures required by law or regulation included the withholding of Maryland and Virginia State income taxes on the employee's request, the adding of the Social Security number to each individual's records, and, soon after the use of the computerized payroll was begun, the reduction of the standard Federal withholding tax rate from 18 to 14 percent.

Payroll preparation was not the only significant computer operation. Monthly statements for the card distribution service and related accounting operations were prepared, following the programs developed earlier on computers available in

other Federal agencies. The end of the fiscal year found this activity well on the way to an efficient monthly billing operation. The same was true for other operations formerly run on the electric accounting machines. Very soon after the computer's installation a stopgap program was worked out for the Order Division accounting; at the end of the year this operation had been reprogrammed in a more efficient form. Also, the arrangement of index entries for the Presidential Papers Program, mentioned above, was transferred successfully to the Library's computer with completion during the latter half of the fiscal year of indexes to the papers of Presidents Cleveland, Polk, Madison, and Jackson.

Notwithstanding the difficulties during the transition period, there was sufficient evidence of success to warrant the use of the 1401 computer system for new projects. In precomputer days the Library's electric accounting machines had been applied to a limited extent to the statistical program of the Legislative Reference Service and to the preparation of a list of forthcoming books announced through *Publishers' Weekly*. More elaborate and complete programs were developed successfully for both applications. By the close of the year, there was a growing interest in additional applications, not only for regular Library activities, such as the circulation records of the Loan Division, but also for projects desired by several of the units of the Library financed by other Federal agencies.

The first year of use of a computer by the Library of Congress closed with definite indications of success, not only for the specific administrative applications which were given primary attention, but also for a few of the subsidiary applications of a statistical and bibliographic nature which are especially adaptable to machine techniques. Although the advent of the 1401 computer system should not be confused with the automation program which is being considered for broader application to the Library's operations, there are inherent relationships which cannot be ignored. The present computer demonstrates the

variety of applications of a computer to library operations, as well as the difficulties involved during the transition from an old to an entirely new system.

Fiscal Services

Adequate financial planning and management are essential to the administrative health of an organization. The Library of Congress assigns to its Office of Fiscal Services the responsibility for budgetary planning and review through the Budget Office, maintenance of accounts of receipts and expenditures through the Accounting Office, and the collection and payment of funds through the Disbursing Office. A fourth unit—the Data Processing Office—maintains and operates the Library's computer.

The Office of Fiscal Services was required to provide adequate control over the more than \$30 million (including carryover balances from prior years) available to the Library of Congress for obligation on its varied programs during fiscal 1964. Of this amount, over \$20 million was appropriated by the Congress directly to the Library; over \$7 million was transferred to the Library from other agencies of the Federal Government to perform a number of important services in return for reimbursement; and about \$3 million was available for use from direct gifts and from the income from trust funds deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Specific details concerning the extent of the funds and the actual obligations and expenditures are contained in appendix XI of the *Annual Report*.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 1964 (Public Law 88-248) was not enacted until December 30, 1963, a delay of nearly 6 months into the fiscal year, which complicated not only the budgetary program for fiscal year 1964 but also the preparation of budget estimates for fiscal year 1965. A further complication was a decision by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives to handle requests for 1964 supplemental funds along with the 1965 estimates, a change which

affected the ability of the Card Division to meet increased orders for printed cards and technical publications.

Total appropriations for fiscal 1964 amounted to \$20,488,800. During that period the Library received \$3,680,000 from the sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications, \$1,122,000 from copyright fees, and \$20,000 from other sources. The total—\$4,822,000 or 23½ percent of the amount appropriated—was returned to the U.S. Treasury.

It was necessary during the year to increase from 10 to 15 percent the administrative overhead charges assessed against the special projects financed by other Federal agencies. This important decision was based chiefly upon a study made by the Library's Audit Office; it showed that the general administrative overhead rate for the Library of Congress was about 15 percent. This increase was effective for new projects accepted during fiscal year 1964, but was not effective until fiscal year 1965 for continuing projects.

The Office of Fiscal Services became involved in special ways in the financial operations of the Public Law 480 Program. Frequent arrangements were made with the Treasury Department for setting up foreign currency credits and for transferring funds from countries with reduced requirements to those with increased requirements, and for insuring an adequate reservation of foreign currencies for fiscal year 1965. Similar liaison was maintained with the State Department on the issuance of Joint State-Library of Congress Messages relating to such matters as instructions on salary payments, financing of home leave, and adjustment of allowances. Arrangements were completed with both the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the State Department for medical services to the Library's American employees abroad.

Annual reports in past years have described the extent to which the Library of Congress used UNESCO coupons in paying bookdealers abroad. The increasing reluctance of dealers in recent years to accept these coupons in lieu of cash pay-

ments, however, resulted in the discontinuance of this program on November 1, 1963. The Library continues to receive and honor UNESCO coupons from abroad in payment for Library services and publications.

One important organizational change was made during the year. The Tabulating Section, organized in fiscal year 1958 under the Accounting Office, was made a separate unit of the Office of Fiscal Services and its title was changed to the Data Processing Office.

Only one small tort claim was settled during fiscal year 1964: \$5.10 for an umbrella lost at a Library checkstand.

Gift Funds

Not only are the Library's collections improved by the gifts of materials described in detail in earlier chapters of this report, but its services, collections, and publishing programs are enhanced by funds given by a number of individuals and organizations. Fiscal 1964 was a very active year, with gift fund receipts amounting to \$777,300, an amount 53 percent greater than the \$507,100 received in the previous fiscal year. The largest single gift was \$250,000 granted by the Ford Foundation for administration by the Library's Hispanic Foundation in pursuance of various programs relating to Latin American studies. Other new gifts were the following:

From the Council on Library Resources, Inc., \$2,500 for the travel expenses of French archivists studying U.S. methods of organizing, preserving, describing, and servicing archives and manuscripts

From the Council on Library Resources, Inc., \$5,000 for creation of a machine-readable record of Library of Congress catalog data

From the Council on Library Resources, Inc., \$5,689 for development of a national plan for scholarly photocopying

From J. W. Edwards, Publishers, Inc., \$86,200 for editing and preparation

costs in connection with the publication of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects, 1960–1964*

From the Finlandia Foundation, \$500 for purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field

From the Ford Foundation, \$12,500 for a published catalog of the Library's American print collections

From the Shoe String Press, Inc., \$3,500 for costs in connection with the publication of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962*

From the Social Science Research Council, \$10,000 to arrange and list the collections of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress

Several projects for which gift funds were received in past years were completed during 1964. These projects and the funds that made them possible are the following:

Ambrook Foundation, Inc., \$15,000 received in 1959 for support of the continuation of the series of poetry recordings, *Twentieth Century Poetry in English*

American Library Association, \$10,000 received in 1961 to prepare the Cyrillic Union Catalog for copying

National Academy of Sciences, \$1,000 received in 1963 to publish *Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Bibliography*

Rowman & Littlefield, Inc., \$194,600 received in 1962 for publication of the quinquennial edition of *The National Union Catalog, 1958–1962*

The year also marked the end of the United Nations project, which was begun in fiscal year 1949 to cover bibliographic services rendered for the United Nations Library.

Appendix XI to this report contains the full details concerning the amounts received and expended for the many gift funds held by the Library, as well as the details of the Library's investment and permanent loan accounts, the income from which is used to support a variety of activities. The principal in the permanent loan accounts was \$4,498,674 on June 30, 1964. Income

from these accounts amounted to \$179,800 during fiscal year 1964.

1965 Appropriations

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1965 was signed by President Johnson on August 20, 1964, becoming Public Law 88-454. It appropriated \$23,333,100 directly to the Library. Among the items for which the Congress provided are:

- 37 new positions in the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions to help stay abreast of current receipts of books and serials and to attempt some further inroads on arrearages
- 7 new positions in the Reference Department
- 3 new positions for the Office of the Information Systems Specialist
- 4 new positions in the Legislative Reference Service in the field of science and public policy
- 41 new positions in the Card Division to provide for increased sales
- 6 positions for the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*
- 3 positions for the Division for the Blind
- 15 positions in connection with the *National Union Catalog*
- \$487,000 for the Division for the Blind to expand the programs for talking books on discs, talking books on tape, braille books, and braille music
- \$318,000 for the Special Foreign Currency Program (Public Law 480) to acquire foreign books for American libraries
- \$132,000 for the printing of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and for the 7th edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*

In addition, the Congress again provided for the continuation of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* by directing the National Science Foundation to transfer \$168,000 to support the scientific portion of this bibliography for another year.

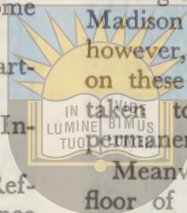
Funds for the nonscience portion included in the direct appropriations to the Library amounted to \$96,000.

Space

Regrettably, no progress was made during the year on the Library's program for a third building. Last year's *Annual Report* mentioned hopefully the introduction in the House and Senate of several identical bills during July and August 1963 to authorize a third building for the Library of Congress on square 732, directly south of the Main Building. These bills proposed naming this building the "President James Madison Memorial Library." No action, however, was taken by the 88th Congress on these bills, nor was any other action taken toward provision of additional permanent space for the Library.

Meanwhile, renovation of the ground floor of Buildings 159 and 159E at the Navy Yard Annex—formerly a part of the Naval Weapons Plant—was completed and in June 1964 the first steps were taken to transfer to this location the Catalog Maintenance Division (except the Filing Section), the Post-1951 Imprints Section of the Union Catalog Division, the Card Division with its stock of 120,000,000 printed catalog cards and the card distribution service, and the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office. From several scattered areas in the Annex—totaling about 60,000 square feet—these units have expanded into 85,000 square feet of General Services Administration space where they enjoy more efficient layout and superior operating facilities.

The areas vacated by those units in the Library Annex are about equally divided between work space for the staff and storage for books. The former will provide opportunity for moderate but short-term relief from congestion in a few Processing Department units and, for a time, allow for normal staff growth. The latter will be used in part for improving conditions in the bookstacks, with some of the area held



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in reserve should more space for staff operations be needed. In view of the rapidly expanding card distribution service, it is unlikely that the Navy Yard Annex can accommodate the units transferred there until a third building is completed. Neither can the operations remaining in the Main Building and the Annex continue until that time without recourse to additional temporary outside work space.

Nearly 40,000 square feet of additional temporary space has been made available to the Library by the General Services Administration in a structure near Middle River, Md. This space is to be used mainly for the storage of equipment and materials that are not frequently needed. Occupancy began late in the fiscal year.

As service pressures mount and units expand, further intrusions of operations into the public areas result. The Legislative Reference Service now occupies the entire southwest exhibit gallery on the second floor of the Main Building. Approved plans call for the Science and Technology Division and the National Referral Center for Science and Technology to share the North Reading Room in the Annex. Much of the room will be devoted to administrative and special bibliographic project activities, but a portion will be reserved for an enlarged science reading room, thus bringing readers and science specialists closer together. The Newspaper Reference Room displaced by this move will gain added and improved space on the Annex ground floor; the sections of the Orientalia Division will be consolidated in better space on the Annex first floor. Other occupants of the North Reading Room—readers assigned to special study desks—will be housed in two rooms on the Annex sixth level, rooms which are quieter and which will make possible the addition of 14 study desks.

Library Buildings

On May 4, 1964, the Main Reading Room of the Library was closed to the public for an anticipated period of 5

months—the first time this room has been closed for more than brief periods since it was opened to the public in 1897. Only the promise of such improvements as new lighting, heating, ventilation, cooling, cleaning, flooring, painting, and modern book conveyors could compensate for this unprecedented step. With these advantages in sight, there were few complaints. Service was transferred to the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room in the Library's Annex and appeared to satisfy temporarily the needs of the users.

Structural Changes

By far the most extensive structural alteration during fiscal year 1964 was that of replacing the heating system of the Main Library Building, funds for which were provided by an allotment of \$2,500,000 in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1962. The first phase of this work—air-conditioning facilities for the newly renovated cafeteria—was completed during fiscal year 1963. The second and largest phase was placed under contract in March 1963 and actual work began on April 15, 1963. Under this phase, the installation of heating, ventilating, and cooling systems is scheduled for completion in the following areas on the dates given:

- The perimeter of the north half of the Main Building, April 15, 1964
- The Main Reading Room and ground floor octagon area, December 31, 1964
- The bookstacks, December 31, 1965

Work of this type, involving as it does the cutting of access openings in masonry walls and the installation of pipes and ducts, cannot be carried out in a busy building without considerable relocation of staff and equipment. Offices were moved from place to place to permit the work to proceed in what was characterized quite accurately in last year's report as a glorified shell game. Work on the northern perimeter of the Main Building, started in April 1963, was sufficiently completed on schedule in October of that year to provide occupants of this area with heat through the

new system and with cooling—also on schedule—in the spring of 1964. Relatively few difficulties were encountered in bringing both systems to acceptable operating status.

With the closing of the Main Reading Room, work was started there to install air ducts of sufficient capacity to provide heating and cooling in a room of truly monumental dimensions. One of the principal air sources will be installed in the Central Desk, but careful cabinet work will preserve its traditional appearance.

Work on the bookstack areas, begun early in calendar year 1964, had relatively little effect upon staff or upon service from the collections, but it did require an extensive shifting of library materials in almost all Main Building bookstacks to free space needed for horizontal and vertical ductwork. Acceleration of the contract work in these areas will result in heating and ventilating being available in the northern stacks by October 1964, a year ahead of schedule, with cooling in operation by the spring of 1965. The southern stacks, however, must await the installation of basic equipment which will not be available until late in calendar year 1965.

The third phase of this project, for which an additional \$860,000 was allotted in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1965, was in the hands of the consulting engineers at the close of the fiscal year. Included in this phase will be the southern perimeter and part or all of the east addition and the west front. When final specifications have been prepared by the engineers, bids will be invited, with the expectation of beginning work by April 15, 1965. Last year's report mentioned fire retardation facilities for the bookstacks but this work has been deferred until later.

Although the installation of heating, ventilating, and cooling facilities was a principal factor in the decision to close the Main Reading Room, other structural work was carried on there which could not have been possible had the room remained open. One such contract, awarded to the Lamson Corporation near the end of fiscal year 1963, provided for the replacement of the

north and south stack book conveyors. Between the time of the award of the contract and the closing of the Main Reading Room, the contractor designed, manufactured, and delivered the new equipment. Work at the site, which also included some alteration of the Central Desk, had progressed satisfactorily at the close of the fiscal year. Allotments in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1964 also provided funds for these three improvements:

Lighting at readers' desks and generally throughout the Main Reading Room
New rubber floor tile on the entire Reading Room floor

Replacement of the message tube systems serving the bookstacks and other points in the Main Building

Following several months of study and experimentation by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, a system of lighting for the Main Reading Room was decided upon and work started during fiscal 1964. Modern, efficient fixtures will replace antiquated and obsolete equipment on readers' desks, in the book alcoves, and in the dome area. The resulting improved illumination will not only benefit readers but also enhance the splendid architectural features of the room. An allotment of \$55,000 was provided for this work.

The new floor tile offers two improvements. Its colors and designs, chosen to blend appropriately with the general decor, will add to the beauty of the room. In addition, there should also be a reduction in distracting noises caused by the movement of readers' chairs over the existing terrazzo floors. At the close of the fiscal year, a contract for \$7,615 had been awarded but work had not started.

Replacement of the message tube systems was provided in a contract of \$53,970 with the Powers Regulator Company. An essential feature of this contract was to remove the principal operating station from the Central Desk to the ground floor area immediately below the Main Reading Room. This will eliminate some noise and confusion which has existed at the Central



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Desk in dispatching and receiving messages to and from stacks in both Library buildings. The new system is expected to provide more rapid and efficient communication with bookstacks, the Law Library, the Loan Division, and the Central Charge File.

Another important improvement in the Main Reading Room was planned during 1964 but awaited 1965 appropriations: the first thorough cleaning of the walls and dome including the carved architectural features. This work is intended to be done while the Main Reading Room is closed.

In past years the Congress has provided sizable amounts for the rewiring of the Library's buildings, for the cleaning of the exterior of the Main Building, and for the replacement of the heating and ventilating system. The major utility still to be replaced is the plumbing system—water, sewer, and drainage—serving the Main Building. The Congress recognized this need by providing \$2,225,000 in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1964; the funds to be available until expended. Because of the late enactment of this Appropriation Act (December 30, 1963), little work was possible during the second half of fiscal year 1964 other than the employment by the Architect of the Capitol of a qualified engineer to design the new system and to prepare drawings and specifications. In order to take advantage of the closing of the Main Reading Room in the summer of 1964, a contract was let before the end of the fiscal year for a relatively small first phase, the replacement of downspouts from the dome, which are located within the walls of the Main Reading Room and ground floor octagon.

Fiscal year 1964 saw the completion ahead of schedule of a project of several years' duration to convert a number of elevators to automatic operation. With the conversion of two more passenger elevators in the west Annex, there are no plans at present for any further conversion. During recent years eight passenger elevators in the

two Library buildings have been made fully automatic.

Other structural improvements of lesser scale were either completed, in progress, or under contract during fiscal year 1964.

A contract was awarded to the Otis Elevator Company in the amount of \$14,487 to rebuild the 30-year-old sidewalk lift in the east parking lot of the Main Building.

The slag roof on the Whittall Pavilion was replaced with copper at a cost of \$6,219. Similar work was done on the adjacent roof of the Coolidge Auditorium with funds provided in fiscal 1962 so that both roofs are now uniform in appearance and construction.

Continuing the program to provide adequate housing for the map collections, including facilities for current acquisitions, 115 new steel 5-drawer map cases were purchased at a cost of \$9,832. At the same time 36 new steel 5-drawer sections, costing \$4,125, were obtained to house posters and other oversize materials in the Prints and Photographs Division. This latter purchase was the final one in a 2-phase replacement program launched in fiscal 1962.

A contract amounting to \$6,944 was awarded by the Architect of the Capitol to install resilient floor tile in the Annex ground floor area formerly occupied by the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office. Part of the space to be vacated by the Branch—roughly half of the south curtain—will be occupied by the Library's Data Processing Office, now located in the cellar of the south curtain of the Main Building. To prepare for this move, a contract was awarded in the amount of \$10,350 to improve and remodel that space.

An allotment of \$12,000 was allowed in the 1964 appropriation for necessary sidewalk repairs around the Main Building. Study proved that these funds would be sufficient only to replace the public sidewalk on First Street SE. between East Capitol Street and Independ-

ence Avenue, which was cracked and broken from wear, weather, and expanding tree roots beneath. A contract for a standard concrete sidewalk was awarded in the amount of \$11,235.

The replacement and modernization of stage lighting in the Coolidge Auditorium was completed at a cost of approximately \$3,000.

Restoration and Repair

In addition to the structural improvements, there were a number of further restorations or repairs of a more esthetic nature. The ornate plaster work on the ceiling of the second-floor east corridor of the Great Hall was cleaned and repainted under an allotment of \$21,000, thus completing all ceilings in this general area. Similar restorative work was performed on the ceiling and walls of the corridor and the adjacent offices on the first floor of the northwest curtain. A continuation of the program to refinish and repair marble floors in the Main Building was provided through an allotment of \$20,000 in 1964, but shortness of time did not permit contracting for this work. The funds remain available for use in 1965. Another proposed repair is an acoustical treatment of the walls in the Rare Book Room, but no specific action was taken in 1964.

Other Building Services

With the many structural and repair programs in which the Library is engaged, it was inevitable that there were increased demands upon the normal building maintenance programs. Foremost among these demands was that of relocating staff and equipment during the work on the heating and ventilation project. Nearly 2,000 man-hours were expended in these moves and in the related work of cleaning affected areas. These relocations also required repainting, as well as the removal and construction of office partitions.

Collections Maintenance and Preservation

The Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation faced the demanding task of relocating approximately 1,600,000 items on 38 floors in the 4 bookstacks and in the cellar of the Main Building in order to clear space for the installation of ducts for the new ventilating system. The pre-emption of book storage space by ventilating equipment was offset by the addition of freestanding book shelving units in the main aisles of the stack floors. Plans were developed to assure that, in the shifting of materials, correct sequence of items would be maintained throughout the collections of law, of books and pamphlets classified by subject, of unbound serials and newspapers, of sheet music, and of glass-plate photographic negatives. This complex task was accomplished without reducing the serviceability of materials during or after the operation. The experience will provide valuable background for further adjustments when the Main Building bookstack fire retardation project, which may present an even more difficult set of problems, is begun.

The combined effect of these essential and welcome improvements in the Main Building will be a permanent withdrawal of stack facilities that will be felt severely because of the acute space shortage in both buildings. The loss may amount to about 5 percent of the Main Building's total stack area and, notwithstanding the use of freestanding shelving units, may force the further transfer of materials from the Main Building to the already congested Annex stacks.

Special preservation programs initiated during the year included plans made in cooperation with the Prints and Photographs Division for conducting artificial aging tests on each of the rolls of nitrate motion picture film in the Library's collection before setting up priorities in the conversion of such film to safety base

stock; the design and construction, in collaboration with the Exhibits Office, of four large aluminum and Duralumin waterproof shipping containers for Library exhibit materials; investigation with the Music Division of ultrasonic methods for cleaning phonorecording discs and cylinders; and investigation of ultraviolet light filters for use in exhibit cases.

Protective Services

Through its Chief of Protective Services the Library of Congress works with the Office of Civil Defense, appropriate municipal government offices, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol in the civil defense effort. Shelter designation markings were mounted in the Library buildings late in October 1963 by the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Structural work in the cellar of the Main Building rendered some designated shelter areas at least temporarily unusable and resulted in the expansion of such areas in the Annex. On May 6, 1964, the Chief of Protective Services attended a civil defense meeting held in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol for the purpose of planning and preparing for the effective operation of the Capitol Hill shelter system in disaster control.

Guard Division

Almost 4,000 visitors a day entered the Library buildings during fiscal 1964. This average is based on an annual total of 1,407,858, an increase of 100,423 or 7 percent over fiscal 1963 and surpassing the highest count of previous years—fiscal 1941—by 39,818. The daily average was 3,857.

One member of the Library's Special Police took the intensive 34-hour course for radiological monitoring instructors at Howard University as the initial step in a training program for selected members of the Special Police staff. They were also offered a program of marksmanship

training conducted by the Chief of Protective Services.

Telephone Service

Last year's report described steps under way to modernize and improve telephone service in the Library. Further changes took place during fiscal year 1964.

Direct-in-dialing equipment was placed in service on August 5, 1963. This is a system that permits a local caller outside of the Library to dial the desired Library extension directly, without intervention of the Library switchboard operators. Callers from other Government agencies have used such a system for many years.

The other change was the Library's preparation for the expanded long-distance service of the Federal Telecommunications System, which had been inaugurated by the General Services Administration in February 1963 with limited service to 42 cities in the United States. Through the expanded operation Federal Government callers can reach Government agencies in 427 cities and towns through direct dialing, without switchboard operator assistance, and with the assistance of special Federal Telecommunications System operators can reach non-Government telephones in those cities as well as other localities not in the network. The expanded service began on July 6, 1964, just after the close of the fiscal year.

Office of the Secretary

Mail receipt and routing, maintenance of central files, paperwork management, publication reproduction and distribution, and travel administration are a few of the numerous and varied service functions performed by the Office of the Secretary of the Library.

First class mail received and processed through the Office of the Secretary during the fiscal year increased by nearly 20 percent in 1964, from slightly over 250,000 pieces in 1963 to just short of 300,000 in

1964. Other classes of mail also increased. Steps taken by the Post Office have eliminated the serious problem of damaged incoming mail noted in the *Annual Report* last year.

Under the forms management program nearly 1,000 forms were analyzed, controlled, and either processed or eliminated. In one division, for example, a survey of form letters resulted in a reduction from 25 letters to 2. A planned guide to forms management will strengthen this program even further.

As a first step in appraising reports—classifying, analyzing, and appraising the forms and reviewing their frequency and distribution—a review was launched in 1964 of those prepared by the Office of the Secretary. The statistical report forms of the Processing Department were also under study.

More than 3,100 cubic feet of records were retired, of which more than 1,000 cubic feet were disposed of as waste paper, burned, or pulped as authorized by Government schedules. In collaboration with the Office of the Secretary, the Service Division of the Copyright Office packed, labeled, and prepared a shelflist of 1,800 cubic feet of records which were transferred to the Federal Records Center in Alexandria. An equally important transfer was that of the official personnel folders for separated employees. Nearly 180 cubic feet of such records, dating from 1897 through 1962, were transferred to the Federal Records Center in St. Louis, and procedures were established for routine transfers in the future.

Staff skills were available, as in past years, to Members of the Congress in advising on creation, maintenance, and control of their office records. Of special significance in the service to Members was the establishment of criteria for identifying major record groups in order to give special processing to materials of permanent and historical value which might be destined, as determined by the Member, for a manuscript depository.

Photoduplication Service

In recent years the Photoduplication Service has engaged in an increasing number of cooperative efforts to prepare photocopies of important library materials that are not generally available in their original form. Some of these projects were described in last year's *Annual Report*. During this fiscal year no sizable new programs were inaugurated, but two former projects were completed; considerable progress can be reported for others.

The first of the two completed projects was the filming of the *United States Statutes at Large*, volumes 1 through 76 A (1789-1962). This consists of 118 reels of positive microfilm, obtainable for \$875. The second was the filming of the Soviet national bibliography *Knizhnaia letopis'* from its beginning in 1907 through 1946, thus making it available on 85 reels of film for \$825. The years 1947 through 1959, filmed earlier on 47 reels, are sold for \$376. The monumental project to reproduce on microfilm the estimated 4,500,000 pages of printed bills and resolutions introduced in the House and Senate from the 1st Congress through the 84th progressed on schedule. To date the following Congresses and periods have been completed:

Congress	Period	Reels	Cost of positive film
15th-20th	1817-29	18	\$85
37th-39th	1861-67	12	180
46th-55th	1879-99	438	2,970

At the close of the fiscal year, the 40th through the 45th Congresses (1867-79) were being filmed, with plans underway for locating complete files for the next phase, the 1st through the 14th Congresses (1789-1817).

Another large project was that of microfilming a group of 166 Chinese Mainland periodicals in the social sciences and humanities for the period from late 1959 through 1962, under a grant of \$30,000

made to the Library by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Efforts during this fiscal year were concentrated on 42 titles considered to have the highest priority. Holdings in the Library of Congress and other Government agencies were assembled, and lists of missing issues were compiled and circulated to 40 American and foreign libraries in the hope of locating them for filming. Through reports from 33 of the 40 libraries, 744 of the needed issues were found and filming began. As the microfilming progresses and titles are completed, announcements will be made of the availability of positive microfilm and electrostatic or photographic prints.

The Photoduplication Service continued to cooperate with the Library's Public Law 480 Program in the microfilming of newspapers from India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Files of 51 titles were received from India and at the close of the fiscal year were being collated before filming. Negative microfilms of 18 Pakistani newspapers for the first 4 months of 1963 were received but require editing before positives can be printed. Negative microfilm has not yet been received from the United Arab Republic.

Another newspaper project was that for the famous Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*. Long sought for American libraries, the file of this newspaper for the years 1869 through 1907 is being filmed for the Library of Congress by the firm of Microfilm Argentina in Buenos Aires, which by the end of the fiscal year had produced film for the period 1869 through 1887, despite some technical difficulties. When completed, copies of this film will be available for sale to other libraries, along with film for the years 1908-37 prepared from the file of *La Prensa* in the Library of Congress. Filming for 1908-27 was in progress at the close of the fiscal year and final editing and printing of positives for 1928-37 was completed. The years 1938 to date are already available on microfilm from another source.

Increasing demands were made upon the Photoduplication Service by the Li-

brary's programs to microfilm deteriorating materials, particularly newspapers. Administered by the Library's Reference Department, this program began in a modest way many years ago but has accelerated in pace during the past 3 years. Although newspaper microfilms of archival quality may be acquired from other sources, the availability of microfilmed back files of newspapers is so limited that more and more of the filming is handled by the Library's Photoduplication Service. The impact of the program has required additional space and equipment, as well as a somewhat enlarged staff. Plans to obtain more space were prepared during 1964, with hope for some relief from crowded conditions during 1965.

Because of several problems, the production of negative exposures of deteriorating newspapers declined somewhat during fiscal year 1964. Chief among them were those encountered in the preparatory work for files to be filmed. A related problem was the deteriorating physical state of the files—a problem which will increase in future years. These two problems were intensified by the difficulty in recruiting and retaining competent staff for the preparatory work and for the microfilming. Despite these handicaps the Library's Photoduplication Service has performed a valuable service for the Nation by careful preservation of this important record of our American civilization.

For current newspapers the Library is engaged in a comprehensive program to microfilm its newspapers in lieu of binding the originals. Even though about half of the Library's current newspaper microfilms are acquired from commercial and institutional filers, some 50 American and 700 foreign newspapers are filmed currently in the Photoduplication Service. Production of negative and positive microfilms of these current titles has continued at a high level, since the problems of deterioration and preparation are less serious. Positive microfilms of the newspapers covered in this project are available for purchase by other libraries.

Under the microfilming program for deteriorating materials, which was extended to books and serials in fiscal year 1963, negative and positive microfilms were made of many books on poor paper and electrostatic prints were made of a few particularly important works. In order to make available to other libraries the benefits of this copying program, the Photoduplication Service prepared and circulated an initial list of 320 titles copied. Sufficient interest was generated among other libraries to warrant the issuance of future lists of titles copied.

In order to have photocopies available for study and for further copying and to reduce the risks from extensive handling of valuable originals the Photoduplication Service microfilmed or photostated a large number of the top treasures among the Library's rare books, manuscripts, music, and maps. This program offers a great service to the scholarly world, not only by preserving these rarities but also by making them more accessible in the copied form.

On the technical side, fiscal year 1964 was notable for a very marked increase in the microfilm testing program, a program under which microfilms acquired from outside sources are referred to the Photoduplication Service by the Processing Department for tests to determine their acceptability for the Library's archival collection. In 1964 some 1,000 reels were tested, compared with 580 in 1963. Of the 1,000 reels tested, over 300 were rejected as not meeting standards of technical and bibliographic acceptability. In an attempt to meet questions about the standards of acceptability required by the Library, the former Assistant Chief of the Service, Stephen R. Salmon, prepared a publica-

tion entitled *Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming*, which was scheduled for publication early in fiscal year 1965.

At the close of the fiscal year, a major piece of new equipment—an automatic, high-speed, microfilm processor obtained under a \$58,000 contract with Metal Masters of San Diego—was being installed. Other smaller pieces of new equipment also contributed to the efficiency of operations.

In almost every general index of activity, the Photoduplication Service reported increases in fiscal year 1964. The number of requests received for photocopying increased 25 percent, rising from 72,000 to nearly 90,000. Orders filled also showed a 25-percent increase, growing from 51,000 in fiscal 1963 to nearly 64,000 in 1964. Items supplied on these orders rose 18 percent, from over 97,000 to nearly 115,000. Among specific categories of material there was a notable increase of 20 percent in the number of electrostatic prints prepared, from 2,700,000 to over 3,200,000. The volume of production of microfilm, however, decreased from the previous year, largely because of problems encountered in the filming of noncurrent newspaper files. Continuing a trend of several years, photostatic copies declined by more than 4 percent. The specific details of production in the Photoduplication Service can be found in the tables in appendix VI.

Despite the increases in photocopying activities, the Service ended the year with a small financial loss. As a result of this loss—evident early in the fiscal year—operations were reviewed to determine where remedial measures might be needed.

The Copyright Office

Fiscal year 1964 was possibly the most active and productive period thus far in the current program for general revision of the copyright law. As the year began, the preparation of a preliminary draft bill was in full swing: 18 draft sections, based upon an exhaustive analysis of the many comments received on the *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law* and of various foreign laws and earlier revision bills, had already been circulated and discussed at four all-day sessions of the Panel of Consultants on General Revision. During the year, 34 additional draft sections were prepared and circulated. These were discussed at four more Panel meetings: on August 15 and 16, 1963, in Chicago and on October 8, 1963, November 13, 1963, and January 15, 1964, in Washington. Throughout the year officials of the Copyright Office took part in innumerable meetings, discussions, and exchanges of correspondence with the subcommittees formed under American Bar Association Committee 304 on the Program for General Revision of the Copyright Law, with various special committees, and with many interested organizations and individuals.

The purpose of distributing preliminary draft sections for discussion and criticism was to pinpoint and seek comments on all

the questions of content and drafting likely to be raised by a general revision bill. The draft included alternative provisions on several controverted issues, and the language was intentionally made detailed and precise to insure that important issues would not be overlooked but would be fully discussed. This plan proved successful in eliciting a large number of meaningful and constructive observations and suggestions which resulted in improvements in language and which paved the way for some necessary compromises.

The second half of the fiscal year was devoted to the large and difficult task of compiling, analyzing, and synthesizing all the comments on the preliminary draft, of making substantive decisions and changes on the basis of these comments, and of completely redrafting the bill, section by section. The preparation of a revised bill for introduction in Congress was undertaken by the Copyright Office General Revision Steering Committee, which has been meeting for over 5 years but never more frequently than during the spring and early summer of 1964. During the period the committee, which included George D. Cary, the Deputy Register, Abe A. Goldman, General Counsel, Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register for Examining, and Waldo H. Moore, Chief of the Reference

Division, met regularly with the Register. Miss Ringer and Mr. Goldman were the principal drafters of the revision bill.

Just after the close of the fiscal year, on July 20, 1964, the Copyright Office's bill for the general revision of the copyright law was introduced in the Senate by Senator John L. McClellan (S. 3008) and in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler (H.R. 11947). The bill was also later introduced by Representative William L. St. Onge on August 12, 1964 (H.R. 12354). This event marked a turning point in the revision program. The study and drafting phase is now over; the active legislative phase is opening.

The final draft of the bill as introduced was prepared by the Copyright Office without the direct collaboration or consultation of any private groups or individuals. In addition to simplifying, clarifying, and substantially condensing the language of the preliminary draft, the Office made choices between the various alternatives offered in the earlier draft and also adopted some important substantive changes. In arriving at a final draft the Office was helped immeasurably by the comments it had received, and particularly by the suggestions of the subcommittees of American Bar Association Committee 304 under the able chairmanship of John Schulman. The Office also sought to meet with individuals and groups in an effort to work out viable compromises on as many issues as possible.

Although introduction of the bill is a clear step forward in the progress of revision, it should not be regarded as a final statement of the fixed views of the Copyright Office. It is obvious that important issues and conflicts remain to be settled. For example, further adjustments may need to be sought with respect to questions

of Government publications; educational uses of copyrighted material, including educational broadcasting; the status of community antenna systems; the status of jukebox performances; the scope of "works made for hire"; the provision allowing termination of transfers of copyright ownership; and manufacturing requirements. In the coming fiscal year the Copyright Office hopes to work toward reconciling these and other issues, with the immediate goal of presenting a newly revised bill and report to the 89th Congress.

The Year's Copyright Business

Registrations in 1964 rose to an alltime peak of almost 279,000. The total of completed registrations increased more than 14,000, or well over 5 percent. October 1963 was the largest month in the history of the Copyright Office in terms of earned fees, and April 1964 was the second largest month in terms of registrations. The tables appearing at the end of this report give detailed figures.

By far the largest increase was in registrations for periodicals, which gained by nearly 5,000 or more than 7 percent. While coming close, periodical registrations did not quite surpass the total number of registrations for music, which increased by nearly 4 percent and remained the largest single class of material registered. Book registrations also rose by the substantial margin of nearly 5 percent, but among the major classes the largest relative gain (12 percent) was shown by renewals. The number of assignments and related documents recorded increased 9 percent and that of notices of use, 16 percent. In the smaller classes there were surprisingly large increases in works prepared for oral delivery, photographs, and prints and

pictorial illustrations. Motion pictures leveled off, works of art and "designs" decreased by some 5 percent, and commercial prints and labels resumed their decline. Fiscal 1964 was the 12th straight year in which total registrations increased; it marked a gain of 15 percent over the past 5 years and 32 percent over the total of 10 years ago.

Of the applications for registration and other materials received during the year, 86.5 percent were acted upon without correspondence, 2.5 percent were rejected, and 11 percent required correspondence before final action could be taken. Fees earned for registrations and related services again broke all records; the total of \$1,133,547 represents an increase of \$55,799 or more than 5 percent.

The Cataloging Division prepared over 5,500 pages of copy for the semiannual issues of the eight parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and produced and distributed nearly 1.7 million *Catalog* cards. Of these, some 620,000 cards were added to the Copyright Card Catalog, 214,000 were sent to subscribers to the cooperative card service, 73,000 were furnished to the Library of Congress, and 781,000 served as copy for the printed *Catalog*.

The Reference Search Section also had a banner year. Almost 10,600 searches were made, a gain of 5 percent. To answer the questions involved in these searches some 68,000 titles were reported, a gain of 21 percent.

Official Publications

Publication of the issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* continued at a nearly normal schedule, although the time lag in publication created in 1962 and 1963 by losses of experienced personnel has not yet been overcome. The typographical format

of the *Catalog* was improved during the year.

The 18th volume of *Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright* (Bulletin 33), covering the period 1961-62, edited by Benjamin Rudd, was issued in November 1963. The Office also published a revised edition of *Copyright Enactments: Laws Passed in the U.S. Since 1783 Relating to Copyright*, a 150-page looseleaf compilation of U.S. laws enacted through 1962.

Throughout the year transcripts of the meetings of the Panel of Consultants on General Revision, at which the preliminary draft of the revision bill was discussed, were edited and issued in multilith form. These will be collected in printed editions during the following year, together with written comments received on the draft.

Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

In 1964 over 449,000 articles were deposited for copyright registration, representing an increase of somewhat less than 5 percent over the previous year. Of this total, some 241,000 articles were transferred to the Library of Congress for its collections or for disposal through its Exchange and Gift Division. These transfers, which were in addition to bulk transfers in various classes from deposits in previous years, constitute an increase of well over 6 percent, and include most of the current book, periodical, music, and map production of the American publishing industry.

The efforts of the Compliance Section of the Reference Division to obtain compliance with the registration and deposit requirements of the copyright law resulted in more than 12,000 registrations, an increase of some 9 percent over fiscal 1963. The copies deposited as the result of this activity were valued at more than \$228,000, and fees were received totaling more than \$52,-

000. Correspondence and meetings concerned with efforts to obtain deposit of copyright record sleeves and album jackets continued throughout the year.

Administrative Developments

Throughout fiscal 1964 one of the most pressing problems facing the Copyright Office was the registrability of computer programs. Officials engaged in considerable research into the background of the problem and participated actively in meetings, discussions, and correspondence aimed at resolving the two basic questions involved: (1) whether a computer program as such is the "writing of an author" and thus copyrightable, and (2) whether a reproduction of the program in a form actually used to operate or to be "read" by a machine is a "copy" that can be accepted for copyright registration.

In April 1964 these doubtful questions were decided in favor of registration. The Office announced, however, that before a computer program will be registered it must meet the following requisites:

(1) The elements of assembling, selecting, arranging, editing, and literary expression that went into the compilation of the program must be sufficient to constitute original authorship.

(2) The program must have been published with the required copyright notice—that is, "copies" (i.e. reproductions of the program in the form in which the content is perceptible, or capable of being made perceptible, to the human eye) bearing a notice of copyright must have been distributed or made available to the public.

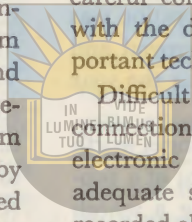
(3) The copies deposited for registration must consist of or include reproductions in a language intelligible to human beings. Thus, if the material was published only in a form that cannot be per-

ceived visually or read, it was agreed that a readable form such as a print-out of the entire program would have to be deposited also.

In the past, the Copyright Office has undoubtedly made registration for a number of computer programs as parts of larger works such as books and periodicals. The three registrations made near the end of the year, however, were probably the first for computer programs as such, and for this reason they attracted a great deal of attention and publicity. There are indications that the Office's decision is being given careful consideration by those concerned with the development of this vitally important technology.

Difficult problems continued to arise in connection with the deposit of copies of electronic musical compositions since no adequate system exists for notating pre-recorded electronic, vocal, or other sounds; in at least one case an oscillogram was accepted as a "copy" of the musical composition. Works written by U.S. Government employees also continued to cause a great deal of correspondence to determine whether they are "publications of the United States Government" and therefore wholly or partly uncopyrightable. Problems presented by the manufacturing clause were intensified by rapid advances in the techniques of book production. Two recurring questions were when to require statements of new matter in certain classes of material (notably maps and music) as well as how to word acceptable statements and what constitutes the "best edition" of a motion picture that has been distributed in more than one size or by more than one process.

A major organizational change took place in the Examining Division in August 1963, when the examination of books and periodicals was merged in fact as well as in theory. Although both operations had come within the jurisdiction of a single



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Together is Easier

section for many years, in practice the handling of books and periodicals had been kept entirely separate, with resulting difficulties. The merger of the operations was not without its own problems, but there is reason to hope that the benefits from the change will outweigh the disadvantages. Although the Examining Division made a number of procedural changes in an effort to expedite the processing of assignments and other documents, it became increasingly apparent during the year that the indexing of the documents is a function that can be handled more quickly and efficiently in the Cataloging Division. A detailed plan for shifting the operation was formulated, developed, and approved and was ready to be put into effect as the year ended.

In the Reference Division changes worth noting included the establishment of a procedure whereby letters enclosing a search fee can be sent to the Reference Search Section on the day of their receipt in the Copyright Office; the sending (on an experimental basis) of reports to attorneys without receiving the search fee in advance, in cases requiring no more than 2 hours of search time; the undertaking of a large part of the operational liaison between the Copyright Office and the Bureau of Customs; and continued work on the compilation of pre-1909 copyright cases.

In January 1964 the Cataloging Division supplied expanded imprint statements for all materials issued in book format and more specific terms of physical description for many classes. It prepared and distributed extensive revisions of the copyright cataloging rules in order to implement and systematize these practices, and it gave continuing attention to other sections of the rules. From entries originally recorded on 4 x 6 forms, photographically reduced cards were produced for periodical registrations for the 1946-54 segment of the Copyright Card Catalog and claimant cross-references

to them were supplied. As the result of the increased workload and the need for better control of incoming material, the Service Division inaugurated a new system of forwarding material to the Examining Division. This innovation proved helpful in assuring that cases are handled in accordance with their date of receipt. The Examining Division undertook a major change in its methods of keeping weekly, monthly, and annual statistics.

In February 1964 the Service Division completed a project of sorting and boxing all of the copyright applications dating from 1898 through June 30, 1909, and transferred 1,767 boxes of applications to the Federal Records Center in Alexandria, Va. In order to free badly needed shelf space, the Office also agreed to destroy certificate mailing records after 5 years, and to transfer letter books of correspondence (carbon copies) to the Records Center after the same period.

In September 1963 the Service Division began making photocopies of certain copyright deposits, applications, and correspondence requested through the Library's Photoduplication Service. This gives quicker and more efficient service by reducing the amount of handling and by providing safeguards not heretofore possible.

More than half of the application forms in use in the Copyright Office were revised during the year. The most difficult revisions involved the wording, on Form A, of the affidavit of domestic manufacture. Representatives of the Book Manufacturers Institute argued that the wording of the affidavit form in use for the past several years encouraged some publishers to have books produced from imported reproduction proofs and that it should conform more closely to the language of section 17 of the statute. This question was also discussed with representatives of the book publishing industry, and efforts to arrive at language which conforms with the statute and yet

leaves the "repro proof" question open went on for more than a year.

Revisions worth noting were also made in one of the Office's most important information circulars: Circular 35 entitled *General Information on Copyright*. Not only was the wording revised and the text rearranged, but the format was also completely changed in an effort to make a more attractive and readable circular.

All four divisions continued to emphasize staff training during 1964. Staff members took advantage of programs offered within the Copyright Office and elsewhere in the Library of Congress and also courses and seminars presented by the General Services Administration, the Government Printing Office, and the University of Illinois. Allerton Park Conference on Research Methods in Librarianship. On October 3, 1963, an all-day seminar on copyright problems was conducted for 34 representatives of the Protestant Church-Owned Publishers' Association, and a similar meeting with representatives of music publishing firms was held on May 15, 1964.

Among the many distinguished foreign visitors to the Copyright Office in fiscal 1964, one stands out as deserving special notice. As part of a 4-month UNESCO fellowship in copyright law, Abdur Rahman Khan, Section Officer of the Ministry of Education of Pakistan, spent several weeks in the Copyright Office. As an official who will be charged with duties connected with the new Pakistan copyright law, Mr. Khan was particularly interested in studying government administrative problems in the copyright field.

Legislative Developments

Because of the great amount of attention given to the program for general revision of the copyright law, other legislative

activity in the copyright field during fiscal 1964 was relatively meager. As recounted in last year's report, several bills were introduced in the 88th Congress to repeal or amend the jukebox exemption now contained in section 1(e) of the copyright law. One of these, H.R. 7194, which was introduced by Representative Celler on June 24, 1963, would repeal the exemption but would provide that no proprietor of a jukebox location would be held liable for infringement unless he either owned or controlled the jukebox or refused to identify the owner. This bill (which was also introduced by Representative Seymour Halpern as H.R. 8457 on September 17, 1963) was reported out of the full House Judiciary Committee as of September 10, 1963, with a majority report by Representative Edwin E. Willis strongly supporting the bill and two statements of minority views, by Representatives Byron G. Rogers and Roland V. Libonati, strongly opposing it. The bill was put on the House Calendar and the Rules Committee held hearings on it on June 10, 1964, but it was awaiting further Rules Committee action as the fiscal year ended.

Efforts to secure enactment of legislation for the protection of original ornamental designs of useful articles continued throughout fiscal 1964. As the year began there were four identical bills pending in Congress: H.R. 323 (Flynt), H.R. 769 (Ford), H.R. 5523 (Libonati), and S. 776 (Hart-Talmadge). The Senate had passed an earlier version of the bill during the 87th Congress, and on December 6, 1963, it again passed the bill, following a favorable report submitted by Senator Philip A. Hart on December 4, 1963. On December 12, 1963, the House Judiciary Committee held a 1-day hearing at which the preponderance of the testimony favored the legislation. In the weeks that followed the hearing, however, there were reports

of strong opposition by certain retail merchandising and garment manufacturing interests, related largely to the feared impact of design protection on the wearing apparel industries. Serious attempts were made to compromise the conflicting views and to work out statutory solutions satisfactory to both sides, but no further action had been taken by the House Judiciary Committee as the year ended.

In October 1963 Congress enacted, as Public Law 88-155, a joint resolution dealing with a revised manual of Senate procedure prepared by the Senate Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian. This measure provides that the work shall be subject to copyright by the authors, "notwithstanding any provisions of the copyright laws and regulations with respect to publications in the public domain." Senate Report No. 785 on the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill of 1963 includes a section on unauthorized reproduction of American books and recordings in Nationalist China; the Committee states its view "that the Nationalist Government of China should cooperate in an effort to recognize the rights of American publishers of books and recordings notwithstanding its registration laws, in view of the assistance this country extended and continues to extend in its behalf," and requests the State Department "to continue its unrelenting efforts to protect the rights of American companies."

Although none of the pending bills aimed at granting tax relief to authors was acted upon during the year, the Revenue Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-272) contained provisions which would help to relieve some of the author's tax burden. The act contains a provision enabling any taxpayer with a widely fluctuating income to average 1 year's unusually large income over a period of 5 years, and eliminates the necessity for recomputing the taxes of earlier years.

Judicial Developments

Actions Pending Against the Register of Copyrights

During the year there were two rulings on motions in the famous case of *Public Affairs Associates, Inc. v. Rickover*, which has been pending in the courts for over 5 years, and in which the Register of Copyrights and the Librarian of Congress are both defendants. In July 1963 the District Court sustained all of the objections made on behalf of the Register, the Librarian, and the other Government defendants to the voluminous interrogatories which the plaintiff had asked them to answer; Adm. H. C. Rickover was required to answer four of the interrogatories addressed to him. Later in the year arguments were heard on a motion to produce certain documents from the Copyright Office files; the court ordered the Department of Justice to make the documents available to the plaintiff since there was no claim of privilege with respect to them.

A new action in the nature of mandamus, *Armstrong Cork Co. v. Kaminstein*, was filed in the District Court for the District of Columbia on January 16, 1964 (Docket No. 119-64). This action seeks to compel the Register to make registration for the design of Armstrong's "Montina" flooring. The application in this case had originally been questioned because the copies of the flooring deposited were not identical, but it developed in the course of correspondence and a series of interviews that no two segments of the flooring can be identical since there is no fixed design that is repeated throughout the goods. The patterns are produced haphazardly as the result of vinyl chips falling at random through a hopper, and neither the shape of the chips nor the linear patterns are subject to control. Thus, as set forth in the answer to the complaint filed on behalf of the Register, regis-

tration has been refused on the ground that the "design" does not constitute the "writing of an author."

Subject Matter of Copyright Protection

Defendants in copyright infringement actions involving commercial designs continued to raise issues of originality and copyrightability, usually with little success. For example, a textile fabric design employing characters "of the Cleopatra era both in appearance and dress" was held original in *John Wolf Textiles, Inc. v. Andris Fabrics, Inc.*, 139 U.S.P.Q. 365 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), and in *Loomskill, Inc. v. Slifka*, 223 F. Supp. 845 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), *aff'd per curiam*, 330 F. 2d 952 (2d Cir. 1964), the court upheld copyrights in fabric designs adapted from an "Audubon book of birds" on the ground that "presenting old material in a new plan or arrangement is sufficient to lend copyrightability to the resulting work." On the other hand, Judge Bryan in *Manes Fabric Co. v. The Acadia Co.*, 139 U.S.P.Q. 339 (S.D.N.Y. 1960), noted that "the 'style' of plaintiff's fabric is apparently derived from illuminated medieval manuscripts and other works of art in the public domain, and it is therefore entitled to less broad protection than if the style were wholly original with it," and added that "the colors in the spectrum have not been successfully removed from the public domain." The copyrightability of color schemes was also rejected in *Clarion Textile Corp. v. Slifka*, 223 F. Supp. 950 (S.D.N.Y. 1961).

In *Remco Industries, Inc. v. Goldberger Doll Mfg. Co.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 898 (E.D.N.Y. 1964), the court granted a preliminary injunction against infringement of copyright in "a doll approximately five inches tall, representing a male figure wearing a dark suit and exhibiting a 'mop' haircut associated with the musical group known as the Beatles." In contrast, although the court in *Ideal Toy Corp. v. Adanta Novel-*

ties Corp., 223 F. Supp. 866 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), granted a preliminary injunction against the sale of dolls dressed in clothing similar to that used by the plaintiff on its "Tammy" dolls on grounds of unfair competition, it refused recovery for copyright infringement on the ground that plaintiff's copyright extended only to the unclothed doll, "judging from the description 'doll' in the claim as registered."

The familiar problem of the copyrightability of commercial labels, this time for furniture wax, came before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Drop Dead Co. v. S. C. Johnson, Inc.*, 326 F. 2d 87 (1963), *cert. denied*, 377 U.S. 907 (1964). In answer to defendant's argument that the label was uncopyrightable because it was "merely textual and 'used solely to laud the product and instruct in its use,'" plaintiff argued that it was not claiming "a separate copyright in the instructions and phrases" or "the exclusive right to the use of ovals or gold foil as such," but that its copyright covers only "the total embodiment of the numerous elements of its entire original label." In holding for the plaintiff on grounds that "the 'liberal' rather than the 'strict' rule of what constitutes copyrightable matter has been followed in the Ninth Circuit," the court upheld copyright in the label as "particularly and peculiarly embodying the numerous commonplace elements contained in it," and ruled that "labels which go beyond a mere trademark are copyrightable; if a label has 'some value' as a composition, it no longer is 'a mere label.'"

Another recurrent problem, that of the copyrightability of trade catalogs, was carefully analyzed in *PIC Design Corp. v. Sterling Precision Corp.*, 231 F. Supp. 106 (S.D.N.Y. 1964). While upholding plaintiff's copyrights on grounds that "the degree of originality necessary to sustain a copyright is very low," Judge Ryan held that the figures and formulas in tables of

specifications are facts in the public domain; he also cast doubt on the copyrightability of the tabular arrangement of the figures and ruled against the copyrightability of the "format" or "visual impact" of the catalog. In *Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. v. Brown*, 223 F. Supp. 219 (E.D.N.Y. 1963), the court upheld copyright in the problems appearing in physics textbooks, including some taken from earlier books, on the basis of "the conception, organization and presentation of material whether new or old"; and the copyrights in a rock and roll song and in a piano arrangement of it, even though "trite" and "commonplace," were upheld in *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 227 F. Supp. 922 (S.D.N.Y. 1964).

Several cases during the year involved actions under State law for common law or statutory copyright infringement. Three cases—*Colvig v. KSFO*, 140 U.S.P.Q. 680 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1964); *Borden v. Andrews*, 139 U.S.P.Q. 557 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1963); and *Land v. Jerry Lewis Productions, Inc.*, 140 U.S.P.Q. 351 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1964)—recognized that protection under California law is available for "a particular combination of ideas (which presupposes the expression thereof), or the form in which the ideas are embodied," and that ideas as such may be the subject of contract. A television game format was also held "tangible enough physical property of value in such concrete form" to allow recovery in New York on a theory of implied contract in *Robbins v. Frank Cooper Associates*, 19 App. Div. 2d 242, 241 N.Y.S. 2d 259 (1st Dep't 1963). In another case arising under New York law—*CBS v. Documentaries Unlimited*, 42 Misc. 2d 723, 248 N.Y.S. 2d 809 (Sup. Ct. 1964)—a news announcer was granted common law copyright protection not only in literary material of his own composition but also in his "voice and style of talking," which the court regarded as "to all intents

and purposes, his personality, a form of art expression, and his distinctive and valuable property."

Notice of Copyright

The perennial problem of the statutory notice requirements continued to produce litigation during fiscal 1964, with decisions exemplifying both the "substantial compliance" and the "strict construction" schools of thought on the subject. Salvage notices on textile fabrics were upheld in *John Wolf Textiles, Inc. v. Andris Fabrics, Inc.*, 139 U.S.P.Q. 365 (S.D.N.Y. 1962), *Cortley Fabrics Co. v. Slifka*, 138 U.S.P.Q. 110 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd per curiam*, 317 F. 2d 924 (2d Cir. 1963), and *Loomskill, Inc. v. Slifka*, 223 F. Supp. 845 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), *aff'd per curiam*, 330 F. 2d 952 (2d Cir. 1964). In the *Cortley* case, where the salvage notice was "engraved on the rollers and mechanically imprinted on each and every repeat," Judge Levet ruled that the defendant had failed to sustain its "burden of proving that the notice of copyright could have been incorporated in the body of the design." In *Loomskill* the question was closer since the notice was added to selvage of the finished goods after it had been printed, the design itself contained some printed matter, and the plaintiff offered no evidence on the question. Judge Wyatt, with some misgivings, however, upheld the notice because, he said: "Looking at the fabric design itself, it is difficult to see how the copyright notice could be put in the relatively small boxes without destroying the effect."

A surprisingly strict attitude toward the notice requirements was taken by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in *OA Business Publications, Inc. v. Davidson Publishing Co.*, 334 F. 2d 432 (1964). It invalidated a notice appearing under the masthead on page 3 of a newspaper on the ground that it was not "on the title page" or "under the title heading," since

"the purported masthead . . . carries only part of the registered title and no volume or number of issue." The work involved in *Neal v. Thomas Organ Co.*, 325 F. 2d 978 (9th Cir. 1963), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 828 (1964), was an instruction manual for playing the organ; the title appeared on the front cover, the reverse of the cover was blank, and the notice appeared on the next (or third) page. The court, which had a great deal of difficulty with this question, said it recognized that "there is little room here for 'liberal interpretation' or for a consideration of 'Congressional intent,'" and that strict compliance would have required "placing the notice of copyright on the cover or on the fourth page, if the work is a musical composition, or on the second page, if the work is a book." The court held that the third page cannot be considered the "title page" since it does not bear the title, but it upheld the notice, limiting its opinion "to the peculiar circumstances of this case in which the title appears only on the cover and in which the cover is of a harder and less malleable material than the leaves within."

An important and previously unresolved question was dealt with in *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 227 F. Supp. 922 (S.D.N.Y. 1964): Can the assignee of copyright in an unpublished work use his name in the copyright notice when the work is published, without first recording his assignment? The court ruled that the use of the assignee's name in this situation is permissible, and that section 32 of the statute applies only where the work had previously been copyrighted in published form.

Ross Products, Inc. v. New York Merchandise Co., 141 U.S.P.Q. 652 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), held that the notice requirements of neither the statute nor the Universal Copyright Convention were satisfied by the word "Copyright" accompanied by a number referring to a Japanese patent, appearing on a hang-tag, although the court

refused to rule upon the efficacy of a foreign-language notice. It also declined to decide upon the ultimate validity of the Copyright Office regulation requiring a notice of copyright on copies of a work as first published abroad, deciding only that the regulation is valid and controlling where the author-proprietor is an American citizen.

Publication

There were several decisions during the year involving the troubled question of what constitutes a "publication" that will destroy common law rights in a work. Possibly the most significant was *King v. Mister Maestro, Inc.*, 224 F. Supp. 101 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), which involved the right of Martin Luther King to enjoin the unauthorized distribution of phonograph records of his famous speech "I Have a Dream" as delivered during the Freedom March in Washington. The court decided that neither the delivery of the address before a vast public audience and over radio and television nor the distribution to the press of copies of the advance text of the address without copyright notice constituted a "general publication" that destroyed the common law copyright. Similarly, the court in *CBS v. Documentaries, Unlimited*, 248 N.Y.S. 2d 809 (Sup. Ct. 1964), referred to the "well-settled rule" that "public performance of a work, such as delivery of a speech, singing of a song, or reading of a script, whether given in public or over the radio or television, is not such a general publication as constitutes a dedication to the public or places it in the public domain, with consequent loss of copyright."

The court in *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 227 F. Supp. 922 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), without referring to the line of cases leading to the opposite conclusion, stated: "It is clear . . . that a phonograph record is not a copy of a musical composition and need not contain

a copyright notice, nor is a sale of the record a 'publication' of the underlying composition." A thorough analysis of the case law and other authorities involving publication and the protection of architectural plans is contained in the opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in *Edgar H. Wood Associates, Inc. v. Skene*, 197 N.E. 2d 886 (1964). It concluded that the required filing of plans with a building department or other government office is a "limited" rather than a "general" publication, and that since a structure is the result of plans but not a copy of them, the construction and opening of a building is not a publication of the plans.

Registration

There were also several interesting decisions dealing with copyright registration and its effects. The principle, now quite well established, that a certificate of registration constitutes prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright itself was reiterated in *Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. v. Brown*, 223 F. Supp. 219 (E.D.N.Y. 1963), *Hedeman Products Corp. v. Tap-Rite Products Corp.*, 228 F. Supp. 630 (D.N.J. 1964), and *Drop Dead Co. v. S. C. Johnson*, 326 F. 2d 87 (9th Cir. 1963), cert. denied, 377 U.S. 907 (1964). The court in the *Drop Dead* case, in this connection, rejected defendant's arguments that "the Copyright Office is a mere depository," and that "there is no discretion in the Copyright Office, as there is in the Patent Office, as to what is copyrightable and what is not."

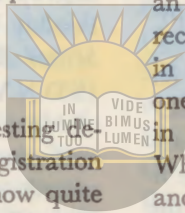
In *Ross Products, Inc. v. New York Merchandise Co.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 652 (S.D. N.Y. 1964), a preliminary injunction was refused on two grounds, one of which was the possibility of "fraud and intent to deceive and misrepresent" by the omission of "certain relevant information . . . in the copyright registration form." The court noted that "plaintiff did not fill in any answer to the question concerning possible

publication abroad, an answer which might have caused the Copyright Office to reject his application," and stated that "surely this unexplained omission of a material fact . . . casts doubt on the validity of the registration itself."

Renewal and Ownership of Copyright

A problem that the Copyright Office has encountered more than once in renewal examining was involved in *Heywood v. Robbins Music Corp.*, 142 U.S.P.Q. 53 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1964). This is the so-called "cut-in deal," a practice under which an orchestra leader or performer is incorrectly credited on the copies of a song and in the records of the Copyright Office as one of the authors. Although the court in the *Heywood* case agreed that "Paul Whiteman as a non-composer of the music and as a non-author of the lyrics had no rights whatever" in the renewal term, it refused to grant summary judgment on the ground that, because payment of royalties continued after renewal, plaintiff may be estopped to deny Whiteman's authorship.

The question in *T. B. Harms Co. v. Eliscu*, 226 F. Supp. 337 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), was whether, in a dispute over ownership of a renewal copyright, any "infringement" (that is, "any act which uses, violates or threatens the copyrights") had taken place that would justify Federal jurisdiction. The court held that neither a State court action to establish ownership nor the sending of letters claiming royalties constituted infringement. It also held that it was not infringement for defendant to make an assignment of his renewal claim or to record the assignment in the Copyright Office, despite plaintiff's argument that this act placed a cloud upon its title; the court added that the New York Supreme Court "has jurisdiction of the question of title and, if the facts warrant it, power to compel Eliscu to execute an assignment of his interest and a cancellation of the assign-



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ment filed in the Copyright Office." A familiar principle that "a license from a co-holder of a copyright immunizes the licensee from liability to the other co-holder for copyright infringement" was confirmed in *McKay v. CBS*, 324 F. 2d 762 (2d Cir. 1963), and there is an implication in *Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. v. Brown*, 223 F. Supp. 219 (E.D.N.Y. 1963), that textbooks written on special commission are not "works made for hire" within the meaning of the present copyright statute.

International Copyright Protection

Two cases during the year dealt with the protection and requirements of the U.S. copyright law with respect to works first published abroad. In *Ross Products, Inc. v. New York Merchandise Co.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 652 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), the court held that, under the particular circumstances, the placing of copies of a work on public sale in Japan constituted a general publication that put the work in the public domain in the United States. The question in *Beechwood Music Corp. v. Vee Jay Records, Inc.*, 226 F. Supp. 8 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd per curiam*, 328 F. 2d 728 (2d Cir. 1964), was whether the authorized manufacture and sale of records in a foreign country required the filing of a notice of use in the Copyright Office in order to be entitled to royalties for the manufacture and sale of records in the United States. The lower court held that there is "no support for the contention that the Copyright Act itself, and § 1(e) in particular, has the extraterritorial effect claimed for it," and the Court of Appeals agreed that it would be "quite unreasonable to construe the condition of the compulsory license clause . . . as being satisfied by the manufacture of records in a foreign country, at least when these have not been brought into the United States."

Infringement and the Scope of Copyright Protection

Undoubtedly, the most entertaining and well-publicized decision of the year was that of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in *Berlin v. E. C. Publications, Inc.*, 329 F. 2d 541 (1964), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 822 (1964), which held that publication in *Mad Magazine* of "satiric parody lyrics" of copyrighted songs was fair use rather than infringement since the parodies had "neither the intent nor the effect of fulfilling the demand for the original" and since there was no substantial appropriation. Another musical infringement case, *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 227 F. Supp. 922 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), contains a painstaking and interesting comparison of the music and lyrics of two rock-and-roll songs.

The special problems of proof arising in cases involving infringement of copyrighted illustrations were dealt with in *Hedeman Products Corp. v. Tap-Rite Products Corp.*, 228 F. Supp. 630 (D.N.J. 1964), and *PIC Design Corp. v. Sterling Precision Corp.*, 231 F. Supp. 106 (S.D.N.Y. 1964). In the *Hedeman* case the defendant argued that copying must be "material and substantial" in order to constitute an infringement and that, since defendant had copied less than 1 percent of the total page area of plaintiff's catalog, no infringement had been established. The court held, however, that "the 'material and substantial' test is not . . . to be applied to plaintiff's entire catalog but to each component part [i.e., each illustration] which has been infringed." The court in the *PIC* case noted that copyright in a catalog protects the illustrations but not the products illustrated, but that "sufficient latitude exists in the draftsman's art of illustration to make suspect any drawing exactly reproducing one in a prior circulated catalog." While acknowledging that it would ordinarily be impossible to prove infringement of a table of figures in the public domain, the court

held that, where "the same errors (or 'printer's traps') appear in an earlier and later publication, it is fair and reasonable . . . to infer copying."

Three fabric design decisions reported during the year—*Manes Fabric Co. v. The Acadia Co.*, 139 U.S.P.Q. 339 (S.D.N.Y. 1960), *Clarion Textile Corp. v. Slifka*, 223 F. Supp. 950 (S.D.N.Y. 1961), and *Condotti, Inc. v. Slifka*, 223 F. Supp. 412 (S.D. N.Y. 1963)—all involved cases in which there were strong similarities between plaintiff's and defendant's designs, the color schemes were the same, and a degree of copying could be inferred. In each instance, however, the court ruled in favor of the defendant on the ground that he had "not passed the bounds of idea appropriation." As stated by the court in the *Manes* case: "There is an important difference between a slavish copy which alters a few details and an independent work executed in similar colors and in a similar style."

A novel question concerning the extent of protection under a copyright arose in *Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. v. Brown*, 223 F. Supp. 219 (E.D.N.Y. 1963): whether publication of answers to problems published in physics textbooks constituted infringement rather than fair use. The court suggested that the conversion of plaintiff's verbalisms into symbols, sign conventions, equations, and graphical representations might actually be considered an unauthorized "translation," and held that their publication constituted an infringement since the solutions were specifically keyed in with the questions, included studied paraphrases, and had no independent viability.

Two cases during the year dealt with the important question of what constitutes a "public performance for profit" of a copyrighted musical composition. In *Lerner v. Schectman*, 228 F. Supp. 354 (D. Minn. 1964), the performance in "a bona fide

membership club," not open to the general public, was held to be a "public performance for profit" on grounds that "there were no meaningful qualifications for membership" and that "the membership served no function in relation to the organization or operation of the club." *Chappell & Co. v. Middletown Farmers Market & Auction Co.*, 334 F. 2d 303 (3d Cir. 1964), dealt with performances from recordings of copyrighted music played in the central office of a large merchandise mart and transmitted over a system of 58 loudspeakers located throughout the defendant's premises and parking lot. The Court of Appeals ruled this an infringement, holding that the ownership of lawfully made records does not carry with it the right to perform them publicly for profit, and that, whether or not the playing of the records was connected with their sales promotion, their performance was an infringement since "it was commercially beneficial to the Mart to have an attractive shopping atmosphere."

The widespread problem of "fake-books" (unauthorized compilations of the melody lines of hundreds of popular songs) reached the courts in *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Bleeker*, 224 F. Supp. 595 (S.D. Cal. 1963), which held a retail vendor liable on grounds that the copyright law gives "not only the exclusive right to copy, but also to vend the copyrighted work."

Practical problems of procedure in infringement actions were involved in *Electronic Publishing Co. v. Zalytron Tube Corp.*, 226 F. Supp. 760 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), and *Leo Feist, Inc. v. Debmar Publishing Co.*, 232 F. Supp. 623 (E.D. Pa. 1964). The *Electronic* case involved a catalog which plaintiff had prepared for a corporation not a party to the action. Defendants moved to dismiss for failure to join an indispensable party, but the court denied the motion. The *Feist* case involved the alleged infringement of "In a Little Spanish

Town" by "Why," a question previously litigated in England by the same parties. The defendants contended that the matter was *res judicata* since the English court had found that there had been no copying. The court ruled for defendants, holding that although the principle of *res judicata* was not applicable because the English and American suits were brought under different statutes and for different acts of infringement, the doctrine of collateral estoppel would apply to a fact litigated in a foreign court.

Remedies for Infringement

One of the most unsettled areas in the copyright law is that dealing with the statutory remedies for copyright infringement: damages, profits, injunctions, attorneys fees, etc. One of the most important decisions on these questions in recent years was rendered by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in *Peter Pan Fabrics, Inc. v. Jobela Fabrics, Inc.*, 329 F. 2d 194 (1964), which held that recovery under the copyright law is "cumulative," encompassing both net profits of the infringer and damages of the copyright holder," rather than "alternative," allowing either profits or damages, whichever is greater." Moreover, even though only actual profits had been proved, the court held that a higher award under the statutory damages provision was permissible. In *Fruit of the Loom, Inc. v. Andris Fabrics, Inc.*, 227 F. Supp. 977 (S.D.N.Y. 1963), an award of actual damages based on estimated loss of potential sales of 75,000 yards was upheld, even though plaintiff's unsold inventory consisted of less than 10,000 yards, on the ground that "defendant's actions destroyed a substantial and promising market."

The confused question of how many infringements there are in a case for purposes of computing statutory damages arose in *Hedeman Products Corp. v. Tap-Rite*

Products Corp., 228 F. Supp. 630 (D.N.J. 1964), and in *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Bleeker*, 140 U.S.P.Q. 111 (S.D. Cal. 1963). In the *Hedeman* case the court held that "each copying by defendant of an illustration, which had been separately prepared by plaintiff, was a separate infringement." In contrast, where the defendant's "fake-book" in the *Shapiro, Bernstein* case contained 1,000 songs, 12 of which were copyrighted by the plaintiff, the court considered it "obvious" that a recovery of either \$250,000 or \$3,000 would be unjust and required proof of actual damages and profits.

Mailer v. RKO Teleradio Pictures, Inc., 332 F. 2d 747 (2d Cir. 1964), was an action by Norman Mailer for infringement of copyright in *The Naked and the Dead*, based on a clause in his contract with the defendant film company under which motion picture rights were to revert to him if production of the film were not completed within a specified period. The Court of Appeals held that the picture was substantially completed within the time provided and upheld the award against Mailer of \$5,000 as counsel fees on the ground that "this sort of litigiousness cannot be condoned." *Universal Pictures Co. v. Schaeffer*, 140 U.S.P.Q. 17 (E.D. Pa. 1963), was one of the rare reported decisions dealing with the seizure and impounding provisions of the law; the court held that defendant was guilty of civil contempt when he concealed or withheld from the Federal marshal copies covered by a seizure order and that fines for contempt are payable to plaintiffs. In the "Beatle doll" case, *Remco Industries, Inc. v. Goldberger Doll Mfg. Co.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 898 (E.D.N.Y. 1964), the court granted a preliminary injunction because "the promotional nature of the copyrighted dolls has a life span which may be extraordinarily short," but required plaintiff to post security of \$25,000.

Unfair Competition and Copyright

On March 9, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down two decisions, *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225, and *Compco Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.*, 376 U.S. 234, which promise to have a fundamental effect on the future of the copyright law and, indeed, of the entire field of intellectual and industrial property. Holding, in the words of Justice Black, "that when an article is unprotected by a patent or a copyright, state law may not forbid others to copy that article," the decisions appear to restrict the scope of protection under theories of unfair competition and common law copyright, and to lend greater importance to statutory patent and copyright law.

Like many another landmark case, *Sears* and *Compco* succeeded in raising more questions than they settled. It seemed clear from the decisions, for example, that if a work comes within the subject matter of the copyright statute and has been published, the States are preempted from giving it protection equivalent to copyright. This conclusion is supported by the decisions in *Duplex Straw Dispenser Co. v. Harold Leonard & Co.*, 229 F. Supp. 401 (S.D. Cal. 1964); *Mastro Plastics Corp. v. Emenee Industries, Inc.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 311 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1964); and *Wolf and Vine, Inc. v. Pioneer Display Fixture Co.*, 142 U.S.P.Q. 112 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1964). The New York Supreme Court, however, in *Flamingo Telefilm Sales, Inc. v. United Artists Corp.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 461 (1964), seems to reach a different result. It held, in an action involving the unauthorized exploitation, distribution, and exhibition of a television program incorporating a "substantial segment" of plaintiff's uncopyrighted motion picture, that the rule of *Sears* and *Compco* is limited to cases involving "copying," and is "to be distinguished from the instant case where the complaint, essentially, is of an appropri-

tion of the very item licensed . . . , the use of the identical product for the profit of another."

Another question involves the status of unpublished works: Are the States now preempted from protecting them if they come within the subject matter of copyright? The decision in *CBS v. Documentaries Unlimited*, 248 N.Y.S. 2d 809 (Sup. Ct. 1964), suggests that the preemption doctrine of the *Sears* and *Compco* decisions does not extend to unpublished works, and the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in *Edgar H. Wood Associates, Inc. v. Skene*, 197 N.E. 2d 886 (1964), contains a specific holding to that effect. A far more difficult question is whether the States may continue to offer the equivalent of copyright protection to published works (such as recorded performances and industrial designs) that may be "writings" within the Constitution but do not come within the scope of the present copyright statute. In *Capitol Records, Inc. v. Greatest Records, Inc.*, 142 U.S.P.Q. 109 (1964), the New York Supreme Court followed its "appropriation-copying" distinction in the earlier *Flamingo* case and held that the "law of this jurisdiction is still . . . that, where the originator . . . of records of performances by musical artists puts those records on public sale, his act does not constitute a dedication of the right to copy and sell the records." The ultimate answers to these and other fundamental questions—for example, whether the States can decide what is published and what is unpublished, and whether the Federal Government itself can give protection equivalent to copyright under trademark or other statutes—remain for the courts to evolve in the months and years to come.

Antitrust Action

The ASCAP consent decree was judicially interpreted in *United States v. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers*, 331 F. 2d 117 (2d Cir. 1964), an

appeal from a judgment denying petitions by local television stations for the fixing of new "blanket license" and "per program" fees. The court affirmed the judgment on the ground that the consent decree does not require the granting of the kinds of licenses requested.

International Developments

The international protection of intellectual property passed another milestone in 1964 with the coming into force of the Neighboring Rights Convention (the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, and Broadcasting Organizations), signed at Rome on October 26, 1961. In accordance with its terms, the convention came into effect on May 18, 1964, 3 months after the sixth country had deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, or accession. Three countries—Congo (Brazzaville), Sweden, and Niger—had previously deposited their instruments, and deposits were made by the United Kingdom on October 30, 1963, Ecuador on December 19, 1963, and Mexico on February 17, 1964. Later in the year, Czechoslovakia acceded to the convention subject to reservations,

and Congo (Brazzaville) filed notification that it was also making its accession subject to reservations.

Additional adherences to the Universal Copyright Convention by Greece, Peru, and New Zealand brought the membership to a total of 48 countries, and Mexico ratified the Buenos Aires Copyright Convention of 1910. During the year the Universal Copyright Convention was made applicable to the Falkland Islands, Kenya, St. Helena, and Seychelles. Kenya became independent, however, on December 12, 1963, and Zanzibar, to which the United Kingdom previously had declared the Universal Copyright Convention applied, gained independence on December 10, 1963. North Borneo and Sarawak, to which the convention had also been declared applicable, are now members of the new state of Malaysia, as is Singapore, with which the United States had copyright relations by virtue of a proclamation. The problems arising from the lack of copyright relations between the United States and the many newly formed countries that have been created from former dependencies continue to increase; the table below attempts to show all of the independent countries of the world and the basis of their copyright relations, if any, with the United States.

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of November 1, 1964

This table shows the status of United States copyright relations with the 123 other sovereign independent countries of the world.

The following code is used:

- UCC Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, as is the United States.
 BAC Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as is the United States.
 Bilateral Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty.
 Unclear Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
 None No copyright relations with the United States.

Country	Status of Copyright Relations	Country	Status of Copyright Relations
Afghanistan.....	None.	Germany.....	Bilateral; UCC with German Federal Republic.
Albania.....	None.	Ghana.....	UCC.
Algeria.....	Unclear.	Greece.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Andorra.....	UCC.	Guatemala.....	UCC, BAC.
Argentina.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Guinea.....	Unclear.
Australia.....	Bilateral.	Haiti.....	UCC, BAC.
Austria.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Holy See (Vatican City).....	UCC.
Belgium.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Honduras.....	BAC.
Bhutan.....	None.	Hungary.....	Bilateral.
Bolivia.....	BAC.	Iceland.....	UCC.
Brazil.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	India.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Bulgaria.....	None.	Indonesia.....	Unclear.
Burma.....	Unclear.	Iran.....	None.
Burundi.....	Unclear.	Iraq.....	None.
Cambodia.....	UCC.	Ireland.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Cameroon.....	Unclear.	Israel.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Canada.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Italy.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Central African Republic.....	Unclear.	Ivory Coast.....	Unclear.
Ceylon.....	Unclear.	Jamaica.....	Unclear.
Chad.....	Unclear.	Japan.....	UCC.
Chile.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Jordan.....	Unclear.
China.....	Bilateral.	Kenya.....	Unclear.
Colombia.....	BAC.	Korea.....	Unclear.
Congo (Brazzaville).....	Unclear.	Kuwait.....	Unclear.
Congo (Leopoldville).....	Unclear.	Laos.....	UCC.
Costa Rica.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Lebanon.....	UCC.
Cuba.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Liberia.....	UCC.
Cyprus.....	Unclear.	Libya.....	Unclear.
Czechoslovakia.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Liechtenstein.....	UCC.
Dahomey.....	Unclear.	Luxembourg.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Denmark.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Madagascar.....	Unclear.
Dominican Republic.....	BAC.	Malawi.....	Unclear.
Ecuador.....	UCC, BAC.	Malaysia.....	Unclear.
El Salvador.....	Bilateral by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902.	Mali.....	Unclear.
Ethiopia.....	None.	Malta.....	Unclear.
Finland.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Mauritania.....	Unclear.
France.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Mexico.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.
Gabon.....	Unclear.	Monaco.....	UCC, Bilateral.

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of November 1, 1964—Con.

Country	Status of Copyright Relations	Country	Status of Copyright Relations
Morocco.....	Unclear.	Soviet Union.....	None.
Muscat and Oman....	None.	Spain.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Nepal.....	None.	Sudan.....	Unclear.
Netherlands.....	Bilateral.	Sweden.....	UCC, Bilateral.
New Zealand.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Switzerland.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Nicaragua.....	UCC, BAC.	Syria.....	Unclear.
Niger.....	Unclear.	Tanzania.....	Unclear.
Nigeria.....	UCC.	Thailand.....	Bilateral.
Norway.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Togo.....	Unclear.
Pakistan.....	UCC.	Trinidad and Tobago..	Unclear.
Panama.....	UCC, BAC.	Tunisia.....	Unclear.
Paraguay.....	UCC, BAC.	Turkey.....	None.
Peru.....	UCC, BAC.	Turkey.....	None.
Philippines.....	Bilateral; UCC status undetermined.	Turkey.....	None.
Poland.....	Bilateral.	Uganda.....	Unclear.
Portugal.....	UCC, Bilateral.	United Arab Republic (Egypt)	None.
Rumania.....	Bilateral.	United Kingdom.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Rwanda.....	Unclear.	Upper Volta.....	Unclear.
San Marino.....	None.	Uruguay.....	BAC.
Saudi Arabia.....	None.	Venezuela.....	None.
Senegal.....	Unclear.	Vietnam.....	Unclear.
Sierra Leone.....	Unclear.	Western Samoa.....	Unclear.
Somalia.....	Unclear.	Yemen.....	None.
South Africa.....	Bilateral.	Yugoslavia.....	None.
		Zambia.....	Unclear.

During the year there were three important international copyright meetings: the African Study Meeting in Brazzaville, Congo, August 5-10, 1963; the Meeting of a Committee of Experts on the Stockholm Conference of Revision of the Berne Union in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 1963; and the Fifth Joint Meeting of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Berne Permanent Committee in New Delhi, India, in December 1963. The African Study Meeting was organized by UNESCO and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) to consider adoption by the new African nations of domestic copyright legislation and their adherence to one or more of the international copyright conventions. Twenty-three of the 30 countries invited to the meeting attended, as

did several observers including the U.S. Register of Copyrights. It is evident that the countries attending the meeting are clearly interested in adopting domestic legislation and in developing international copyright relations but are not prepared to operate under a copyright system similar to those in Western European countries. They asked UNESCO and BIRPI to draft a model law designed for their needs, and another meeting will probably be held to consider the resulting draft.

The Geneva meeting of the Committee of Experts discussed proposals for amendment of the Berne Convention, in preparation for a Revision Conference scheduled for Stockholm in 1967. Sixteen Berne countries were invited to send experts, and 12 did so. The United States was invited to attend as an observer and was repre-

sented by the Register. A variety of substantive and technical points were considered; those concerning motion pictures, particularly the question of whether the convention should include a system of presumptions concerning the ownership of certain rights in a film, were the most important and difficult issues discussed. Failure of the Geneva meeting to resolve the presumption question led to a later suggestion that BIRPI convene a Committee of Governmental Experts before the Stockholm Conference.

The joint meeting in New Delhi, at which the United States was also represented by the Register, considered reports on the exploitation of musical scores, the photographic reproduction of copyrighted works by libraries, relations between the

Rome Neighboring Rights Convention and the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts, and the use of criminal proceedings in cases of copyright infringement. The growth in membership of the Universal Copyright Convention has raised a problem of representation on the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, and consideration is being given to plans enabling broader and more formal participation by countries not members of the committee. Proposals for introducing translation provisions into the Berne Convention and for introducing compulsory licenses to reproduce copyrighted works for educational purposes into both conventions were noted for study and report at the next joint session, which may take place in 1965.



Respectfully submitted,
 ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
 Register of Copyrights

October 27, 1964

University of Fort Hare

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1960-64

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.):					
	Manufactured in the United States	111, 426	115, 588	123, 574	127, 872	133, 578
	Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright)	6, 549	6, 698	6, 985	6, 533	6, 965
	Registered for ad interim copyright	786	979	963	919	869
	Subtotal	118, 761	123, 265	131, 522	135, 324	141, 412
B	Periodicals (issues)	128, 328	132, 410	134, 928	138, 827	149, 073
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993	5, 070	5, 058
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	835	1, 029	875	806	1, 112
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	2, 840	3, 203	3, 276	3, 127	3, 413
E	Musical compositions	83, 005	83, 723	85, 325	92, 223	95, 287
F	Maps	3, 621	4, 020	4, 146	4, 004	3, 910
G	Works of art, models, or designs	9, 273	9, 599	10, 534	10, 993	10, 367
H	Reproductions of works of art	4, 996	6, 502	7, 423	7, 986	8, 084
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 118	1, 062	1, 438	1, 148	1, 347
J	Photographs	1, 355	1, 156	957	1, 221	1, 594
K&KK	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations	22, 965	21, 038	20, 112	19, 820	20, 669
L	Motion picture photoplays	5, 498	6, 162	5, 352	6, 338	5, 984
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 271	2, 959	1, 788	1, 880	2, 049
	Total	387, 172	399, 526	410, 669	428, 767	449, 359

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1960-64

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.):					
	Manufactured in the United States	55, 713	57, 794	61, 787	63, 936	66, 789
	Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright)	3, 740	3, 819	4, 007	3, 764	4, 079
	Registered for ad interim copyright	581	802	777	745	889
	Subtotal	60, 034	62, 415	66, 571	68, 445	71, 757
B	Periodicals (issues)	64, 204	66, 251	67, 523	69, 682	74, 472
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 306	3, 398	2, 993	2, 535	2, 529
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	835	1, 029	875	806	1, 112
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	2, 445	2, 762	2, 813	2, 730	3, 039
E	Musical compositions	65, 558	65, 500	67, 612	72, 583	75, 256
F	Maps	1, 812	2, 010	2, 073	2, 002	1, 955
G	Works of art, models, or designs	5, 271	5, 557	6, 043	6, 262	5, 915
H	Reproductions of works of art	4, 516	3, 255	3, 726	4, 003	4, 045
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	768	705	1, 014	780	893
	Photographs	842	765	562	725	995
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3, 343	2, 955	2, 889	2, 594	3, 325
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8, 140	7, 544	7, 167	7, 318	7, 013
L	Motion picture photoplays	2, 755	3, 089	2, 686	3, 207	3, 018
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	702	1, 565	955	1, 009	1, 089
R	Renewals of all classes	21, 393	18, 194	19, 274	20, 164	22, 574
	Total	243, 926	247, 014	254, 776	264, 845	278, 987

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1960-64

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations
1960	\$1, 033, 563. 55	\$974, 113. 03	243, 926	2, 191
1961	1, 078, 991. 90	1, 009, 679. 04	247, 014	3, 088
1962	1, 111, 705. 76	1, 043, 587. 75	254, 776	7, 762
1963	1, 123, 598. 21	1, 077, 747. 79	264, 845	10, 069
1964	1, 206, 453. 60	1, 133, 546. 57	278, 987	14, 142
Total	5, 554, 313. 02	5, 238, 674. 18	1, 289, 548	.....

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Balance on hand July 1963.....		\$256,661.80	
Gross receipts July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964.....		1,206,453.60	
Total to be accounted for.....			<u>1,463,115.40</u>
Refunded.....	\$42,982.16		
Checks returned unpaid.....	2,918.75		
Deposited as earned fees.....	1,122,195.17		
Balance carried over July 1, 1964:			
Fees earned in June 1964 but not deposited until July 1964.....	\$94,522.70		
Unfinished business balance.....	44,615.34		
Deposit accounts balance.....	151,540.09		
Card service.....	4,341.19		
		<u>295,019.32</u>	
			<u><u>1,463,115.40</u></u>
7,013 registrations for prints and labels at \$6.00 each.....		42,078.00	
174,748 registrations for published domestic works at \$4.00 each.....		698,992.00	
3,073 registrations for published foreign works at \$4.00 each.....		12,292.00	
60,390 registrations for unpublished works at \$4.00 each.....		241,560.00	
22,574 registrations for renewals at \$2.00 each.....		45,148.00	
267,798 total number of registrations*			
Fees for registrations.....			1,040,070.00
Fees for recording assignments.....	\$27,658.50		
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	17,987.50		
Fees for notices of use recorded.....	13,178.50		
Fees for certified documents.....	3,109.00		
Fees for searches made.....	22,599.00		
Card service.....	8,944.07		
			<u>93,476.57</u>
Total fees earned.....			1,133,546.57

*Excludes 11,189 made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin.

Appendix I. Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964

Membership. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of the year were:

Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary; and Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, all *ex officio*. Benjamin M. McKelway (appointed for a term expiring Mar. 9, 1968), and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (appointed for a term expiring Mar. 9, 1965).

Meetings of the Board. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1964.

Increase in Investments. Two contributions totaling \$550 were received from Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

Members of the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern contributed \$7,610.66 (\$2,000 in cash and \$5,610.66 in net proceeds from stock sold by the Treasury Department) to increase the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund, established in fiscal 1964.

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Summary of income and obligations ¹

	Permanent loan account	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1963	\$235,420.44	\$2,456.47	\$237,876.91
Income, fiscal 1964	178,999.62	19,465.02	198,464.64
Available for obligation, fiscal 1964	414,420.06	21,921.49	436,341.55
Obligations, fiscal 1964	186,866.79	18,448.63	205,315.42
Carried forward to fiscal 1965	227,553.27	3,472.86	231,026.13

¹ See appendix XI for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

Review of Activities Supported by Funds Held by the Board. The income from gifts and requests to the Library continued to support a variety of activities and programs that enriched the Library's and the Nation's cultural life and that would not have been possible otherwise.

Through the income from these funds additions were made to the Library's Slavic and Hispanic collections and to its music holdings. Prints for the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection and microfilm copies of manuscripts relating to America in European archives were pur-

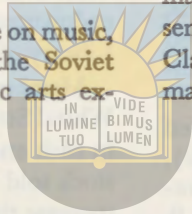
chased. Gift funds also supported the miscellaneous expenses connected with these acquisitions programs.

Cataloging assistance was provided for the Pennell Collection of Prints and for the poster collection. Services were provided for special Hispanic activities, including the preparation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. The proceedings of the National Poetry Festival, held in the Library in 1962, were published.

Consultant services were provided in connection with the Hispanic, prints, music, and manuscript programs of the Library. Chairs were supported in American history, aeronautics, geography, music, and poetry in the English language.

A total of 42 concerts, a lecture on music, a lecture on the response in the Soviet Union to the American graphic arts ex-

hibition, a program in observance of National Children's Book Week, and 21 performances of 14 literary programs were given in the Library of Congress. Thirteen concerts were also given in other cities. Gift and trust funds supported the miscellaneous expenses connected with these performances and enabled the Library to purchase needed technical equipment for the Coolidge Auditorium. Several musical works were commissioned for the Library, and a grant was awarded for another. Services of a music specialist were made available to assist in establishing a braille music library. Necessary repairs were made on the Stradivari instruments, presented to the Library by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall and used by musicians in many of the concerts given in the Library.

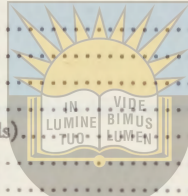


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Appendix II. Statistics of Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

	Pieces, 1963	Pieces, 1964
By purchase from—		
Appropriated funds:		
Aerospace Technology Division.....	33,034	102,604
Books for the Blind.....	301	310
Books for the Law Library.....	52,139	58,973
Books for the General Collections.....	476,152	562,759
Copyright Office (for reference materials).....	1,333	1,459
Defense Research Division.....	595	2,000
Legislative Reference Service.....	42,873	55,462
National Referral Center.....	599	755
Photoduplication revolving fund.....		22
Working funds.....	1,570	559
Gift funds:		
Atamian Fund.....	2	113
Babine Fund.....	76	6
Bowker Fund.....	85	.....
Carnegie Fund.....	2	2
Council on Library Resources, Inc.		
Automation Study.....		500
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	92	36
Ford Foundation.....		3
Friends of Music.....	29	2
Gitelson Fund.....	1	.....
Heineman Foundation.....	251	239
Houghton Fund.....	3	31
Hubbard Fund.....	110	3
Huntington Fund.....	1,614	416
Juda Foundation.....		10
Loeffler Fund.....	1	.....
Miller Fund.....	33	11
NBC Fund.....	162	.....
Pennell Fund.....	221	221
Shoe String Press.....		100
Stern Fund.....	189	83
Wilbur Fund.....	40	103
Yarborough Fund.....		1
Total.....	611,507	786,783



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A. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964—Continued

	Pieces, 1963	Pieces, 1964
By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Blind.....	11, 410	24, 224
Copyright.....	428, 636	449, 359
Public Printer.....	689, 654	650, 656
Total.....	1, 129, 700	1, 124, 239
By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	6, 183	5, 246
State agencies.....	105, 990	124, 345
Federal agencies.....	1, 843, 778	2, 350, 684
Total.....	1, 955, 951	2, 480, 275
By exchange from—		
Domestic sources.....	20, 334	22, 262
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	434, 101	574, 699
Total.....	454, 435	596, 961
By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	1, 302, 312	1, 161, 306
Public Law 480.....	33, 731	55, 112
Total receipts.....	5, 497, 636	6, 204, 676



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**B. NET ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF
THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEAR 1964¹**

	Net additions to the collections ²	Total contents of the Library, June 30, 1964
Volumes and pamphlets	276, 464	13, 139, 494
Bound newspaper volumes	-6, 236	150, 530
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	18, 256	130, 576
Manuscripts (pieces)	359, 941	18, 970, 817
Maps	50, 836	2, 797, 715
Micro-opaques	12, 761	242, 479
Microfilm (reels and strips)	23, 718	163, 829
Motion pictures (reels)	3, 439	78, 817
Music (volumes and pieces)	35, 442	3, 176, 433
Recordings:		
Discs	27, 881	147, 185
Tapes and wires	1, 014	6, 874
Books for the Blind:		
Raised characters (vols.)	101, 202	786, 396
Talking books (containers)	146, 763	723, 041
Books on magnetic tape	1, 433	6, 939
Prints and drawings (pieces)	1, 354	174, 378
Photographic negatives, prints and slides	18, 700	1, 794, 068
Posters	12, 164	36, 657
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	-65, 222	1, 000, 414
Total	1, 019, 910	43, 526, 642

¹ Because of changes in categories and adjustments in totals a comparison with 1963 figures is not feasible.

² These figures represent totals after discard of materials that were worn out, microfilmed, or unsuited for the Library's collections; for example, the number of bound volumes of newspapers discarded after microfilming exceeded the additions.

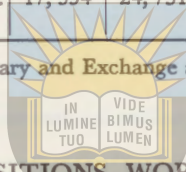


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C. ADDITIONS TO AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

	Volumes and pamphlets			Bound newspaper volumes		
	Additions		Total contents, June 30, 1964	Additions		Total contents, June 30, 1964
	1963	1964		1963	1964	
Far Eastern languages	10, 694	12, 732	¹ 825, 327	0	0	458
Near East languages	4, 014	5, 709	¹ 44, 944	0	0	654
South Asia languages	279	3, 803	21, 850	0	0	0
Southeast Asia languages	756	1, 102	14, 717	0	0	0
Hebraica	1, 811	1, 385	68, 359	0	0	262
Total	17, 554	24, 731	975, 197	0	0	1, 374

¹ Total after transfers to Law Library and Exchange and Gift Division.



D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

University of Fort Hare <i>Together in Excellence</i>			1963	1964
Lists and offers scanned			120, 969	¹ 83, 114
Items searched			112, 857	158, 451
Recommendations made for acquisitions			103, 391	135, 348
Items accessioned			2, 389, 071	2, 201, 447
Items disposed of			2, 320, 998	2, 367, 967

¹ Counting in 1964 was done at a single point, thereby eliminating some duplication which existed in previous years.

E. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS
1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964
Lists and offers scanned	1,706	2,102
Items searched	27,386	27,106
Recommendations made for acquisitions	3,088	4,580
Items disposed of	216,543	614,955

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964
Order Division:		
Evaluations	582	522
Reference inquiries answered	1,570	1,500
Order Section		
Titles searched	17,022	18,869
Purchase requisitions acted upon	39,813	53,474
Pieces accessioned	141,258	172,192
Invoices		
Received	10,476	12,627
Cleared	10,724	12,763
On hand at end of period	712	576
Serial Record Division:		
Serial parts processed ¹		
Pieces processed	² 1,693,276	1,709,420
Volumes added to classified collections	15,291	20,545
Total	1,708,567	1,729,965
Reference inquiries handled:		
Telephone inquiries	44,718	42,935
Personal and written inquiries	2,662	1,493
Total	47,380	44,428
New entries made	11,736	11,624
Materials awaiting disposition		
Pieces awaiting first search	98,175	238,910
Pieces awaiting further search	21,774	13,084
Pieces awaiting cataloging	4,763	8,817
Total	124,712	260,811

See footnotes at end of table.

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964—Continued

	1963	1964
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Incoming pieces handled	4, 876, 129	5, 419, 787
Outgoing pieces handled ³		
Exchange	1, 115, 200	1, 173, 885
Transfer	87, 621	82, 144
Donations to institutions	306, 889	239, 908
Pulping	1, 919, 202	2, 192, 972
Total	3, 428, 912	3, 688, 909
Exchange Section		
Correspondence	6, 519	7, 324
Requests sent (form letters)	16, 437	19, 845
Acknowledgements (form letters)	19, 344	20, 624
Gift Section		
Correspondence	1, 384	1, 416
Requests sent (form letters)	16, 437	12, 604
Acknowledgements (form letters)	8, 518	7, 993
Incoming pieces handled		
Gift Section	627, 861	673, 748
Manuscript Division	674, 451	489, 452
Total	1, 302, 312	1, 163, 200
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication	16, 971	16, 776
Items requested	904	2, 011
Incoming pieces reviewed	75, 821	74, 268


¹ Workload figure including pieces transferred to other libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, and material discarded immediately.

² Adjusted figure.

³ Duplicates and other unwanted materials not needed for the Library's collections or other uses.

Appendix III. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964
		
I. Preparation for the Collections		
Preliminary cataloging:		
Searching:		
Titles received	179,406	207,916
Titles forwarded	179,773	206,146
Titles awaiting searching:		
General	47,002	57,481
Slavic	6,428	4,701
Far Eastern languages	869	1,055
Gaelic, Greek, Hebrew, Turkish, South Asian, and Arabic	6,754	7,277
Total	61,053	70,514
Preparation of entries:		
Entries prepared	93,423	98,542
Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging	5,113	7,579
Titles cataloged:		
Regular cataloging:		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	80,404	93,577
Map Division	940	604
Total	81,344	94,181
Cooperative titles adapted:		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	4,539	3,947
Map Division	8	1
Total	4,547	3,948
Brief cataloging (multilith cards):		
Descriptive Cataloging Division (Music Section)	3,341	3,659
Map Division	1,104	547
Total	4,445	4,206
Form card cataloging (Descriptive Cataloging Division)	3,653	2,832
Total new titles cataloged	93,989	105,167

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND
1964—Continued

	1963	1964
Titles in process:		
Titles cataloged awaiting revision and/or review	2,606	2,158
Titles awaiting cataloging	138,056	140,454
Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
In previous years	149,332	152,433
This year	3,101	.....
Total	152,433	152,433
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
Titles recataloged or revised:		
Titles recataloged:		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	2,671	3,423
Map Division	102	25
Total	2,773	3,448
Titles reprinted revised:		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	8,419	9,604
Map Division	77	21
Total	8,496	9,625
Total titles recataloged and reprinted revised	11,269	13,073
Titles recataloged awaiting revision	241	443
III. For Other Libraries		
Cooperative titles edited:		
Regular	3,358	3,995
Motion pictures	3,105	3,907
Manuscripts	2,064	1,861
Total	8,527	9,763
Titles awaiting editing	3,346	2,082
Number of cooperative libraries supplying copy	79	79
IV. Development of Catalog Tools		
Authority cards:		
Established	39,287	45,115
Changed	7,584	8,042



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B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964
1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1963	1964
I. Preparation for the Collections		
Subject cataloging:		
Titles classified and subject headed.....	87, 946	106, 995
Titles awaiting revision.....	521	110
Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	23, 224	20, 140
Pieces given form card cataloging.....	19, 382	2, 046
Titles classified as Priority 4.....	3, 505	4
Shelflisting:		
Titles shelflisted, classified collections.....	77, 224	95, 051
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections.....	112, 589	139, 565
Other titles shelflisted.....	3, 921	4, 809
Other volumes shelflisted.....	6, 282	7, 404
Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	3, 254	2, 561
Volumes awaiting shelflisting.....	9, 074	6, 326
Labeling:		
Volumes labeled.....	393, 320	356, 911
Volumes awaiting labeling.....	15, 601	3, 537
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
Recataloging or revising:		
Titles recataloged.....	4, 843	5, 387
Titles revised.....	20, 914	20, 948
Total titles recataloged and revised.....	25, 757	25, 398
Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	315	165
Reshelflisting:		
Titles reshelflisted.....	6, 099	5, 561
Volumes reshelflisted.....	11, 143	11, 945
Titles awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	2, 761	3, 643
Volumes awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	981	1, 567
III. For Other Libraries		
Cooperative titles edited:		
Regular.....	3, 358	3, 995
Motion pictures.....	3, 105	3, 907
Total.....	6, 463	7, 902
IV. Development of Cataloging Tools		
Subject headings:		
Established.....	2, 902	3, 753
Canceled or changed.....	246	304
Class numbers:		
Established.....	1, 611	1, 803
Changed.....	139	259



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B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964—
Continued

2. Material Shelflisted and Number of Volumes by Class in the Classified Collections of
the Library of Congress

	Shelflisted ¹				Volumes in the classified collections, ² June 30, 1964
	1963		1964		
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	516	3,959	817	5,149	252,830
B-BJ Philosophy.....	1,608	2,483	1,638	2,700	93,975
BL-BX Religion.....	2,951	4,181	3,881	5,794	290,913
C History, auxiliary sciences.....	735	1,246	905	1,535	111,410
D History, except American.....	5,861	9,798	7,722	12,738	462,692
E-F American history.....	2,600	4,608	2,992	5,706	368,159
G Geography-anthropology.....	2,195	3,545	2,862	4,704	143,529
H Social sciences.....	10,636	21,706	13,313	27,956	1,189,756
J Political science.....	2,343	5,559	2,714	8,201	468,471
L Education.....	2,687	3,876	2,167	4,410	257,785
M Music.....	8,236	14,673	8,818	17,313	321,334
N Fine arts.....	2,479	3,501	2,783	4,074	150,411
P Language and literature.....	14,387	17,877	18,830	24,877	923,806
Q Science.....	5,370	10,691	7,021	13,575	470,175
R Medicine.....	2,330	3,262	1,919	4,445	195,732
S Agriculture.....	1,710	2,750	1,623	3,658	212,902
T Technology.....	7,143	13,566	10,018	20,817	545,601
U Military science.....	1,026	1,858	872	2,126	106,646
V Naval science.....	361	836	465	1,244	59,441
Z Bibliography.....	1,532	4,929	2,031	6,735	277,572
Incunabula.....					445
Total.....	75,206	134,904	93,391	177,757	6,903,585

¹ Includes monographs, bound volumes of serials recorded in the Serial Record Division, music scores classified in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, and maps and atlases classified in the Map Division.

² Approximate figures which do not include, among others, the Law collections, part of the Orientalia collections, and materials classified in Priority 4 or by form cards.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964—
Continued

3. Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification, Fiscal Years 1930 to 1964

April 1–June 30, 1930	3, 917	1949	31, 151
1931	31, 285	1950	31, 785
1932	33, 829	1951	30, 453
1933	33, 251	1952	26, 280
1934	42, 314	1953	33, 799
1935	34, 709	1954	30, 509
1936	34, 267	1955	20, 744
1937	33, 371	1956	19, 994
1938	34, 060	1957	20, 081
1939	27, 436	1958	23, 068
1940	28, 977	1959	27, 130
1941	27, 939	1960	28, 643
1942	32, 512	1961	29, 947
1943	27, 594	1962	24, 073
1944	34, 328	1963	23, 643
1945	32, 020	1964	21, 977
1946	32, 292		
1947	30, 184		
1948	30, 499		
		Total	1, 008, 061

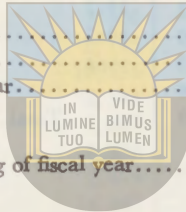


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C. STATISTICS OF CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS
1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964
Card Preparation Section: ¹		
Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year.....	117, 163	93, 828
Cards prepared for filing:		
Official Catalog.....	510, 230	549, 115
Main Catalog.....	411, 678	451, 233
Annex Catalog.....	372, 306	407, 821
Music Catalog.....	84, 785	69, 714
Process Information File.....	181, 433	269, 208
Other catalogs.....	423, 926	484, 075
Total.....	1, 984, 358	2, 231, 166
Corrections made.....	24, 470	24, 496
Cards canceled.....	62, 377	6, 675
Cards in process, end of fiscal year.....	93, 828	43, 127
Filing Section: ²		
Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year.....	67, 672	35, 968
Cards filed:		
Official Catalog.....	529, 346	532, 479
Main Catalog.....	417, 242	439, 560
Annex Catalog.....	378, 905	399, 066
Music Catalog.....	84, 785	68, 214
Process Information File.....	181, 858	269, 319
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	11, 283	9
Far Eastern Languages Catalog.....	12, 456	21, 983
Catalog of Juvenile Books.....	2, 246	3, 931
Law Library Catalogs.....		³ 33, 912
Total cards filed.....	1, 618, 121	1, 768, 473
Unfiled cards on hand, end of fiscal year.....	35, 968	⁴ 74, 421

See footnotes at end of table.



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C. STATISTICS OF CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS
1963 AND 1964—Continued

Growth of Catalogs

Catalog	Cards in catalogs, end of fiscal 1963	New Cards added in fiscal 1964	Total cards end of fiscal 1964
Main.....	⁵ 11, 576, 722	⁶ 336, 223	11, 912, 945
Official.....	⁵ 12, 818, 971	⁶ 425, 219	13, 244, 190
Annex.....	⁵ 11, 184, 006	⁶ 335, 051	11, 519, 057
Music Division.....	2, 040, 936	69, 714	2, 110, 650
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	63, 596	9	⁷ 61, 405
Far Eastern Languages Catalog.....	89, 667	21, 983	111, 650
Catalog of Juvenile Books.....	13, 945	3, 931	17, 876
Total.....	37, 787, 843	1, 192, 130	38, 977, 773

¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled in the Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form subject-reference; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² The Filing Section does not file all cards prepared by the Card Preparation Section.

³ Includes 18,188 cards filed by the Law Library before November 1963.

⁴ Unfiled cards on hand in the general catalogs were as follows: Official Catalog, 26,645; Main Catalog, 23,520; Annex Catalog, 22,756; Music Catalog, 1,500. This arrearage is composed mainly of subject and added entry cards. Main entry cards are filed on a current basis.

⁵ Adjusted to correct discrepancies in the 1963 statistics and to include the pre-1939 section of the Annex Catalog.

⁶ 204 Priority 4 cards included.

⁷ 2,200 subject cards removed.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

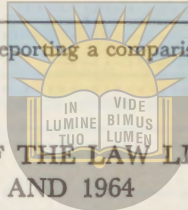
	1963	1964
I. Cards Received		
Main entry cards:		
Library of Congress printed cards.....	73, 893	83, 174
Library of Congress nonprinted cards.....	4, 020	479
Cards contributed by other libraries.....	1, 223, 622	1, 446, 507
Titles clipped and pasted from book catalogs.....		491
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry.....	1, 284	989
Entries copied from regional union catalogs.....	97, 219	159, 500
Festschriften.....	145	342
Added-entry and cross-reference cards:		
Library of Congress printed added-entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	19, 422	24, 130
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	22, 988	30, 132
Cross-reference cards made by division staff.....	760	610
Replacement cards:		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	22, 093	13, 215
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards.....	5, 909	4, 986
Total cards received.....	1, 471, 355	1, 764, 555
II. Cards (Pre-1952 Imprints) Filed in National Union Catalog		
Cards filed in Catalog from Supplements.....	224, 865	182, 278
Cards removed as duplicates during filing.....	143, 297	110, 525
Total number of cards in Catalog.....	13, 185, 147	13, 257, 900
Cards filed in Supplements.....	375, 071	493, 060
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements.....	15, 400	67, 000
Cards removed from Supplements for filing in Catalog.....	224, 865	189, 236
Total number of cards in Supplements.....	2, 131, 932	2, 370, 014
III. Cards in Auxiliary Catalogs		
Slavic Union Catalog.....	549, 820	594, 172
Chinese Union Catalog.....	188, 660	188, 950
Hebraic Union Catalog.....	130, 232	139, 682
Japanese Union Catalog.....	86, 600	104, 950
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	63, 596	¹ 61, 405
South Asian Union Catalog.....	5, 505	14, 430
Southeast Asian Union Catalog.....	2, 990	5, 560
Korean Union Catalog.....	8, 750	10, 860
Near East Union Catalog.....	13, 275	17, 065
Total.....	1, 049, 428	1, 137, 074
IV. Services		
Titles searched.....	32, 345	32, 478
Titles located.....	26, 651	25, 557
Titles not located.....	5, 694	6, 921

¹ Decrease due to removal of 2,200 subject entry cards.

E. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1964 ¹

Items sorted or arranged	6,842,249
Items cataloged or recataloged	32,819
Entries prepared for other finding aids	18,040
Authorities established	2,396
Items or containers labeled, titled, captioned, or lettered	226,105
Volumes or items prepared for:	
Binding	411,855
Microfilming	356,079
Volumes or items selected for:	
Rebinding	2,518
Lamination	24,798
Microfilming	69,330
Repair	31,914
Cards arranged and filed	750,802

¹ Because of changes in the method of reporting a comparison with 1963 figures is not feasible.



F. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964

	1963	1964
University of Fort Hare <i>Together in Excellence</i>		
Items sorted or arranged	139,464 ¹	293,171
Items cataloged (descriptive, temporary)	300	600
Items shelflisted	11,292	16,982
Entries prepared for various finding aids	2,973	6,194
Items or containers labeled	7,187	7,081
New items or containers filed or shelved	296,426	384,509
Volumes or items prepared for binding	6,693	6,012
Cards arranged and filed	60,414	69,352

¹ Adjusted figure.

Appendix IV. Binding Statistics, Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964

	1963	1964
Volumes bound:		
Full binding:		
Government Printing Office.....	1 6,906	8,709
Commercial contract.....	14,311	14,806
Newspaper binding (GPO).....	1 717	345
Economy binding (commercial contract).....	15,517	17,393
Quarter-binding (GPO).....	1 22,602	27,094
Total new binding.....	1 60,053	68,347
Full rebinding:		
Government Printing Office.....	1 4,528	3,366
Commercial contract.....	8,545	3,506
Economy rebinding (commercial contract).....	8,502	12,943
Total rebinding.....	1 21,575	19,815
Total volumes bound.....	1 81,628	88,162
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	35,943	32,916
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned.....	5,588	5,918
Other books repaired without rebinding.....	10,428	10,240
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment.....	19,111	25,570
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	87,492	79,789
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned.....	47,418	44,764

¹ Adjusted figure.

Appendix V. Card Distribution Statistics, Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1963	1964
Sales (regular).....	\$2, 887, 461. 14	\$3, 541, 914. 72
Sales (to U.S. Government libraries).....	193, 786. 76	233, 268. 23
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	86, 018. 49	123, 865. 52
Total gross sales (before credits and adjustments).....	3, 167, 266. 39	3, 899, 048. 47

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

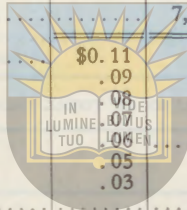
	1963	1964
Card sales (gross).....	\$2, 455, 058. 64	\$3, 117, 322. 47
Nearprint publications.....	2, 210. 74	2, 779. 65
<i>National Union Catalog, including Motion Pictures and Exhibitions</i>		
<i>Music and Phonorecords</i>	483, 613. 75	551, 426. 75
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	101, 090. 25	103, 387. 50
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	116, 195. 51	116, 059. 57
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	9, 097. 50	8, 072. 53
Total.....	3, 167, 266. 39	3, 899, 048. 47

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$3, 899, 048. 47
Adjustments:			
Cards.....	\$25, 947. 14	\$15, 292. 77	
Publications.....	35. 00	10. 41	
Subscriptions:			
<i>National Union Catalog</i>	4, 831. 50	3, 334. 02	
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	1, 409. 00	811. 36	
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	40. 50	34. 54	
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	1, 343. 75	862. 27	
Total.....	33, 606. 89	20, 345. 37	- 53, 952. 26
Total net sales.....			3, 845, 096. 21

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS

	1964			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular cards	\$0.11	1, 177, 863		\$129, 564. 93
	.09	10, 951		985. 59
	.07	5, 858, 793		410, 115. 51
	.06		20, 262, 470	1, 215, 748. 20
	.05		6, 371, 529	318, 576. 45
	.04	16, 178		647. 12
	.03		57, 012	1, 710. 36
	.02	6, 800		136. 00
	.01	191, 440		1, 914. 40
Postage				39, 178. 13
Total		7, 262, 025	26, 691, 011	\$2, 118, 576. 69
Class 3: Series orders	\$0.11	10		\$1. 10
	.09	89, 593		8, 063. 37
	.08	59, 373		4, 749. 84
	.07	652		45. 64
	.06		489, 556	29, 373. 36
	.05	2	200, 119	10, 006. 05
	.03	55		1. 65
Postage				1, 111. 59
Total		149, 685	689, 675	\$53, 352. 60
Class 4: Subject orders	\$0.08	2, 662		\$212. 96
	.07	126, 041		8, 822. 87
	.06	27, 928	50, 580	4, 710. 48
	.05	16, 306	8, 855	1, 258. 05
	.04	15		. 60
	.03	295, 201		8, 856. 03
	.01	4, 191		41. 91
Postage				524. 35
Total		472, 344	59, 435	\$24, 427. 25
Class 7: Delayed orders	\$0.11	539, 126		\$59, 303. 86
	.09	4, 388		394. 92
	.07	1, 726, 055		120, 823. 85
	.06		6, 504, 454	390, 267. 24
	.05		3, 159, 144	157, 957. 20
	.04	1, 748		69. 92
	.03		17, 419	522. 57
Postage				17, 506. 84
Total		2, 271, 317	9, 681, 017	\$746, 846. 40
Class 8: Map cards	\$0.08	551		\$44. 08
	.06		638	38. 28
	.05		569	28. 45
Postage				4. 77
Total		551	1, 207	\$115. 58
Class 9: Miscellaneous				\$2, 602. 85
Postage				66. 06
Total				\$2, 668. 91



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B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued


	1964			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 11: Waste cards				\$423.25
Postage.....				34.31
Total.....				\$457.56
Class 12: Phonorecord cards	\$0.11	16,766		\$1,844.26
	.07	30,902		2,163.14
	.06	923	252,060	15,178.98
	.05		57,203	2,860.15
	.04	3		.12
	.03	59,798		1,793.94
Postage.....				598.92
Total.....		108,392	309,263	\$24,439.51
Class 22: Film cards	\$0.11	21,732		\$2,390.52
	.07	19,224		1,345.68
	.06	4,621	109,550	6,850.26
	.05		29,670	1,483.50
	.04	1		.04
	.03	210,951	50	6,330.03
	.01	16,124		161.24
Postage.....				461.30
Total.....		272,655	139,270	\$19,022.57
Class 23: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cards.....	\$0.11	1,300		\$143.00
	.09	5		.45
	.07	3,003		210.21
	.06		17,718	1,063.08
	.05		6,871	343.55
	.04	112,698		4,507.92
Postage.....				142.28
Total.....		117,006	24,589	\$6,410.49
Class 24: National Library of Medicine cards.....	\$0.02	53,032		\$1,060.64
Postage.....				36.00
Total.....		53,032		\$1,096.64
Total first and second cards.....		10,707,005	37,595,467	\$2,997,414.20
Wholesale cards		4,203,165	(840,633) Sets	\$58,844.31
Postage.....				2,561.56
Total.....		4,203,165	(840,633) Sets	\$61,405.87
Total.....		52,505,637		\$3,058,820.07

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

				1964	
				Amount	
Class 6: Proofsheets	4,814,729	\$45,560.46			
Postage		12,941.94			
Total		\$58,502.40			\$58,502.40
Total gross card sales (including postage)					\$3,117,322.47

				1964	
	Sales	Postage	Amount		
Class 32: <i>National Union Catalog: All Issues</i>	\$544,945.00	\$4,259.50	\$549,204.50		
Class 33: <i>Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords</i>	2,604.00	218.25	2,222.25		
Subtotal				\$551,426.75	
Class 40: <i>Subject Catalog</i>	102,550.00	837.50		103,387.50	
Class 45: <i>New Serial Titles: All Issues</i>	109,515.00	1,794.57	\$111,309.57		
Class 46: <i>New Serial Titles: Class Subject Arrangement</i>	4,750.00		4,750.00		
Subtotal				116,059.57	
Class 96: <i>Nearprint publications</i>	2,779.65			2,779.65	
Class 97: <i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i> ..	7,880.00	192.53		8,072.53	
Subtotal				\$781,726.00	
Total gross sales				\$3,899,048.47	

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1963	1964
Cards sold	46, 022, 022	52, 505, 637
Cards supplied to other libraries:		
To depository libraries	1, 185, 654	1, 151, 882
For Library of Congress catalogs	2, 692, 466	3, 288, 785
To other divisions in the Library of Congress	530, 855	462, 928
To foreign institutions	102, 001	88, 632
To U.S. Government libraries	156, 558	181, 997
To cooperating libraries	53, 794	60, 144
To Members of Congress	16, 281	8, 912
For special projects	174, 628	42, 611
To publishers, book donors, etc.	354, 236	394, 741
To subscribers for revised series cards	907	1, 094
For Card Division catalogs	275, 849	449, 489
Participants in PL-480 Program	771, 001	1, 262, 947
		
Total	6, 314, 230	7, 394, 162
Total cards distributed	52, 336, 252	59, 899, 799
Cards received from the bindery	64, 522, 628	76, 054, 271
Cards added to stock	12, 186, 376	16, 154, 472

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D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1963	1964
New titles printed:		
Regular	62,937	82,999
Cross-references	19,857	27,625
U.S. Government libraries	880	1,326
American libraries	2,076	1,790
Film	3,002	3,983
Sound recordings	1,630	2,260
Far Eastern languages	6,323	6,622
Cards for talking books	0	192
Manuscript	2,272	0
Total	98,977	126,797
Titles reprinted by letterpress:		
Daily reprints	27,423	21,468
Special reprints	11,098	7,906
Revised reprints	10,119	12,680
Corrected reprints	1,492	459
Total	50,132	42,513
Titles reprinted by offset	648,850	685,350



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Appendix VI. Photoduplication Statistics, Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964

	Official production		All other production		Total production	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Photostat exposures	15,558	14,663	42,177	40,638	57,735	55,301
Electrostatic prints (including catalog cards)	734,372	917,096	1,964,827	2,323,774	2,699,199	3,240,870
Negative microfilm—number of exposures ¹	273,031	226,435	10,735,506	8,454,390	11,008,537	8,680,825
Positive microfilm—in feet	7,158	2,824	3,931,100	3,709,632	3,938,258	3,712,456
Enlargements from microfilm	1,807	1,919	26,362	18,433	28,169	20,352
Photographic copy negatives	3,463	1,291	12,023	10,424	15,486	11,715
Photographic contact prints	3,954	3,297	16,054	28,320	20,008	31,617
Photographic projection prints	1,655	1,295	4,784	5,521	6,439	6,816
Photographic view negatives	1,067	1,072	230	516	1,297	1,588
Lantern slides (including color)	22	88	418	612	440	700
Black line and blueprints—in square feet	585	1,464	11,883	20,695	12,468	22,159
Offset plates	107	153	.....	.....	107	153
Dry mounting and laminating	1,032	1,531	345	272	1,377	1,803

¹ Includes microfilm exposures for electrostatic prints and for catalog cards.

CIRCULATION OF MATERIAL AND RESPONSE

	Circulation	
	Volumes and other units (for use within the Library)	Loans (outside) ²
Reference Department Divisions:		
General Reference and Bibliography.....		
Hispanic.....		
Loan.....		218, 918
Manuscript.....	108, 236	503
Map.....	87, 874	3, 047
Music.....	32, 217	1, 798
Orientalia.....	50, 213	3, 084
Prints and Photographs.....	39, 194	1, 067
Rare Book.....	38, 137	295
Science and Technology.....	637	137
Serial.....	417, 869	28, 404
Slavic and Central European.....	27, 006	1, 351
Stack and Reader.....	1, 136, 808	1, 077
Total—1964.....	1, 938, 191	218, 918
1963.....	1, 912, 882	220, 291
1962.....	1, 864, 410	214, 601
Law Library.....	213, 409	9, 283
Law Library in the Capitol.....	28, 200	5, 387
Processing Department.....	75	4
Grand total—1964.....	2, 179, 875	224, 305
1963.....	2, 150, 994	231, 015
1962.....	2, 102, 399	217, 294
1961.....	2, 046, 360	204, 877
1960.....	2, 101, 483	205, 507



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¹ See appendix IX for statistics for the Division for the Blind, which are not included here. Also not included are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 97,444 inquiries in fiscal 1964.

² All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures reported for other divisions represent materials selected for loan.

Appendix VII. Reference Service Statistics¹

TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Readers given reference assistance		Reference and loan requests by phone				Bibliographies prepared	
In person ³	By correspondence	Congress	Other Government agencies	Other	Total	Number	Number of entries ⁵
99,965	16,685	2,187	19,342	21,832	43,361	21	11,772
1,889	1,188	192	1,871	1,267	3,330	38	17,264
20,171	51,191	4 86,652	5,810	5,485	97,947	.....	.....
4,747	2,353	158	2,347	971	3,476	.....	.....
6,985	2,171	350	1,210	674	2,235	5	4,470
11,034	7,356	1,324	12,662	8,874	22,860	35	1,771
18,122	1,534	430	19,316	6,049	25,795	4	48
7,599	3,102	746	3,011	2,886	6,643	3	187
6,113	909	150	4,725	6,407	9,182	.....	.....
8,120	3,241	124	2,787	2,276	5,187	10	10,576
55,787	1,887	9,753	15,220	8,369	33,282	.....	1,687
16,733	816	317	13,125	3,897	17,339	41	14,306
14,055	4,168	65	7,247	1,041	8,353	.....	.....
271,320	96,601	102,348	108,674	67,968	278,990	157	62,081
343,079	94,081	33,035	82,381	67,072	182,488	132	55,394
348,176	84,664	32,881	85,667	67,864	186,412	102	72,807
63,073	876	6,608	11,289	6,923	24,820	81	1,140
4,972	.....	9,261	.....	.....	9,261	.....	.....
419	13,461	113	45,549	8,404	54,066	51	3,461
339,784	110,938	118,330	165,512	83,295	367,137	289	66,682
402,548	106,906	44,477	140,614	106,522	291,613	242	60,610
407,510	97,897	42,966	152,454	101,237	296,657	233	79,337
387,036	101,181	38,940	151,901	92,297	283,138	247	55,735
390,666	93,767	42,391	151,565	98,053	292,009	170	66,811

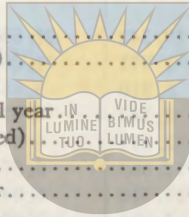
³ The 1964 figures in this column are not wholly comparable to those for previous years because of a revision and clarification of the definition.

⁴ For the first time questions answered in the Senate and House Office Building Bookrooms are included in this figure.

⁵ Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Appendix VIII. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964

	1963	1964
Receipts, obligations, and potential value:		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year	\$4, 782. 58	\$4, 099. 28
Receipts	24, 073. 85	24, 665. 02
Total available	28, 856. 43	28, 764. 30
Obligations (including adjustments)	24, 757. 15	24, 457. 50
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year	4, 099. 28	4, 306. 80
Accounts receivable (work completed)	2, 180. 98	2, 076. 30
Supplies on hand	13, 367. 41	13, 279. 00
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year	418. 00	215. 00
Potential value, end of fiscal year	20, 065. 67	19, 877. 10
Production:		
12" instantaneous acetate records	17	0
7" tape recordings	329	161
10" tape recordings	162	286
Sale of pressings:		
10" AFS records at 78 rpm	43	15
12" AFS records at 78 rpm	126	38
12" AFS records at 33½ rpm	1, 503	2, 088
12" poetry records at 78 rpm	4	3
12" poetry records at 33½ rpm	671	829



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Appendix IX. Statistics of the Division for the Blind, Fiscal Years 1963 and 1964

	1963	1964
<i>National Program</i>		
Talking-book machines:		
Purchased	12,500	11,500
Repaired (by Telephone Pioneers of America)	11,310	¹ 11,500
Acquisition of books:		
Talking-book titles ordered	360	400
Magnetic-tape titles received	782	387
Press-braille titles ordered	260	258
Press-braille musical scores and texts received		9,132
Handcopied-braille titles received	520	540
Handcopied-braille musical scores and texts received		84
Braille training:		
Instruction in literary braille transcriptions:		
New students enrolled	281	218
Lessons and tests corrected	3,044	2,823
Certificates awarded	664	663
Instruction in braille proofreading:		
New students enrolled	60	66
Lessons and tests corrected	599	606
Certificates awarded	12	15
Circulation (all regional libraries):		
Talking-book containers lent	² 2,508,706	2,961,804
Magnetic-tape reels lent	37,926	53,938
Braille volumes lent	362,561	429,977
Total	2,909,193	3,445,719
Active readers:		
Talking-book	70,384	77,641
Magnetic-tape	2,771	2,494
Braille	12,708	13,433
<i>Regional Library in Library of Congress</i>		
Circulation:		
Talking-book containers lent	17,882	18,755
Magnetic-tape reels lent	24,952	30,575
Braille volumes lent	22,661	21,169
Active readers:		
Talking-book	692	619
Magnetic-tape	1,008	1,229
Braille	1,368	1,241

¹ Estimated figure.

² Adjusted figure.

Appendix X. Employment Statistics, Fiscal Year 1964

	Employed on pay period ending—		
	July 21, 1963	Dec. 22, 1963	June 21, 1964
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:			
Office of the Librarian.....	4	5	5
Deputy Librarian's Office.....	3	2	3
Audit Office.....	2	3	3
Classification Office.....	2	2	3
Information Systems Office.....	2	2	2
Personnel Office.....	20	16	17
Assistant Librarian's Office.....	2	2	2
Exhibits Office.....	3	2	3
Information and Publications Office.....	7	6	7
Total.....	39	40	45
Administrative Department:			
Director's Office.....	6	5	6
Buildings and Grounds Division.....	196	198	197
Collections Maintenance and Preservation Office.....	4	4	4
Fiscal Services Office.....	2	2	2
Accounting Office.....	9	9	9
Budget Office.....	4	4	4
Data Processing Office.....	13	13	12
Disbursing Office.....	6	6	7
Guard Division.....	71	71	72
Protective Services Office.....	1	1	1
Secretary's Office.....	44	44	45
Total.....	356	357	359
Law Library.....	71	63	69
Reference Department:			
Director's Office.....	8	8	7
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....	50	53	49
Hispanic Foundation.....	8	9	8
Loan Division.....	52	50	51
Manuscript Division.....	25	26	26
Map Division.....	26	21	28
Music Division.....	21	22	23

Employment Statistics, Fiscal Year 1964—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending—		
	July 21, 1963	Dec. 22, 1963	June 21, 1964
Reference Department—Continued			
Orientalia Division	31	32	31
Prints and Photographs Division	14	14	15
Rare Book Division	6	6	6
Science and Technology Division	29	32	27
Serial Division	48	52	48
Slavic and Central European Division	15	14	15
Stack and Reader Division	125	131	131
Total	458	470	465
Processing Department:			
Director's Office	14	11	11
Binding Division	11	12	12
Catalog Maintenance Division	40	38	40
Descriptive Cataloging Division	116	121	115
Exchange and Gift Division	34	34	35
Order Division	48	48	50
Serial Record Division	45	43	45
Subject Cataloging Division	76	74	80
Union Catalog Division	19	16	16
Total	403	397	404
Special and temporary	5	4	5
Total, salaries and expenses	1,332	1,331	1,347
COPYRIGHT OFFICE:			
Register's Office	18	18	19
Cataloging Division	55	54	55
Examining Division	74	73	72
Reference Division	26	25	29
Service Division	78	77	79
Total	251	247	254
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE:			
Director's Office	27	27	26
American Law Division	37	36	34
Economics Division	25	24	20
Education and Public Welfare Division	19	20	17
Foreign Affairs Division	21	20	19
Government and General Research Division	24	24	39
Library Services Division	24	27	21
Natural Resources Division	9	9	9
Senior Specialists Division	30	29	27
Special and temporary	1		12
Total	217	216	224



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Employment Statistics, Fiscal Year 1964—Continued

	Employed on pay period ending—		
	July 21, 1963	Dec. 22, 1963	June 21, 1964
DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS:			
Office of the Chief, Card Division	23	22	21
Accounting Section	36	33	30
Cumulative Catalog Section	19	23	25
Current Imprints Section	28	31	32
Decimal Classification Section	4	4	4
Documents Section	4	4	4
Inventory Section	87	85	89
New Serial Titles Section	10	11	10
Orders Section	100	98	100
Special Services Section	17	18	16
Total	328	329	331
BOOKS FOR THE BLIND	30	34	35
ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS	19	15	15
PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES	1	1	2
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM (P.L. 480)	2	3	3
Total, appropriated funds	2,180	2,176	2,211
TRANSFERRED AND WORKING FUNDS	728	768	845
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS	177	151	170
Grand total, all funds	3,085	3,095	3,226

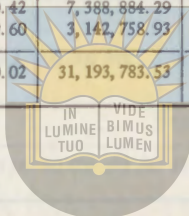


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Appendix XI. Financial Statistics

SUMMARY—FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION, FISCAL YEAR 1964

	nobligated balances from prior year	Appropriations or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation, 1964	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance for- warded to 1965
Annual appropriations.....	\$173,340.31	\$20,488,800.00	\$20,662,140.31	\$20,290,567.03	\$150,733.65	\$220,839.63
Transfers from other						
Government agencies.....	793,873.87	6,595,010.42	7,388,884.29	6,770,442.97	15,213.96	603,227.36
Gift and trust funds.....	1,139,809.33	2,002,949.60	3,142,758.93	1,685,234.56	-----	1,457,524.37
Total.....	2,107,023.51	29,086,760.02	31,193,783.53	28,746,244.56	165,947.61	2,281,591.63



SUMMARY—PERMANENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL)¹

	Balance from prior year	Added to principal, 1964	Balance for- warded to 1965
Hubbard account.....	\$20,000.00	-----	\$20,000.00
Permanent loan account.....	4,470,513.28	\$8,160.66	4,478,673.94
Total.....	4,490,513.28	8,160.66	4,498,673.94

¹ Does not include investments valued at approximately \$1,230,000 held by the Bank of New York under a provision made by the late Archer M. Huntington, from which the Library receives one-half of the income.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

Annual appropriations	Unobligated balance from prior year	Current appropriations	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1965
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....		\$9,726,000.00	\$9,726,000.00	\$9,636,401.76	\$89,598.24	
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....		1,781,000.00	1,781,000.00	1,778,000.53	2,999.47	
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....		2,119,000.00	2,119,000.00	2,116,631.44	2,368.56	
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....		3,042,000.00	3,042,000.00	2,991,789.46	50,210.54	
Books for the general collections.....	\$27,954.13	670,000.00	697,954.13	657,276.49		\$40,677.64
Books for the Law Library.....	11,030.77	110,000.00	121,030.77	106,237.69		14,793.08
Books for the blind.....		1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,894,443.82	5,556.18	
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	38,286.99	112,800.00	151,086.99	114,066.63		37,020.36
Preservation of American motion pictures.....		50,000.00	50,000.00	49,999.34	.66	
Collection and distribution of library materials, Special Foreign Currency Program.....	84,406.90	978,000.00	1,062,406.90	944,119.87		118,287.03
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.....	11,661.52		11,661.52	1,600.00		10,061.52
Total annual appropriations.....	173,340.31	20,488,800.00	20,662,140.31	20,290,567.03	150,733.65	220,839.63

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**TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES—SUMMARY OF
ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964**

	Unobligated balance from prior year	Receipts from other agencies	Total avail- able for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance for- warded to 1965
Consolidated working funds:						
General funds:						
No year.....	\$779,439.53	\$1,156,505.28	\$1,935,944.81	\$1,340,691.03	-----	\$595,253.78
1964.....	-----	5,134,510.14	5,134,510.14	5,119,296.18	\$15,213.96	-----
Trust fund, no year.....	7,765.34	-----	7,765.34	5,676.81	-----	2,088.53
Special funds, no year.....	6,669.00	34,000.00	40,669.00	34,783.95	-----	5,885.05
Transfer appropriations:						
No year.....	-----	258,000.00	258,000.00	258,000.00	-----	-----
1964.....	-----	11,995.00	11,995.00	11,995.00	-----	-----
Total transfers from other Gov- ernment agencies.....	793,873.87	6,595,010.42	7,388,884.29	6,770,442.97	15,213.96	603,227.36

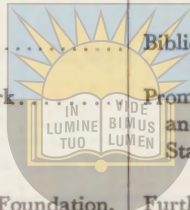


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GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard.	Purchase of prints
Payment of interest on permanent loan:	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase of materials for the historical collections of the Library and for making them available.
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States.
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson.	Provision of one or more annual, free, public lectures on music or its literature. Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature.
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association.	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind.
Huntington, Archer M.:	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature.
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry.
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition

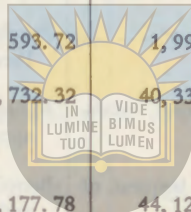
See footnotes at end of table.



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OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

Cash in permanent loan 1	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
² \$20,000.00	\$2,505.26	\$800.00	\$3,305.26	\$135.62	\$3,169.64
6,684.74	1,160.81	267.40	1,428.21	10.59	1,417.62
83,083.31	424.60	3,323.34	3,747.94	2,303.74	1,444.20
14,843.15	1,403.57	593.72	1,997.29	.....	1,997.29
93,307.98	36,598.15	3,732.32	40,330.47	16,734.76	23,595.71
804,444.26	11,951.08	32,177.78	44,128.86	20,011.26	24,117.60
6,000.00	1,927.82	240.00	2,167.82	534.46	1,633.36
6,585.03	.....	263.40	263.40	263.40	.....
6,609.09	87.94	247.77	335.71	-8.12	343.83
90,654.22	7,673.60	3,626.16	11,299.76	2,310.06	8,989.70
5,227.31	955.82	209.10	1,164.92	.....	1,164.92
112,305.74	927.44	4,492.22	5,419.66	1,982.49	3,437.17
49,746.52	520.35	1,989.86	2,510.21	1,815.57	694.64
98,525.40	10,024.37	3,941.02	13,965.39	2,079.12	11,886.27
176,103.58	614.29	7,044.14	7,658.43	7,623.24	35.19



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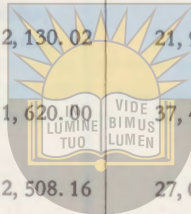
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on permanent loan—Con.	
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth.	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes.
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind.
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection.
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman.	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purposes.
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts.	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services.
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association.	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern.	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection.
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke: Poetry Fund	Development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.
Poetry and Literature Fund	Presentation of various kinds of literature
Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature.
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall.	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used.
Wilbur, James B.: Donation	Reproduction of manuscript source materials on American history in European archives.
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history.
Total interest on permanent loan . . . . .	. . . . .

See footnotes at end of table.

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
\$9,691.59	\$1,356.63	\$387.66	\$1,744.29	.....	\$1,744.29
20,548.18	808.65	821.92	1,630.57	\$94.62	1,535.95
36,015.00	1,878.35	1,440.60	3,318.95	2,276.14	1,042.81
303,250.46	9,771.68	12,130.02	21,901.70	14,149.45	7,752.25
290,500.00	25,826.62	11,620.00	37,446.62	10,279.72	27,166.90
62,703.75	24,588.91	2,508.16	27,097.07	3,341.83	23,755.24
12,088.13	3,762.66	485.52	4,246.18	.....	4,246.18
14,452.64	87.40	447.35	534.75	.....	534.75
101,149.73	242.14	4,045.98	4,288.12	2,400.00	1,888.12
393,279.59	4,458.19	15,731.18	20,189.37	19,200.00	989.37
150,000.00	8,484.77	6,000.00	14,484.77	1,896.36	12,588.41
1,225,060.97	25,159.71	49,002.44	74,162.15	64,745.91	9,416.24
192,671.36	46,835.30	7,706.86	54,542.16	11,913.37	42,628.79
81,856.92	5,276.79	3,274.28	8,551.07	908.82	7,642.25
31,285.29	2,612.80	1,251.42	3,864.22	3,864.22
4,478,673.94	235,420.44	178,999.62	414,420.06	186,866.79	227,553.27



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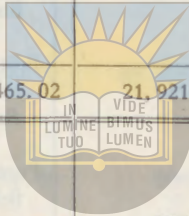
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account:	
Huntington, Archer M. ³	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry.
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association.	Aid and advancement of musical research.
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern.	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection.
Total income from investment account	
Library of Congress Gift Fund:	
Ambrook Foundation, Inc.	Support of the continuation of the series of poetry records, "Twentieth Century Poetry in English."
American Library Association	Preparing the Cyrillic Union Catalog for copying.
Atamian Memorial Fund, established by David Atamian.	Acquisition of Armenian materials published anywhere in any language for the collections of the Library of Congress.
Bollingen Foundation, Inc.	Extension of the recording program and strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive. Poetry Festival Symposium held during October 1962.
Canadian Defence Research Board	Toward preparation of the bibliography of aviation medicine.
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Establishment of an African unit in the Library of Congress. Microfilming of Chinese journals.
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Planning the study of possibilities of mechanization in large research libraries. Development of the Library of Congress classification scheme for Anglo-American law. Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Planning a national conference on mechanization in libraries.

See footnotes at end of table.

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
.....	\$2,321.79	\$19,440.02	\$21,761.81	\$18,448.63	\$3,313.18
.....	84.68	.....	84.68	.....	84.68
.....	50.00	25.00	75.00	.....	75.00
.....	2,456.47	19,465.02	21,921.49	18,448.63	3,472.86
.....	886.21	.....	886.21	886.21	.....
.....	746.91	.....	746.91	746.91	.....
.....	260.84	100.00	360.84	310.22	50.62
.....	481.91	.....	481.91	189.03	292.88
.....	2,480.75	.....	2,480.75	2,480.75	.....
.....	945.37	.....	945.37	612.49	332.88
.....	47,220.66	41,625.00	88,845.66	35,500.60	53,345.06
.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	5,768.62	24,231.38
.....	23,299.31	.....	23,299.31	21,292.61	2,006.70
.....	8,005.66	8,005.66	7,622.88	382.78
.....	30,514.17	35,000.00	65,514.17	44,291.64	21,222.53
.....	167.08	167.08	167.08

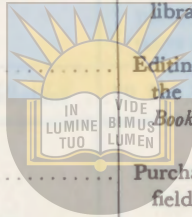


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GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF

Fund and donor	Purpose
<p>Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued Council on Library Resources, Inc.—Con.</p>	<p>Toward travel expenses of French archivists studying United States methods. Investigation of the creation of a machine-readable record of Library of Congress catalog data. Development of a national plan for scholarly photocopying.</p>
<p>Documents Expediting Project, various contributors.</p>	<p>Distribution of documents to participating libraries.</p>
<p>J. W. Edwards, Publishers, Inc.</p>	<p>Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of <i>Library of Congress Catalog Books: Subjects, 1960-64</i>.</p>
<p>Finlandia Foundation, Inc.</p>	<p>Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field.</p>
<p>Ford Foundation</p>	<p>Development of a coordinated program for microfilming foreign documentary material, over a 3-year period, 1955-58. Development of further Latin American programs, over a 3-year period, 1964-67. Preparation, publication, and distribution of an illustrated catalog of the Library's American print collection, over a 2-year period, 1964-66.</p>
<p>Foreign Program, various contributors.</p>	<p>Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480: Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1963 Fiscal year 1964 Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under P.L. 480: In United Arab Republic In India/Pakistan In Indonesia In Israel</p>
<p>Forest Press, Inc.</p>	<p>Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</i>.</p>
<p>Friends of Music, various donors.</p>	<p>Furtherance of music</p>
<p>Heineman Foundation</p>	<p>Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division.</p>

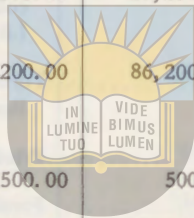
See footnotes at end of table.



University of Fort Hare
 Together in Excellence

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00
		5,000.00	5,000.00	\$5,000.00	
		5,688.58	5,688.58		5,688.58
	\$8,719.37	28,575.00	37,294.37	12,711.45	24,582.92
		86,200.00	86,200.00	2,739.88	83,460.12
		500.00	500.00		500.00
	269.04		269.04	.07	268.97
		250,000.00	250,000.00	125,281.21	124,718.79
		12,500.00	12,500.00		12,500.00
	4,363.18		4,363.18		4,363.18
	17,500.00		17,500.00	17,500.00	
		27,500.00	27,500.00		27,500.00
	6,716.87	32,300.00	39,016.87	25,436.15	13,580.72
	81,703.87	102,000.00	183,703.87	117,205.75	66,498.12
		14,300.00	14,300.00	1,682.62	12,617.38
		12,400.00	12,400.00	3,370.41	9,029.59
	33,782.14	35,893.00	69,675.14	33,663.60	36,011.54
	7.50	1.00	8.50	7.50	1.00
	4,762.51	5,000.00	9,762.51	6,228.53	3,533.98
	36.61		36.61		36.61



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GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.	Purchase of rare books Toward the purchase of a collection of letters written by Andrew Jackson to Amos Kendall, 1827-45.
Juda (Felix and Helen) Foundation.	Purchase of a set of master photographs taken by Mrs. Imogen Cunningham.
Loeffer, Elise Fay, bequest.	Purchase of music.
Luce, Clare Boothe.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the collection of her personal papers in the Library of Congress.
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress.
National Broadcasting Company.	Prints and Photographs Division.
Oberlaender Trust.	Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.
Program for the blind, various donors.	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind.
Publications, support of, various donors.	Toward expenses of publications.
Rockefeller Foundation.	Expenses of Librarian on official exchange visit to Japan.
Rowman & Littlefield, Inc.	Toward publication of the quinquennial edition of <i>The National Union Catalog, 1958-62</i> .
Shoe String Press, Inc.	Toward costs of publication of <i>The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962</i> .
Social Science Research Council.	Arrangement of the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress.
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest.	Purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.
State Librarians, Program Committee of the Third Assembly on the Library Functions of the.	Printing the proceedings of the Third Assembly of State Librarians.
Stern, Alfred Whital:	
Donations and bequest.	Purchase of material for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana.
Bequest.	Provision of a permanent exhibit case for the Lincoln-Hooker letter.
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors.	Toward expenses of project.

See footnotes at end of table.

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964—Continued

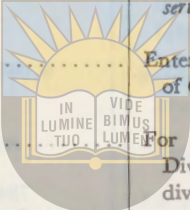
Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
		\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	
	\$200.00		200.00	200.00	
	43.77	28.23	72.00		\$72.00
	29.65	5.32	34.97		34.97
	4,047.66		4,047.66		4,047.66
	80.59		80.59		80.59
	784.90		784.90	31.49	753.41
	1,067.80	115.00	1,182.80		1,182.80
	1,251.05		1,251.05		1,251.05
	1,875.00		1,875.00	1,875.00	
	14,037.66		14,037.66	13,871.93	165.73
		3,500.00	3,500.00	3,171.41	328.59
		10,000.00	10,000.00	763.28	9,236.72
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
		525.00	525.00	525.00	
	9,843.48		9,843.48	2,661.09	7,182.39
	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
		2,605.60	2,605.60	2,322.32	283.28



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GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—SUMMARY OF

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Time, Inc.	Development of better understanding of and access to pictures.
Union List of Serials, Inc., Joint Committee on the.	Preparation for publication of the 3d edition of the <i>Union List of Serials</i> .
United Nations	Bibliographical services for the United Nations...
University Microfilms, Inc.	Preparation of author and subject indexes for each issue and the annual cumulation of <i>Dissertation Abstracts</i> .
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke	Entertainment of literary visitors to the Library of Congress.
Yarborough, Senator Ralph W.	For any proper purposes of the Manuscript Division, as determined by the Chief of the division.
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Service fees	Microphotography laboratory
	Recording laboratory, Music Division
	Verner W. Clapp publication fund
	Sale of:
	<i>The Stradivari Memorial</i>
	<i>Fior di Virtu</i>
	Christmas cards
	Facsimile edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates scrapbook.
	Alfred Whital Stern catalog of Lincolniana...
Total service fees	
Cataloging project, Copyright Office	Information service on copyright materials
Grand total, gift and trust funds	



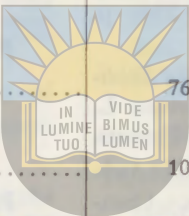
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¹ Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, Mar. 3, 1925, as amended, "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

² Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law No. 276, 62d Congress, approved Aug. 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800.00.

ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1964	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1964	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1965
.....	\$61.79	.....	\$61.79	\$11.25	\$50.54
.....	.....	\$27,000.00	27,000.00	16,779.25	10,220.75
.....	499.18	461.01	960.19	960.19	.....
.....	3,279.97	15,000.00	18,279.97	13,368.52	4,911.45
.....	767.02	.....	767.02	305.23	461.79
.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
.....	330,996.39	777,322.74	1,108,319.13	533,642.17	574,676.96
.....	550,917.01	994,913.06	1,545,830.07	912,520.90	633,309.17
.....	4,099.28	24,665.02	28,764.30	24,457.50	4,306.80
.....	4,272.10	4,415.35	8,687.45	6,136.25	2,551.20
.....	630.66	16.50	647.16	.....	647.16
.....	603.95	46.75	650.70	.....	650.70
.....	4,827.96	1,769.54	6,597.50	1,234.64	5,362.86
.....	310.00	410.00	720.00	.....	720.00
.....	977.75	126.00	1,103.75	.....	1,103.75
.....	566,638.71	1,026,362.22	1,593,000.93	944,349.29	648,651.64
.....	1,792.06	1,792.06	1,792.06
⁴ 4,498,673.94	1,139,809.33	2,002,949.60	3,142,758.93	1,685,234.56	1,457,524.37



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³ Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately \$1,230,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

⁴ Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.

Appendix XII. List of Publications¹

- Addresses Delivered at the Library of Congress, 1942-1949.* By Thomas Mann. 1963. 132 p. Paper. 50 cents.
- Africa South of the Sahara; a Selected, Annotated List of Writings.* Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 1963. 354 p. Paper. \$2.25.
- African Music; a Briefly Annotated Bibliography.* Compiled by Darius L. Thieme. 1964. 55 p. Paper. 45 cents.
- Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa; a Bibliography.* Compiled by Ruth S. Freitag under the direction of Conrad C. Reining and Walter W. Deshler. 1963. 189 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1963.* 1964. 169 p. Cloth. \$2.25. (Paper, free to libraries.)
- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1963.* 1964. 23 p. Paper. Free.
- Automation and the Library of Congress.* A survey sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, Inc. Submitted by Gilbert W. King and others. 1963. 88 p. Cloth. \$2.
- Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress.* [Nos. 1-6] January-June 1964. 1964. Free.
- Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.* Annual subscription price \$20 domestic; \$25.75 foreign.
- Part 1. *Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals.* January-December 1963. \$2.50 a copy; \$5 a year domestic; \$6.25 foreign.
- Part 2. *Periodicals.* January-December 1963. \$1 a copy; \$2 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 3-4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery.* January-December 1963. \$1 a copy; \$2 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 5. *Music.* January-December 1963. \$3.50 a copy; \$7 a year domestic; \$9 foreign.
- Part 6. *Maps and Atlases.* January-December 1963. 50 cents a copy; \$1 a year domestic; \$1.25 foreign.
- Parts 7-11A. *Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations.* January-December 1963. \$1 a copy; \$2 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels.* January-December 1963. \$1 a copy; \$2 a year domestic; \$2.50 foreign.
- Parts 12-13. *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.* January-December 1963. 50 cents a copy; \$1 a year domestic; \$1.25 foreign.

¹ Priced publications, unless otherwise indicated, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Publications whose prices are preceded by the words "Card Division" are to be ordered from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Building No. 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C., 20541. Free publications should be requested from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540.

Cataloging Service. Bulletin Nos. 59-64 (July 1963-Feb. 1964). 1963-64. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service.

Classification Schedules:

Class P. Philology and Literature:

P-PA: Philology, Linguistics, Classical Philology, Classical Literature. 1928, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1964. 447, 35 p. Paper. \$2.75.

PN, PR, PS, PZ: Literature (General), English and American Literatures, Fiction in English, Juvenile Literature. 1915, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1964. 272, 277 p. Paper. \$3.

Class T. Technology. Fourth ed. of 1948, reprinted 1964. 325 p. Paper. \$2.

Copyright Enactments; Laws Passed in the United States Since 1783 Relating to Copyright. Revised ed., 1963, 150 p. (Copyright Office. Bulletin No. 3.) Paper (looseleaf). \$2.

Copyright Law of the United States of America. Revised to Oct. 1, 1963. 1963. 62 p. (Copyright Office. Bulletin No. 14.) Paper. 25 cents.

Decimal Classification, Additions, Notes, and Decisions. Vol. 1, Nos. 17/19 (March/September 1963). 1963. Free to purchasers of the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* upon request to the Decimal Classification Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1961-1962. Compiled and edited by Benjamin W. Rudd. 1963. 714 p. (Copyright Office. Bulletin No. 33.) Paper. \$2.75.

A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts. Compiled by Richard S. Ladd. 1964. 29 p. Paper. 30 cents.

Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions With Index. 88th Congress,

1st Session. 1963. Final issue. 1964. Paper. \$4.25.

— 88th Congress, 2d Session. January-June 1964. 3 cumulative issues and 5 supplements. Single copy prices vary; \$10 subscription for each session, domestic; \$13 foreign.

Directories in Science and Technology; a Provisional Checklist. Prepared by Evelyn A. Moore and others. 1963. 65 p. Paper. 45 cents.

Employment in the Library of Congress. [1964] 10 p. Paper. Free.

Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 25. Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation. Edited by Earl J. Pariseau. 1963. 427 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla., at \$17.50.

Information Bulletin. Vol. 22, Nos. 26-52 (July 1-Dec. 30, 1963), and Vol. 23, Nos. 1-26 (Jan. 6-June 29, 1964). 1963-64. Card Division, \$2 a year.

Information for Readers in the Library of Congress. Revised ed., 1963. 15 p. Paper. Free.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963; a Chronological List of References. 1964. 68 p. Paper. 30 cents.

Ladino Books in the Library of Congress; a Bibliography. Compiled by Henry V. Besso. 1963. 44 p. (Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, No. 7.) Paper. 60 cents.

Latin America; a Bibliography of Paperback Books. Compiled by David H. Andrews and edited by T. J. Hillmon. 1964. 38 p. (Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, No. 9.) Paper. 35 cents.

L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 129-133 (Jan. 1963-Jan. 1964). 1963-64. 40 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year domestic; \$2 foreign.

Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1964. 1964. 28 p. Paper. Free.

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. July–September 1963; January–March, April–June 1964. 1963–64. Card Division, \$175 a year (plus \$1.50 postage) for 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

— Annual issue 1962. 1963. 3 vols. Cloth.

Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. April–June, July–September 1963, and January–March 1964. 1963–64. Paper. Card Division, \$7.50 a year (plus 50 cents postage) for 3 quarterly issues and the annual cumulation.

— Annual issue 1963. 1964. 329 p. Paper.

— 1958–62 [cumulation], vols. 53 and 54 of *The National Union Catalog, 1958–62*. Available from Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10011. \$40 (f.o.b. Paterson, N.J.).

Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. January–June 1963. 1963. Card Division, \$4.25 a year (plus 25 cents postage) for the semiannual issue and the annual cumulation.

— Annual issue 1963. 1964. 473 p. Paper.

— 1958–62 [cumulation], vols. 51 and 52 of *The National Union Catalog 1958–62*. Available from Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10011. \$40 (f.o.b. Paterson, N.J.).

Long Remembered. Facsimiles of the five versions of the Gettysburg Address in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, with notes and comments on the preparation of the address, by David C. Mearns and Lloyd A. Dunlap. (Library of Congress Facsimile No. 3, published through the Verner W. Clapp Publications Fund.) 1963. [40] p. Paper. Card

Division, \$1.50. Orders may not be charged to accounts in the Card Division. Checks or money orders must be made payable to the Library of Congress.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 54, Nos. 7–12 (July–December 1963), and Vol. 55, Nos. 1–6 (January–June 1964). 1963–64. Paper. 25 cents a copy; \$2.50 a year domestic (including index); \$3.25 foreign.

Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. Vol. 16, Nos. 3–12 (June 1963–Mar. 1964) and Vol. 17, Nos. 1–2 (Apr.–May 1964). 1963–64. Paper. Single copy prices vary; \$14 a year domestic; \$19 foreign.

Music—Its Past and Its Present. By Sir Jack Westrup. A lecture delivered on September 3, 1963, under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. 1964. 24 p. Free upon request to the Music Division, Library of Congress.

National Library of Medicine Catalog. A list of works represented by National Library of Medicine cards, 1963. 1964. 646 p. Cloth. Card Division, \$20 (plus 50 cents postage).

The National Union Catalog. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Committee on Resources of American Libraries of the American Library Association. Monthly issues for July, August, October, November, and December, 1963, and January, February, April, and May, 1964; quarterly cumulations for July–September 1963 and January–March and April–June 1964. 1963–64. Card Division, \$400 a year (plus \$3 postage) for 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly and 1 annual cumulation, and the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs.

— 1958–62 [cumulation]. 1963–64. 54 vols. Available from Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10011. \$495 (f.o.b. Paterson, N.J.).

The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962; Index, 1959-1962. 1964. 2 vols. Cloth. Available from the Shoe String Press, Inc., 60 Connolly Parkway, Hamden, Conn., 06514. \$13.50 a set.

New Serial Titles. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. July 1963-June 1964. 1963-64. Monthly issues and cumulative annual volume. Paper. Card Division, \$75 a year (plus \$1.25 postage) for monthly issues and cumulative annual volume.

— Annual volume. Second series. 1961-63 cumulation. 1964. Cloth. Card Division, \$75 (plus \$1.25 postage).

— *Classed Subject Arrangement.* July 1963-June 1964. 1963-64. Monthly. Card Division, \$25 a year.

Newspapers on Microfilm. Fifth ed., 1963. 305 p. Paper. Card Division, \$5.

Official Publications of French Equatorial Africa, French Cameroons, and Togo, 1946-1958. Compiled by Julian Witherell. 1964. 78 p. Paper. 50 cents.

Official Publications of Sierra Leone and Gambia. Compiled by Audrey A. Walker. 1963. 92 p. Paper. 55 cents.

The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1962; a Selected List of References. Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge. 1963. 1959 p. Paper. \$1.

Presidents' Papers Index Series:

Benjamin Harrison. 1964. 333 p. Paper. Card Division, \$2.50.

William McKinley. 1963. 482 p. Paper. Card Division, \$3.25.

James Monroe. 1963. 25 p. Paper. Card Division, 35 cents.

One copy of each index will be supplied free to purchasers of the microfilms of the Presidents' papers. Positive copies of the microfilms are for sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress.

Proceedings of the National Poetry Festival, Held in the Library of Congress, Octo-

ber 22-24, 1962. 1964. 367 p. Paper. \$1.50.

Proceedings of the Third Assembly on the Library Functions of the States, Held November 13-15, 1963. Edited by Mary A. McKenzie. 1964. 103 p. Paper. Limited number of copies available from the Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress.

Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress (through Vol. 20 Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions). Vol. 20, No. 4 (Sept. 1963) with index to Vol. 20, and Vol. 21, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-July 1964). 1963-64. Paper. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Single copy prices vary; beginning April 1965, \$2.50 a year, including the *Annual Report* (paper), domestic; \$3.25 foreign.

Recent American Fiction. By Saul Bellow. A lecture presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1963. 12 p. Paper. 15 cents.

Registers of Papers in the Library of Congress:

William S. Culbertson. 1963. 12 leaves. Card Division, 30 cents.

Frederick Law Olmsted. 1963. 13 leaves. Card Division, 35 cents.

Robert Frost: A Backward Look. By Louis Untermeyer. A lecture presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, with a selective bibliography of Frost manuscripts, separately published works, recordings, and motion pictures in the collections of the Library of Congress. 1964. 40 p. Paper. 25 cents.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress; Phonorecords. Second prelim. ed., 1964. 11 p. Free upon request to the Card Division, Library of Congress.

Rumania; a Bibliographic Guide. By Stephen A. Fischer-Galati. 1963. 75 p. Paper 45 cents.

Scientific and Technical Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1945-1960.

Prepared by Nikolay T. Zikeev. 1963. 347 p. Paper. \$1.75.

Spanish and Portuguese Translations of United States Books, 1955-1962; a Bibliography. 1963. 506 p. (Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, No. 8.) Paper. \$3.

Special Facilities for Research. 1964. 7 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Stack and Reader Division, Library of Congress.

Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming. By Stephen R. Salmon. 1964. 21 p. Paper. 25 cents.

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. January-December 1963. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1963. 82 p. Paper. 30 cents.

January-May 1964. Supplement to the 7th ed. 1964. 34 p.

The 7th edition of *Subject Headings* is now in preparation. Until its publication, this supplement is to be used with the 6th edition and its supplements of 1956-58, 1959-60, 1961, 1962, and 1963, all of which will be incorporated in the 7th edition.

World List of Future International Meetings. August 1963-July 1964. 1963-64. Monthly and quarterly (Parts I and II). Prepared by the International Organizations Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division. Part I: *Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine.* Single copy prices vary; \$3.75 a year domestic; \$4.75 foreign.

Part II: *Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic.* Single copy prices vary; \$3.50 a year domestic; \$4.50 foreign.



University of Fort Hare
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Appendix XIII. List of Concerts, Lectures, and Other Performances

A. CONCERTS

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1963

October 30. Founder's Day Concert.

Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute, and Robert
Veyron-Lacroix, harpsichord and piano.

November 15. The Contemporary Cham-

ber Ensemble; Arthur Weisberg, Con-
ductor.

1964

May 8. The Claremont Quartet and Mar-
tin Canin, piano.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1963

July 13. The Claremont String Quartet
and Charles McCracken, violoncello, at
South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

July 20. The Claremont String Quartet
and Gary Graffman, piano, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

July 27. The Claremont String Quartet
and Charles Russo, clarinet, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

August 3. The Claremont String Quar-
tet and Seymour Lipkin, piano, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

October 18. The New Danish Quartet for
the Phoenix Chamber Music Society,
Phoenix, Ariz.

October 27. The Fine Arts Quartet for
the Dayton Chamber Music Society,
Dayton, Ohio.

November 3. The Netherlands String
Quartet for the Mobile Chamber Music
Society, Mobile, Ala.

November 29. Quintetto Boccherini for
the Phoenix Chamber Music Society,
Phoenix, Ariz.

1964

February 5. Quartetto Italiano for the
Wilmington Chamber Arts Society, Wil-
mington, N.C.

March 1. Budapest String Quartet for the
Mobile Chamber Music Society, Mobile,
Ala.

April 5. Albeneri Trio for the Wilming-
ton Chamber Arts Society, Wilmington,
N.C.

April 13. The Claremont String Quartet
at Judson College, Marion, Ala.

April 16. The Claremont String Quartet
at Grambling College, Grambling, La.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1963

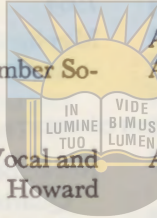
October 3, 4. The Juilliard String Quartet.

October 10, 11. The Juilliard String
Quartet and Harold Wright, clarinet.

October 17, 18. The Juilliard String
Quartet.

October 24, 25. The Juilliard String
Quartet, Walter Trampler, viola, and
John Martin, violoncello.

- November 7, 8. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 November 29. The Julian Bream Consort.
 December 6. Sestetto Italiano Luca Marzenio.
 December 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet, Claudio Arrau, piano, and Julius Levine, double bass.
- 1964
- January 3. New York Pro Musica Renaissance Band; Noah Greenberg, musical director; LaNoue Davenport, assistant director.
 January 10. The Hungarian Quartet.
 January 17. The New York Woodwind Quintet.
 January 24. Quartetto Italiano.
 January 31. The New York Chamber Soloists.
 February 7. Albeneri Trio.
 February 13, 14. A Program of Vocal and Instrumental Chamber Music; Howard Mitchell, conductor; Audrey Nossaman and Jan DeGaetani, sopranos.
 February 21. Loewenguth Quartet.
 February 28. The New York Brass Quintet.
 March 6. Die Wiener Solisten; Wilfried Boettcher, conductor.
 March 13. The Festival Winds.
 March 19, 20. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 March 26, 27. The Juilliard String Quartet; Stuart Sankey, double bass; Charles Russo, clarinet; Loren R. Glickman, bassoon; James Buffington, French horn.
 April 2, 3. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 April 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.
 April 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 April 24. An Elizabethan Concert by the New York Pro Musica; Noah Greenberg, musical director.
 April 30, May 1. The Juilliard String Quartet and Leon Fleisher, piano.



University of Fort Hare

B. POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, LECTURES, AND MOTION PICTURES

THE LOUIS C. ELSON MEMORIAL FUND

1963

- September 3. Sir Jack Westrup, "Music—Its Past and Its Present."

THE ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON FUND

1963

- October 7. Howard Nemerov, "Bottom's Dream: The Likeness of Poems and Jokes," lecture.

1964

- May 11. Howard Nemerov, reading.

THE HENRY KIRKE PORTER MEMORIAL FUND

1963

- November 13. John M. Langstaff in a program of "Songs With Stories" in observance of National Children's Book Week.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY AND LITERATURE FUND

1963

- October 21. Marianne Moore, reading.
 November 2. Peter Viereck, "Russia's
 'Conspiracy of Feelings': A Poet's View
 after Visiting the Soviet Union," lecture.
 November 18, 19, 20. The Institute for
 Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts,
 Bhasa's "The Vision of Vasavadatta,"
 dramatic performance.
 November 26, 27. The Canadian Players,
 Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Part I,
 dramatic performance.
 December 2. T. H. White, "Poets Unfash-
 ionable," lecture.

1964

- January 6. Ralph Ellison, "Hidden Name
 and Complex Fate," lecture.
 January 27. Karl Shapiro, "American
 Poet?" lecture.
 March 9. Reed Whittmore, reading.

March 23. Louis Untermeyer, "Robert
 Frost: A Backward Look," lecture and
 reading.

April 22, 23. The Institute for Advanced
 Studies in the Theatre Arts, Shakes-
 peare's "Macbeth," dramatic perform-
 ance.

April 23. The Institute for Advanced
 Studies in the Theatre Arts, Shakes-
 peare's "Macbeth," matinee perform-
 ance presented for senior high school
 students of the Washington metropolitan
 area.

April 25, 26. Arnold Moss and Broadway
 cast, Shakespeare's "The Tempest,"
 dramatic performance.

May 4, 5. The Greater New York Chapter
 of the American National Theatre and
 Academy Matinee Theatre Series, Jean
 Anouilh's "Medea," dramatic perform-
 ance.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR FINE ARTS

1964

Together in Excellence

- March 4. Fritz Eichenberg, "The Re-
 sponse in the Soviet Union to the USIA
 Exhibition of American Graphic Art,"
 lecture.

OTHER

1964

- February 18, April 15. Six early motion
 pictures from the Library of Congress
 collections.

Appendix XIV. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1964

Public Law 88-248 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

Under this act funds were provided for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses—

Library of Congress.....	¹ \$9,726,000
Copyright Office.....	1,781,000
Legislative Reference Service.....	2,119,000
Distribution of catalog cards.....	3,042,000
Books for the General Collections, Library of Congress.....	670,000
Books for the Law Library, Library of Congress.....	110,000
Salaries and expenses, Books for the Blind.....	1,900,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of Presidents.....	112,800
Preservation of early American motion pictures.....	50,000
Collection and distribution of library materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(n))	
a. U.S. currency.....	80,000
b. U.S.-owned foreign currency.....	898,000

Under this act funds were provided for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library Buildings and Grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care.....	\$3,388,200
Furniture and furnishings.....	180,000

Public Law 88-246 provides that the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographic references, and other appropriate materials relating to the national high school debate topic (annual) and the national college debate topic (annual) and that such compilations shall be printed as Senate and House documents, respectively, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding.

Public Law 88-272 amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and included in the act is an extension of the 30-percent deduction of adjusted gross income to those making charitable contributions to institutions which are publicly or governmentally supported.

¹ Together with \$258,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation," of which \$28,000 is to be retransferred to the Library of Congress appropriation "Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses."

Public Law 88-299 amends the act to organize and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress (71 Stat. 368) by removing the \$720,000 limitation on the amount to be appropriated and authorizes the appropriation of such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the program.



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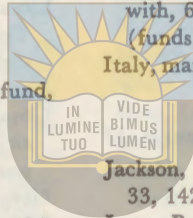
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