

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

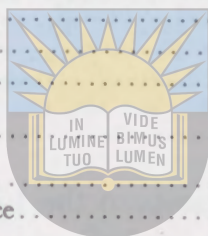
Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1966

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON : 1967

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	III



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Joint Committee on the Library, 89th Congress, 2d Session

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *Chairman*
Representative Omar Bureson, *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., Glenard P. Lipscomb, 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, 1966: Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary*; Benjamin Mosby McKelway (*term expires March 8, 1968*); and Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 8, 1970*).

Forms of Gifts or Bequests 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

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."

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 purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

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 collection, 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

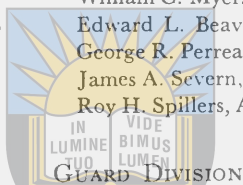
AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Marlene D. Morrissey, Executive Assistant
Mrs. Gladys O. Fields, Secretary
Robert H. Rohlf, Coordinator of Building Planning (from June 27, 1966)
John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress (effective October 11, 1965)
Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Clarence E. Witt, Classification Officer
Samuel S. Snyder, Information Systems Officer
Robert W. Hutchison, Director of Personnel (effective October 18, 1965)
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
Helen-Anne Hilker, Information Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Sarah L. Wallace, Publications Officer

OFFICE OF FISCAL SERVICES

Arthur Yabroff, Chief
William W. Rossiter, Deputy Chief and Budget Officer
Richard L. Cain, Sr., Assistant Budget Officer
William C. Myers, Accounting Officer
Edward L. Beaver, Assistant Accounting Officer
George R. Perreault, Head, Data Processing Office
James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer
Roy H. Spillers, Assistant Disbursing Officer



John W. Cormier, Captain of the Library's Special Police

OFFICE OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

John C. Murphy, Chief

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Robert C. Gooch, Director
Paul L. Berry, Associate Director
Julius Davidson, Assistant Director for Financial Management (through December 30, 1965)
Duard M. Eddins, Executive Officer (through September 11, 1966)

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS DIVISION

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

OFFICE OF COLLECTIONS MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION

August S. Domer, Assistant Collections Maintenance and Preservation Officer

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Donald C. Holmes, Chief
Robert C. Sullivan, Assistant Chief

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights
George D. Cary, Deputy Register
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register (through December 30, 1965)
Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register (from August 1, 1966)
Abe A. Goldman, General Counsel

CATALOGING DIVISION

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief
Mrs. Aubry L. Graham, Assistant Chief (through
December 30, 1965)

EXAMINING DIVISION

Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register of Copyrights
for Examining (through July 31, 1966)
Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant Chief

REFERENCE DIVISION

Waldo H. Moore, Chief
Mrs. Marjorie G. McCannon, Assistant Chief

SERVICE DIVISION

Luther H. Mumford, Chief (through August 1965)
Mrs. Cicily Osteen, Chief (from February 14, 1966)
Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief

LAW LIBRARY

Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian and General Counsel
Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian
William S. Straus, 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, Attorney-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

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director (through February 25,
1966)
Lester S. Jayson, Director (from February 28,
1966); Deputy Director (through February
27, 1966)
Burnis Walker, Executive Officer
Charles A. Goodrum, Coordinator of Research

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

Harry N. Stein, Chief

ECONOMICS DIVISION

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

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

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

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIVISION

William C. Olson, Chief (through August 10, 1965)
Charles R. Gellner, Chief (from January 3, 1966)
Ernest S. Lent, Assistant Chief (from July 5, 1965)

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL RESEARCH
DIVISION

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

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

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



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NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Tom V. Wilder, Chief

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

Edward Wenk, Jr., Chief

SENIOR SPECIALISTS DIVISION

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief (through February 25, 1966)

Lester S. Jayson, Chief (from February 28, 1966)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

John W. Cronin, Director

William J. Welsh, Associate Director

Edmond L. Applebaum, Assistant Director (from April 11, 1966); Executive Officer (through April 10, 1966)

Stephen R. Salmon, Executive Officer (from August 8, 1966)

Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Officer

Mrs. Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer

Mrs. Patricia S. Hines, Head, Children's Literature Cataloging Office

Rudolf Smits, Chief, Cyrillic Bibliographic Project

Peter A. Pertzoff, Assistant Chief, Cyrillic Bibliographic Project, and Editor, *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*

Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, Editor, Union List of Serials Project (project completed August 4, 1965)

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGING

Gretel Mayer, Field Director, Austria (from August 15, 1966)

Earl J. Pariseau, Field Director, Brazil (from August 1, 1966)

Jerry R. James, Field Director, East Africa (from April 25, 1966)

Nathalie P. Delougaz, Field Director, England (from June 20, 1966)

Mary Marton, Assistant Field Director, England (from August 15, 1966)

Barbara M. Westby, Field Director, Norway (from September 12, 1966)

Victor A. Schaefer, Field Director, West Germany (from July 20, 1966)

Arnold J. Jacobius, Assistant Field Director, West Germany (from August 15, 1966)

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM

John C. Crawford, Field Director, India

Alvin Moore, Jr., Assistant Field Director, India

James R. Bowman, Field Director, Indonesia (through August 22, 1966)

Lena J. Stewart, Field Director, Indonesia (from August 22, 1966)

Harry R. Stritman, Field Director, Israel

Rodney G. Sarle, Field Director, Middle East

David G. Donovan, Field Director, Pakistan

BINDING DIVISION

George E. Smith, Chief

Stanley L. Enger, Assistant Chief

CARD DIVISION

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief

Elizabeth H. Harding, Assistant Chief for Administration (through December 30, 1965)

Robert B. Croneberger, Assistant Chief for Administration (from January 17, 1966)

Loran P. Karsner, Assistant Chief for Production

CATALOG MAINTENANCE AND CATALOG PUBLICATION DIVISION

Mrs. Alice F. Toomey, Chief

Samuel Lazerow, Assistant Chief (from August 2, 1965, through July 3, 1966)

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor and Chief

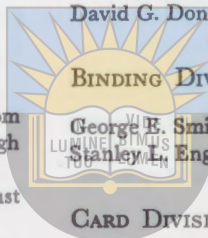
Elva L. Krogh, Assistant Chief

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Lucile M. Morsch, Chief (through December 30, 1965)

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief (from January 31, 1966)

John C. Rather, Assistant Chief



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EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Jennings Wood, Chief
Paul E. Edlund, Assistant Chief

ORDER DIVISION

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief
Nathan R. Einhorn, Assistant Chief and Operations Officer

SERIAL RECORD DIVISION

Mrs. Mary Ellis Kahler, Chief (through July 3, 1966)
Samuel Lazerow, Chief (from July 4, 1966)

SHARED CATALOGING DIVISION

Johannes L. Dewton, Acting Chief (from June 29, 1966)
Paul W. Winkler, Assistant Chief (from August 29, 1966)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Richard S. Angell, Chief
Robert R. Holmes, Assistant Chief

UNION CATALOG DIVISION

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief
Johannes L. Dewton, Assistant Chief (through July 3, 1966)
Mrs. Mary Ellis Kahler, Assistant Chief (from July 4, 1966)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Roy P. Basler, Director
John Lester Nolan, Associate Director
John C. Finzi, Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections
Georgella C. Hefty, Executive Officer

AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY 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
AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Robert S. Bray, Chief
Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief
Mrs. Pauline R. Bollenbacher, Selection and Publications Officer
Alfred Korb, Technical Adviser
Mrs. Maxine B. Dorf, Braille Adviser

GENERAL REFERENCE AND
BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

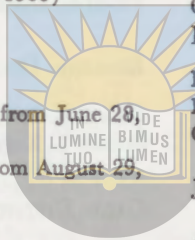
Robert H. Land, Chief
Edward N. MacConomy, Assistant Chief
Conrad C. Reining, Head, African Section (through June 14, 1966)
Julian W. Witherell, Head, African Section (from June 20, 1966)
Albert C. Stillson, Head, Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section
Mrs. Helen Dudenbostel Jones, Head, Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section
Virginia Haviland, Head, Children's Book Section
Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, Head, International Organizations Section (through January 11, 1966)
Robert W. Schaaf, Head, International Organizations Section (from January 17, 1966)
Peter Draz, Head, Public Reference Section (through November 26, 1965)
George H. Caldwell, Head, Public Reference Section (from April 11, 1966)

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

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

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Howard F. Cline, Director
Earl J. Pariseau, Assistant Director and Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (through July 31, 1966)



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Donald F. Wisdom, Assistant Director and Editor,
Handbook of Latin American Studies (from
August 1, 1966)
Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture

LOAN DIVISION

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
Ralph L. Henderson, Assistant Chief
Joseph W. Dougherty, Head, Library Station in
the Capitol

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian
for the American Collections
Daniel J. Reed, Assistant Chief (through July 18,
1965)
John C. Broderick, Assistant Chief (from July 19,
1965)

MUSIC DIVISION

Harold Spivacke, Chief
Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
Mrs. Rae Korson, Head, Archive of Folk Song
Donald Leavitt, Head, Recorded Sound Section
William Lichtenwanger, Head, Reference Section
Robert B. Carneal, Chief Engineer, Recording
Laboratory

NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

John F. Stearns, Chief (through April 9, 1966)
Marvin W. McFarland, Acting Chief (from April
10, 1966)
Charles E. McCabe, Assistant Chief

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Horace I. Poleman, Chief (died November 6, 1965)
Warren M. Tsuneishi, Chief (from July 1, 1966)
Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Assistant Chief (from July 1,
1966); Acting Chief (from November 22,
1965, through June 30, 1966); Head, Chinese
and Korean Section (through November 21,
1965)
K. T. Wu, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
(from August 1, 1966)

Lawrence Marwick, Head, Hebraic Section
Andrew Y. Kuroda, Head, Japanese Section
Robert F. Ogden, Head, Near East Section
(through August 8, 1966)
Cecil C. Hobbs, Head, South Asia Section

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief
Alan M. Fern, Assistant Chief
Jerald Curtis Maddox, Curator for Fine Prints
and Head, Processing and Curatorial Section
(from July 4, 1966)
John B. Kuiper, Head, Motion Picture Section
(from July 5, 1965)
Hirst D. Millhollen, Specialist in Photography
(through December 30, 1965)
Virginia Daiker, Head, Reference Section

RARE BOOK DIVISION

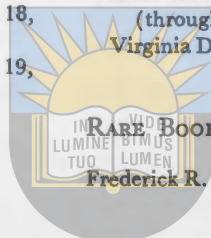
Frederick R. Goff, Chief

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Dwight E. Gray, Chief (through December 30,
1965)
Marvin W. McFarland, Chief (from January 31,
1966); Assistant Chief (through January 30,
1966)
Arthur G. Renstrom, Head, Aeronautics Section
(from August 30, 1965)
Arnold J. Jacobius, Head, Aerospace Medicine
and Biology Bibliography Section (through
August 15, 1966)
George A. Doumani, Head, Cold Regions Bibliog-
raphy Section
J. Burlin Johnson, Head, Reference and Library
Services Section (from July 5, 1965, through
October 8, 1965)
David E. Sparks, Head, Reference and Library
Services Section (from February 28, 1966)
Clement R. Brown, Head, Special Bibliographies
Section

SERIAL DIVISION

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



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SLAVIC AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN DIVISION

Sergius Yakobson, Chief
 Paul L. Horecky, Assistant Chief
 George E. Perry, Curator, Slavic Room

STACK AND READER DIVISION

Dudley B. Ball, Chief (from August 2, 1965); Assistant Chief (through August 1, 1965)
 Roland C. Maheux, Assistant Chief (from October 11, 1965)
 Robert V. Gross, Supervisor, Microfilm Reading Room

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

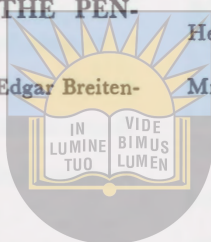
Fritz Eichenberg, Rudy O. Pozzatti, Edgar Breitenbach (ex officio)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ray R. Funkhouser, Manager

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
 Jefferson B. Fordham, Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School
 Harry H. Ransom, Chancellor, University of Texas
 Frederick D. G. Ribble, Dean Emeritus, University of Virginia Law School (to February 11, 1966)
 Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chancellor Emeritus, Washington University
 Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University Law School (from May 27, 1966)
 Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian, in charge, Administrative Office for the Devise



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Consultants of the Library

CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Stephen Spender (through June 15, 1966)
James Dickey (from September 6, 1966)

Elmer Rice (through March 14, 1966)
John Steinbeck (through March 14, 1966)
Louis Untermeyer
Robert Penn Warren (from March 16, 1966)
Reed Whittemore

HONORARY CONSULTANTS

AERONAUTICS

Charles A. Lindbergh

AMERICAN CULTURAL HISTORY

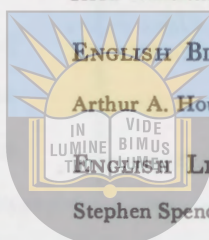
Jay Broadus Hubbell
Howard Mumford Jones
Floyd Stovall (from January 1, 1966)

AMERICAN HISTORY

Avery O. Craven
Ralph M. Gabriel (from January 1, 1966)
Lawrence H. Gipson
Arthur Meier Schlesinger (died October 30, 1965)

AMERICAN LETTERS

Saul Bellow (through March 14, 1966)
Catherine Drinker Bowen
Katherine Garrison Chapin (from March 16, 1966)
Babette Deutsch
Richard Eberhart
Ralph Ellison (from March 16, 1966)
Howard Nemerov
Katherine Anne Porter



ENGLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Stephen Spender (from July 1, 1966)

HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY

Clara E. LeGear

HISTORY OF CANON LAW AND ROMAN LAW

Stephan George Kutner

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS

Waldo Gifford Leland (died October 19, 1966)

ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND NEAR EASTERN HISTORY

Myron B. Smith

NEAR EASTERN BIBLIOGRAPHY

Robert F. Ogden (from August 9, 1966)

TYPOGRAPHY AND DESIGN

Warren W. Ferris (died June 1, 1966)

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Librarian's Liaison Committees

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
Walter Muir Whitehill, Director and Librarian, Boston Athenaeum
Louis B. Wright, Director, Folger Shakespeare Library

Foster E. Mohrhardt, Chairman-elect (1965-66) and Chairman (1966-67), Association of Research Libraries, President-elect (1966-67), American Library Association

Rutherford D. Rogers, Chairman-elect (from January 23, 1966), Association of Research Libraries

James E. Skipper, Executive Secretary, Association of Research Libraries

Allen Thompson, President (until June 1, 1966), Special Libraries Association

Robert Vosper, President (until July 15, 1966), American Library Association

Bill M. Woods, Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association

OF LIBRARIANS

Verner W. Clapp, President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
David H. Clift, Executive Director, American Library Association
Edward G. Freehafer, Chairman (until January 23, 1966), Association of Research Libraries
Mary V. Gaver, President-elect (1965-66) and President (1966-67), American Library Association
Frank E. McKenna, President (from June 1, 1966), Special Libraries Association

FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

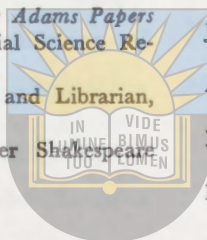
Fred R. Cagle, Vice President, Tulane University

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

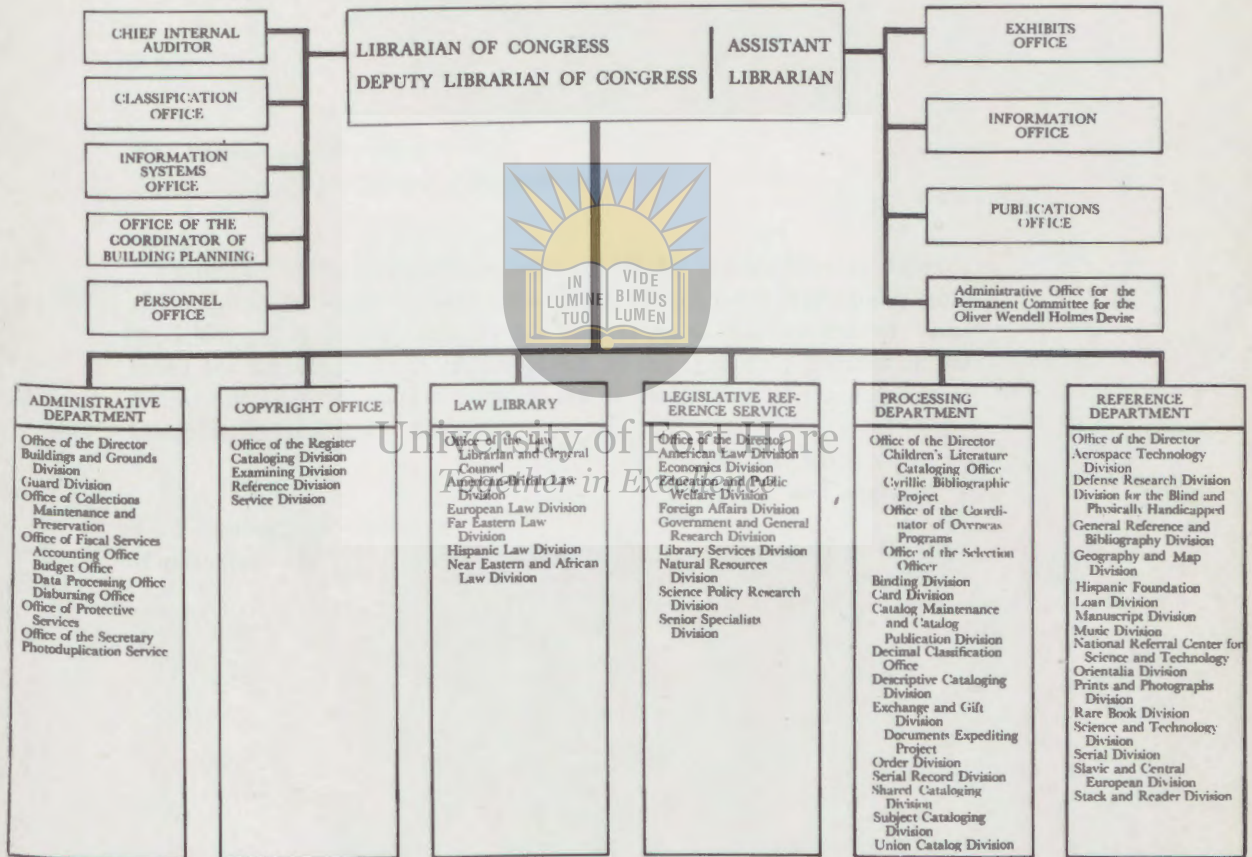
Alan T. Waterman, former Director, National Science Foundation



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Organization Chart

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1966



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 on the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. It is accompanied by the four issues of the supplement, published for the convenience of the public as the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, and a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

University of Fort Hare
L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress
Together in Excellence

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.



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Introduction

OF ALL THE STRANGE CONVENTIONS that man has established, one of the strangest is the use of a measure of time as a measure of progress. In our day this has reached its fullest expression in the report—weekly, monthly, annual. But the work of a business, a government, or a library does not begin on July 1 and end promptly at close of day on the following June 30. That is why this introduction is not confined to a rigid 365-day period but rather, with a latitude not found in the six chapters of the report itself, moves well into the first half of fiscal 1967 to record the completion of some programs and significant developments in others.

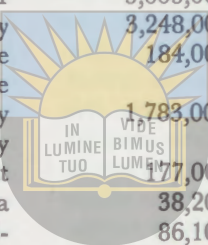
Statistically, however, the report covers the precise span of the fiscal year. During that time a computerized count of over 3,100 collections in more than 101,000 boxes enabled the Library of Congress to assess the holdings of the Manuscript Division with an accuracy never before possible. The count resulted in an upward revision of the number of manuscripts in the Library at the close of fiscal 1965 to 27,960,000 and the number of materials in all forms in the Library as a whole to 53,311,000.

This figure was increased during the fiscal year by the addition of 1,555,000 items and on June 30, 1966, the count of pieces in the collections of the Nation's library stood at 54,289,000. Included in this staggering total are:

13,767,000	volumes and pamphlets
28,118,000	manuscripts
3,003,000	maps
3,248,000	volumes and pieces of music
184,000	recordings on disc, tape, or wire
1,783,000	photographic negatives, prints, and slides
177,000	prints and drawings
38,200	posters
86,100	motion picture reels
12,300	microfiche
279,000	micro-opaques
224,000	reels and strips of microfilm
155,000	reels of microfilmed newspapers
146,000	bound volumes of newspapers

and, for the blind, 1,038,000 volumes in raised characters, 1,031,000 containers of talking books, and 10,200 volumes on magnetic tape.

Libraries do not, however, collect materials to stand on the shelves. Books, manuscripts, maps, pictures, prints, music, newspapers, periodicals—the thoughts of other minds and other times—are preserved to nourish the minds of those who use them. And the Library of Congress *was* used during fiscal 1966. Over 2,191,000 items were brought from the shelves for readers in the various reading rooms. As a center of research the Library of Congress is not a circulating library. As the Congressional library, however, it lent 91,200 pieces for Congressional use in the last fiscal year, and as the national library it lent



University of North Carolina
Together in Excellence

Visitors from Canada and Australia leave the Library. The portico of the Supreme Court Building is visible over the Library steps.

82,300 pieces to Government libraries within the District of Columbia and 32,200 to other libraries in every State of the Union and in countries around the world from Finland to Southern Rhodesia, Costa Rica to Australia, Hong Kong to Belgium. Total loans came to 247,000, about 9 percent more than in the previous year. In addition, through 32 regional centers, 110,000 visually handicapped readers borrowed 4,469,000 units of material in braille, on discs, or on magnetic tape.

While statistics have their uses, no figures can show the human and intellectual need, the adventure of the search, the disappointments of false trails, the thrill of discovery that underlie the Library's reference questions. In the circumstances that prompted a question and the use that will be made of the answer lies the true story of the Library's work. No way, however, has been found to measure these intangibles but numbers can still be tallied, making it possible to report that of the 882,000 reference inquiries received by the Library, exclusive of requests received by the Legislative Reference Service, 43 percent were answered by telephone and 17 percent by letter. Over 300 bibliographies containing 65,200 entries were prepared by the Reference Department, the Law Library, and the Processing Department. In addition, requests from Members of Congress and Congressional committees answered by the Legislative Reference Service rose 17 percent over fiscal 1965 to a total of 117,000. Every Member of the House, every Member of the Senate, and every Congressional committee made use of the Service during fiscal 1966. Telephone requests from Members of Congress or Congressional committees received by other departments of the Library numbered 115,000.

To expedite the delivery and broaden the use of the Library of Congress classification schedules and lists of subject headings, the Card Division in November 1965 took over from the Superintendent of Documents their sale and distribution. Information kits, sent to 7,200 institutions and individuals, resulted

in 2,158 new or reactivated subscriptions. Approximately 19,000 libraries, firms, and individuals bought 63,214,000 cards, 3 percent more than in fiscal 1965. The amount deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the United States Treasury from the sale of cards and technical publications amounted to \$5,046,000, or 123 percent of the appropriation for the distribution of catalog cards.

For the first time in 14 years the number of copyright registrations dropped—from 294,000 in fiscal 1965 to 287,000. The new registration fees authorized by Public Law 89-297 caused a rush of applications before the effective date, November 26, 1965. On Monday, November 22, the Copyright Office received 3,774 pieces of mail, an all-time record. Experience with the fee change in 1948 had led to predictions of a 10- to 15-percent drop in registrations under the new schedule. The decrease, however, was only 2.3 percent. Gross receipts for fees and related services came to \$1,624,000. Applied fees turned over to the Treasury totaled \$1,446,000.

Therefore, from the sale of cards and technical publications, applied copyright fees, and other sources, a total of \$6,530,000 was deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, almost one-fourth of the direct appropriation to the Library for fiscal 1966.

Another card service was added to the many offered by the Library with the appearance just before the close of fiscal 1966 of annotated cards for children's literature. Fiscal 1967 should provide a good period of testing and experience for both the Library and the users of the cards. Feedback from the latter will enable the former to produce cards best adapted to consumer needs.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

"Internasjonalt katalogiseringsprosjekt," "catalogage à participation," "amerikanske kongressbiblioteket," "Library of Congress

Bibliographical Service," "katalogkort," "en-voi d'office," "fiche," "die Amerikaner," "Title II," "samarbeidsprosjekt," "shared cataloging," "Library of Congress"—these and other phrases came from many tongues in many countries as the Library launched one of the most gigantic and most comprehensive cooperative programs ever attempted by the library world. But today no self-respecting venture can introduce itself to the public without an acronym. To reduce this worldwide operation to pronounceable shorthand, the term NPAC (en-pac) was coined to denote National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, the responsibility entrusted to the Library of Congress by Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Although still an infant, the program has already been hailed by one Southeastern librarian as "the most momentous and far-reaching development in the library world since Melvil Dewey conceived the unit card and the Library of Congress began to provide catalog cards to other libraries."

NPAC often carries an apt subtitle, the Shared Cataloging Program—apt because it means not only that the Library of Congress shares its cataloging staff and expertise even more widely than it has in the past, but also that other libraries in the United States and bibliographers and libraries abroad are cooperating in this worldwide effort to coordinate the organization of library materials for use.

Librarians have long been concerned about the duplication of original cataloging in libraries throughout the Nation, which, like all duplication, is a waste of manpower and money. As the amount of important research materials produced throughout the world in many languages has increased and the supply of trained, qualified catalogers has diminished, the problem has reached critical proportions. To bring a mounting number of publications under control and make them accessible to the waiting user within a reasonable time becomes more and more difficult.

For more than 60 years the Library of Congress has helped to reduce this wasteful duplication by sharing its cataloging with other libraries through the distribution of printed cards. Even though over 63 million cards were sold last year, the Library of Congress and other research libraries of the United States were far from satisfied. Coverage of books in English published in other parts of the world was not complete and that of foreign language titles was far from satisfactory. College and university libraries buy heavily in these categories and it was estimated that they could obtain LC cards promptly for only a little over half the books they acquired each year.

The answer to the problem was found in Public Law 89-239, the Higher Education Act of 1965. Under Title II, Part C, the Librarian of Congress is given the responsibility of acquiring insofar as possible all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship, of cataloging them promptly after receipt, and of distributing bibliographic information through printed catalog cards or by other means.

To the extent that funds are appropriated for it, the new program will enable the Library of Congress to accelerate the acquisition and the cataloging of the newly published materials selected for its own collections. Catalog cards should be ready for distribution within 3 to 4 weeks after the receipt of the materials. Also the Library of Congress will be able to purchase copies of current publications acquired by other research libraries and to give this material the same priority cataloging, with printed catalog cards available 3 or 4 weeks after the book arrives in the Library. Assisting in this program are about 90 cooperating libraries who receive depository sets of cards and who report their orders for titles that the Library of Congress has not cataloged.

Faced with the anticipated increase in the acquisition of foreign titles, the shortage of trained catalogers, and the accelerated procedures required by the legislation, the Library



considered the feasibility of using the entries in other national bibliographies as aids to cataloging. This possibility was explored at a conference in London on January 13, 1966, attended by the national librarians and the producers of the current national bibliographies of England, France, West Germany, Norway, and Austria. Not only was it agreed that it was desirable for the Library of Congress to use for cataloging purposes the descriptions of books listed in the national bibliographies of these countries and of those other countries where adequate bibliographies exist, but that it was also feasible for those

responsible for the bibliographies to supply the Library of Congress with copy for the entries in advance of publication.

It was almost a case of no sooner said than done. In less than 3 months the first experiment in shared cataloging was under way in London. The first group of cards produced through this arrangement was printed during the week of April 15, 1966. The prototype operation established in England went into full production on June 24 when the control file built up at LC was moved to London and an officer on the Library's staff was stationed there to coordinate the acquisitions and cataloging programs.

Meanwhile, with proof that the plan was an eminently workable one, representatives of the Library visited Norway, West Germany, Austria, and France. As this report goes to press, in addition to the one in London, offices to direct the operations set in motion by the Higher Education Act have been opened in Austria, France, Norway, and West Germany. Regional acquisitions offices have been opened in Brazil and Kenya.

Because of the enthusiasm of Sir Frank Francis, President of the International Federation of Library Associations, and the widespread interest in the shared cataloging aspects of the Title II-C program, IFLA scheduled a special session on it during the conference at The Hague, September 12-17, 1966.

A conference was held in Vienna immediately following IFLA to explore with representatives of East European national libraries





The Library's overseas programs have extended to many lands. Under the P. L. 480 project in Pakistan books for libraries in the United States make the first stage of their journey from the American Book Procurement Center in Karachi by camel. In the center at New Delhi not only are books collected for American libraries but newspapers are microfilmed to save the expense of shipping the originals. The newspapers are flattened in the press at the left and then filmed with an overhead camera according to specifications of the Library's Photoduplication Service.

Jerry R. James, Field Director in charge of the acquisitions program in East Africa, above, travels in a gharri to visit government offices in Asmara, Ethiopia.

Opposite, below, is the Library's field office in Vienna, in a 17th-century building that once housed an Augustinian monastery. Seated at the desk is Dr. Josef Stummvoll, Director-General of the Austrian National Library. Library of Congress staff members conferring with him are, from left to right, Elfriede Willinger, Gretel Mayer, Field Director, and Karl Kammel.

and national bibliographies the possibility of their cooperating in the Shared Cataloging Program. Arranged at LC's request by the Director-General of the Austrian National Library, Josef Stummvoll, the conference was attended by several officials of the Library of Congress and by the directors of the national libraries or bibliographic institutes of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. All those present expressed an interest and a willingness to cooperate if the necessary individual arrangements can be worked out. Following the Vienna meeting, further conferences were held in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and the USSR. As time and money allow, discussions in regard to shared cataloging will be held and, it

is hoped, appropriate arrangements will be made with other countries which publish a national bibliography.

The Library also carries on active programs in India, Indonesia, Israel, the United Arab Republic, and Pakistan with appropriations made possible by Public Law 83-480, as amended, or as it is known in the library world, P.L. 480. Since January 1962 close to 6 million publications have been shipped to American libraries and research centers through offices in these five countries. Funds for fiscal 1967 provide for extension of the program to Poland and Yugoslavia and, on a limited basis, to Ceylon. With the two programs—P.L. 480 and NPAC—the Library of Congress has become the center of the inter-

national interlibrary exchange of cataloging information and for the acquisition of materials from several countries for many U.S. libraries.

To produce the printed catalog cards in time to meet the specified schedules a second shift was instituted at the branch of the Government Printing Office which produces the cards. The Processing Department has established a new division for shared cataloging to implement NPAC, partially staffed with present LC employees but for which others—especially persons with foreign-language competence—are being recruited as rapidly as possible. The figurative Help Wanted sign on the Library of Congress door is a very real one in the minds of most LC officials as the impact of the program grows.

What the full impact will be on the library world and on the world of scholarship is only now being realized. Some librarians, both here and abroad, are already forecasting a complete revision of their processing operations. Scholars will be discovering through library catalogs new and continually increasing resources for research. In almost all developed countries, our own included, the early availability of Library of Congress cataloging information will be of untold assistance to librarians, publishers, book dealers, scholars,



and students and will increase efficiency in many aspects of publishing, librarianship, and research.



Left: Stephen Spender and W. H. Auden in the Library's Poetry Room, furnished by the late Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall.

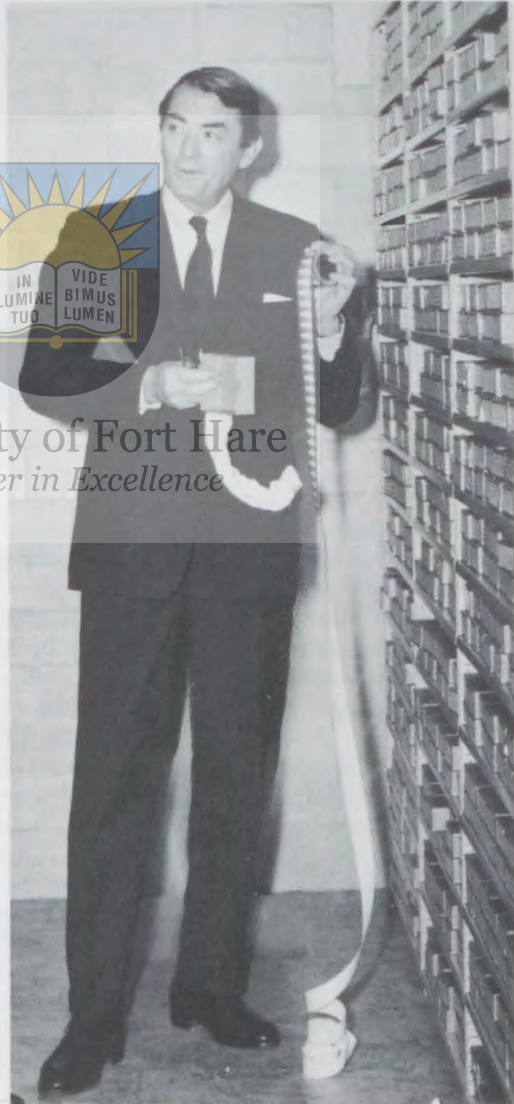
Above: Language is no barrier to poetry lovers. The American audience that heard Andrei Voznesensky read his poems in Russian understood their meaning.

Right: Gregory Peck, who came to discuss uses of the Library's motion picture collection, enjoyed looking at the film itself.

Special Events

"March . . . goes out with a peacock's tail" wrote the essayist, and the last week of March 1966 proved his words by displaying a brilliant array of people and programs at the Library, the 5 days representing in capsule the color and variety found in a year's programs at the Library. The week opened on March 28 with a luncheon in honor of W. H. Auden. Two other poets were among the guests—Stephen Spender, the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English, and George MacBeth, who is associated with the British Broadcasting Corporation's poetry programs. That evening the people who could not get into the crowded Coolidge Auditorium to hear Mr. Auden overflowed into the Whittall Pavilion, sitting on the floor when the supply of chairs ran out, content to hear the voice of the unseen poet on the public address system. The next night, Andrei Voznesensky, the popular young Russian poet, recited each of his poems after a translation in English had been read by the American poet, William Jay Smith. The auditorium had been filled an hour before the program started, and eager listeners filled the snack bar in the Main Building, which the Library had fitted out with 300 seats and a public address system. At the conclusion of his formal program in the auditorium, Mr. Voznesensky made his way to this listening outpost and read three additional poems. On Thursday, March 31, Hermann Zapf, calligrapher and type designer from Frankfurt-am-Main, visited the Library, lunching with officials of the Library and the Government Printing Office and participating in a lively discussion of printing and typography. Mr. Zapf is the designer of more than 50 typefaces and has written extensively on typography. Gregory Peck, a member of the National Council on the Arts, and David C. Stewart, director of educational programs for the National Endowment for the Arts, came to the Library on Friday morning, spending more than an hour in the Motion Picture Sec-

tion. Mr. Peck not only displayed a lively interest in having LC's collections more widely used by students of the film-making art but was also diverted by the titles of the early motion pictures, originally deposited in the Library as paper prints and now converted to safety film. The week ended with a concert in the Coolidge Auditorium, the Juilliard String Quartet playing Haydn, Schoenberg,



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Mrs. Van Sinderen's daughter, Mrs. Donald Henry, Congressman John S. Monagan of Connecticut, the Librarian, Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, and her son Alfred at the presentation of the Bay Psalm Book.
Together in Excellence

and Ravel on the Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall.

The 98th anniversary of Mrs. Whittall's birth was marked on October 7, 1966, by a memorial concert of her favorite music. Members of the Juilliard String Quartet played Beethoven, Brahms, and Schoenberg on the Stradivari instruments. Assisting artists were Walter Trampler, viola, and Leslie Parnas, violoncello. The program was sponsored by the Whittall Foundation. The preceding evening, before a lecture by Katherine Anne Porter sponsored by the Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, a brief tribute was paid to Mrs. Whittall and to her generous gifts to the Library that her interest in literature might be shared with others.

A complete list of the lectures, concerts, symposia, and other programs offered by the

Library during the fiscal year is given in appendix 15.

One notable event of the year had its beginnings three centuries before.

Stephen Daye, locksmith-turned-printer, printed the Bay Psalm Book in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. On a Monday morning in May 1966 Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen of Washington, Conn., the owner of the last copy in private hands, placed the precious volume in the custody of the Library. Mrs. Van Sinderen retains ownership of the book during her lifetime but will bequeath it to the Library of Congress for the people of the Nation. This copy of the first book printed in the English colonies of which a copy is known to exist, *The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated Into English Metre*, is one of five with the original binding. It lacks the title page and several leaves, as do two

others of the five. Six of the 11 surviving copies of the first edition are complete. Two are described as perfect. Gifts to the Nation's library from countless generous donors are mentioned throughout the report and are described in greater detail in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*.

Extraordinary—as its name indicated—was the Extraordinary Congress of the International Council on Archives convened in Washington on May 9. Centering on the theme "Archives for Scholarship—Encouraging Greater Ease of Access," it brought archivists from around the world to the Nation's capital. Many of the delegates visited the Library of Congress singly or in groups, pursuing special interests. The group as a whole was invited by the Library for a tour followed by a reception in the Whittall Pavilion on May 12. Shortly after the close of the Congress, an important exchange of microfilms for historical research took place at the Library.

Manuscripts on Microfilm

John Quincy Adams visited Russia in the period 1781–82 at the age of 14. Later, in 1809, he was sent to St. Petersburg as Minister to Russia. Almost 200 years later, Lyman H. Butterfield, editor-in-chief of *The Adams Papers*, followed him, seeking materials pertaining to Adams in the archives and libraries of the USSR. In the Archive of the Foreign Policy of Russia Mr. Butterfield selected 2,400 pages of materials on Russian relations with the United States from 1809 to 1814, which would be valuable for historical research in this country. When making requests for photocopies he indicated that the microfilms were not only for his own use but would be placed in an institution where they would be available to other scholars. The microfilmed materials provided by the Historical Diplomatic Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs were subsequently placed in

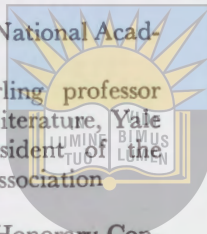
the Library of Congress. The last link in the chain of events begun by John Quincy Adams in the 18th century was reached on May 20, 1966, at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion when officials and archivists of the USSR, headed by His Excellency Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, accepted from the Librarian of Congress microfilmed materials from the Adams family archives in the Massachusetts Historical Society and copies of each of the indexes to the papers of the Presidents prepared and published to date by the Library. Following the luncheon, LC officials discussed with Ghennady Belov, Chief, Main Archives Board, USSR Council of Ministers, and Igor Zemskov, Director, Historical Diplomatic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the continuation of such exchanges between the Library of Congress and institutions in the USSR. Original source materials in other U.S. institutions are of interest in the USSR and the Library agreed, when arrangements can be made, to coordinate such exchanges. It was agreed that materials exchanged might be freely copied and published.

Quite different from this exchange but a most important step in increasing the usefulness and availability of manuscript resources to scholars was the establishment in the Library of the Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying during the fiscal year. This step was made possible through a grant of \$75,300 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

A 10-man advisory committee representing the Nation's principal learned societies and major research libraries will provide general leadership and enlist the cooperation of member groups in advancing the work of the center. Appointed by the Librarian of Congress to serve on the committee are:

- Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., librarian, American Philosophical Society
- Frederick Burkhardt, president, American Council of Learned Societies

- Leslie W. Dunlap, director of libraries, University of Iowa Libraries, representing the Association of Research Libraries
- Merle Fainsod, director of libraries, Harvard University, representing the Social Science Research Council
- Richard W. Leopold, William Smith Mason professor of American history, Northwestern University
- Allan Nevins, senior research associate, Henry E. Huntington Library
- Roy F. Nichols, vice provost and dean, University of Pennsylvania, and president of the American Historical Association
- Frederick Seitz, president, National Academy of Sciences
- Hermann Weigand, Sterling professor emeritus of German literature, Yale University, and president of the Modern Language Association



the American Council of Learned Societies with a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., commissioned a survey of American photocopying activities, which was conducted by Lester K. Born. The results were published in the September 1964 issue of *Publications of the Modern Language Association* (vol. 79, no. 4, part 2). In 1961, again with assistance from the Council on Library Resources, the Library of Congress called a conference of representatives of research institutions and learned societies on the same problem.

Because the Library of Congress is the national bibliographic center of the United States and has had its own foreign copying programs since 1905 the conference of 1961 recommended it as the practical location for a coordinating program.

Publications

The late Waldo G. Leland, Honorary Consultant to the Library of Congress in the History of International Intellectual Relations, served on the committee until his death on October 19, 1966.

With the advice of the committee, the center will work with American libraries, universities, learned societies, and Government agencies to:

- Identify extensive photocopying projects which have been completed, are under way, or are planned
- Record the location of existing photocopies for the information of scholars
- Assist American institutions in learning what manuscripts can be photocopied in foreign libraries and archives
- Suggest priorities of materials to be copied by one or by several cooperating institutions

In 1960, following discussions of the need for coordination of photocopying programs,

One of 14 sweepstakes awards for highest excellence, presented by the Federal Editors Association in the third annual Government Publications Contest, went to the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. Among the 51 additional awards, two were won by other Library publications: *Nevada, the Centennial of Statehood* in the category of popular publications in a series, and *The Rare Book Division: a Guide to Its Collections and Services* for the layout of facing pages.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, speaker at the awards luncheon on June 15, 1966, told his audience:

Happiness is an editor who puts out a high-quality publication to an appreciative audience. And an audience is as appreciative as the product that comes to it. Businessmen know that. And happiness is a citizen that reads a Federal publication and understands it, enjoys it, and is encouraged by what his Federal Government is doing.

The Vice President challenged the editors by his assertion:

You're competing with the best. And if you want what you've written to be read by the people in the agency for which you have some responsibility, you're going to have to compete with the finest commercial publications in America.

Library publications are competing honorably with their peers. Four were included in the semiannual lists of selected reference books published in January and July 1966 in *College and Research Libraries*. They were *Newspapers of East Central and Southeastern Europe in the Library of Congress* edited by Robert G. Carlton, *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations*, *National Register of Microform Masters*, and the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*, third edition.

More than 6 years in preparation, the third edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* was published on February 1, 1966. The 5-volume, 4,649-page work, listing 156,499 serial titles in 956 North American libraries, was made possible through an original grant of \$244,651, plus a supplementary grant of \$25,326, both from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. Compilation of the work was carried out under a contract between the Library of Congress and the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., a nonprofit corporation representing 13 library associations and bibliographical institutions in the United States and Canada. Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, now retired from the Library, served as editor. At the direction of the Joint Committee, Balding & Mansell, the English printers of the British Museum Catalogue, were chosen as manufacturers. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, published the work.

When the manuscript was shipped to London it filled nine large trunks. As the presswork was completed, the work was shipped in folded sheets, volume by volume, to the Wilson Company for binding in its New York City plant.

The third edition incorporates in a single alphabet the entries and information con-

tained in the second edition, 1943, the first supplement, 1945, and the second supplement, 1953, together with selected new titles and holdings up to the first issue of *New Serial Titles*, issued periodically by the Library of Congress and listing serials published since 1950. As *New Serial Titles* will keep the third edition of the *Union List of Serials* up to date, and the cost of preparing a new edition would be exorbitant, it seems improbable that a fourth edition will ever be undertaken.

To enable the third edition of the *Union List of Serials* to survive long years of hard usage, it has been printed on permanent/durable paper with low acidity and good tear resistance and folding endurance.

The first edition, published by H. W. Wilson in 1927 in cooperation with the American Library Association, contained 1,580 pages, 75,000 titles, and locations of holdings in 225 major North American libraries. The second edition, published by Wilson in 1943, contained 3,065 pages, 115,000 titles, and locations in 650 libraries.

The final report of the Joint Committee, issued on June 10, 1966, gave the historical background of union lists of serials and the scope and characteristics of the third edition. It emphasized the importance of professionally trained personnel and the difficulty of arriving at accurate advance cost estimates for a project of this size extending over a period of years.

To bring the price of the 5-year cumulation of *New Serial Titles*, covering the years 1961 to 1965, within the reach of libraries hitherto unable to fit it into their budgets and to allow other libraries to buy more than one set, the R. R. Bowker Company and the Arno Publishing Company combined forces. The price of \$38.35 for the 3-volume set, scheduled for publication in the spring of 1967, was announced in February 1966. Meantime the effectiveness of the monthly *New Serial Titles* came under study. Shortly after the close of fiscal 1966, a grant of \$9,500 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., enabled the

Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., to launch a consumer survey to gather information on the basic questions of serial control and possible solutions. No study of this type had been undertaken since 1953.

The first copies of the biggest book yet produced by the Government Printing Office through use of computers and photocomposition were delivered on October 13, 1966, shortly after the close of the fiscal year. This was the 1,440-page *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*. Experimental work on this mammoth undertaking began in June 1963. Completed, the work represents a triumph of cooperation. Between its red covers are the results of the reasoning, reflection, rumination, research, and representations of the staff of LC's Subject Cataloging Division in their daily struggle to bring the onslaught of ideas from millions of printed pages into some kind of ordered arrangement, combined with due consideration of the conclusions, complaints, criticisms, and cataloging of their colleagues in other libraries. But while the seventh edition is the proud product of the Library, it is equally the product of the Government Printing Office.

Following the initial experimentation, begun in June 1963, the Library received GPO's informal estimate for the job in January 1964. Congress granted funds for its production in the appropriations for fiscal 1965, and on October 23, 1964, the first live copy was sent from LC to GPO. Keyboarding of the copy began 3 days later. By August 9, 1966, LC gave the final "OK to print" and 1 year, 11 months, and 20 days from the day the GPO received the first live copy, copies of the completed volume were delivered.

Those 2 years were full ones. The seventh edition is one of the few books ever published to which supplements appeared before the original volume was in type. The staff, therefore, had to work on two publications at the same time—the new edition and its supplements. The January-February 1966 supple-

ment bore a modest notice on the front cover announcing that it was the first cumulation "to be prepared by the automated techniques being used for the seventh edition and the second to be set by photocomposition." It went on to say that the new headings had been put on tape and merged with the tape of the January issue to produce a cumulated tape from which the composing machine set the issue. The same technique was used for later supplements, the year's output presenting in miniature the manner in which the eighth and subsequent editions of *Subject Headings* will be produced. The seventh edition, which admittedly required experimentation as well as the building of the master file, took about 177 hours of computer time and 941 of photocomposition time. With the new highspeed electronic phototypesetting machine, GPO officials say that the same thing could be produced with 8 hours of computer time and 8 hours of photocomposition time. The composing machine used for the seventh edition produced galley proof in the traditional printing fashion, but the new equipment will produce made-up pages. The most important benefit promised by the new computer-aided merging and composing methods used in the seventh edition is frequent and timely revision.

Another volume that librarians have been awaiting reached the final stages of production when printer's copy for *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* was sent to the publisher in June 1966. Members of the Library staff had participated extensively in the development and editing of the rules. The volume, which replaces *ALA Cataloging Rules* and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, will be published early in calendar 1967.

Exhibits

Collographs, serigraphs, intaglios, woodcuts, etchings, engravings, aquatints—72 original prints in a variety of media chosen from over



Cases designed for the print show
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1,300 submitted by artists throughout the country—were shown in the 20th National Exhibition of Prints, which opened May 1, 1966, in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress. Jurors making the selection were Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin, special consultant to the National Collection of Fine Arts in the Smithsonian Institution and former director of the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Washington Gallery of Modern Art, and two noted print-makers—Jacob Landau, chairman of the Graphic Arts Department at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and Rudy Pozzatti, a member of the Fine Arts Department at Indiana University. To mark the resumption of a show that had not been held since 1963 because of the extensive renovations in the Main Building, special illuminated display stands, designed by the Exhibits Office in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol and made in the Library shops, were used for the first time.

Following its close in the fall of 1966, the show was circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

In the past the Library has shown new additions to the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division in an annual exhibit. In fiscal 1966 the subject area was expanded and the exhibit, Recent Acquisitions, included significant new holdings of five custodial divisions. Among them were three 16th-century works from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection; pictures, maps, and manuscripts relating to the American Revolution, the Civil War, and World Wars I and II; letters from Presidents Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Lyndon B. Johnson; the manuscript of the Pulitzer Prize autobiography, *The Americanization of Edward Bok*; and holographs of five musical compositions, gifts of the composers: Leonard Bernstein's *Candide*, Aaron

Copland's *Symphonic Ode*, Frederick Loewe's *My Fair Lady*, Richard Rodgers' *No Strings*, and Igor Stravinsky's *Elegy for J.F.K.*

Part of the Library's exhibit at the 1965 conference of the American Library Association in Detroit. Below: Congressman John Brademas of Indiana at the opening of the State exhibit.



University of Fort Hare *Together in Excellence*

Commemoration of important anniversaries in the history of the States continued with a display observing the 150th anniversary of Indiana's statehood. It opened January 23, 1966, with a reception in the Whittall Pavilion for Members of the Indiana Congressional delegation and members of the Indiana Society of Washington. Materials exhibited were chiefly from the Library's own collections and traced the history of the State from its early exploration to the present through books, manuscripts, maps, broadsides, prints, political cartoons, and photographs.

Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and several Members of Congress attended the opening of the White House News Photographers' Association 23d Annual Exhibit on April 19, 1966. One of the most popular of Washington's attractions for summer tourists, the exhibit was improved by new display panels.



As a salute to National Library Week, the popular and colorful display, *Fables from Incunabula to Modern Picture Books*, opened on April 17, 1966. Among the rare and unusual volumes shown were 13 printed before 1501. Before this exhibit had closed, a special small display of Finnish picture books had



Among the many who came to view the White House News Photographers' Association 23d Annual Exhibit were Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey. Included in the photographs was one of Mrs. Humphrey.



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opened in a neighboring area—fairy tales, animal stories, and modern fantasy from a gift of 100 books presented by the Finnish Publishers Association.

Two unusual and sharply contrasting major exhibits grew from collections in the Prints and Photographs Division. Opened on November 15, 1965, First Ladies and Hostesses of the White House consisted of some 60 engravings, lithographs, and photographs from the Library's collections augmented by photocopies of paintings owned by other institutions. This was followed by a display of the work of the late American documentary photographer Dorothea Lange, whose camera recorded for the Farm Security Administration the nobility and charm, the wretchedness and unhappiness of the migrant farm worker and the rural family of Western and Southwestern United States during the 1930's. Whenever possible Miss Lange's own prints were used in the display. Otherwise prints were made from the original negatives in the Library's collections.

Eight traveling exhibits prepared by the Library were shown this fiscal year at 43 locations in the United States and Canada. The bookings for six of these were managed by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. The American Federation of Arts scheduled the showings of the exhibit Photographer and the City, and the United States Information Agency circulated the photographic exhibit In Memoriam—John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The Library also lent materials to supplement traveling displays organized by institutions and agencies other than the Library of Congress. There were 7 of these exhibitions circulated to 23 locations by USIA, the Smithsonian, the Museum of Modern Art, and the George Eastman House, Rochester, N.Y.

On 44 occasions during the year museums, libraries, and other public institutions requested the loan of materials from the Library, for exhibit purposes and 305 pieces were lent.

A list of exhibits for fiscal 1966 is given in appendix 13.

Automation and the Library of Congress

Two major but related efforts took precedence in the Information Systems Office during fiscal year 1966: the launching of the first three phases of the seven-phase program for the automation of the Library's central bibliographic apparatus and the initiation of a pilot project to test the problems and benefits of distribution of the machine-readable cataloging data that might be handled in such a program.

Systems Development

The survey and systems analysis which began in February 1965 was continued. This is the most comprehensive and systematic examination of LC operations ever undertaken. Through it, the central bibliographic procedures most deserving immediate attention in an automated system were identified. A Request for Proposal was then prepared, which included specific areas to be investigated as well as background material on the Library's philosophy and objectives in the application of automation. This statement was made available as a model to other libraries with the publication of substantially the complete text in the July 1966 issue of the *Library Quarterly*. Some 75 firms received the Request for Proposal. The contract, signed in June 1966, was awarded to the United Aircraft Corporate Systems Center.

The contract calls for the discharge of the first three phases of the Library's seven-phase automation program:

The analysis of the information already gathered by the Library staff and completion of the survey of the present manual system

A statement of systems requirements projecting normal growth, improved services, and greater technical capabilities into the 1970's

The functional description of a recommended system

Upon completion of these three phases sometime in the fall of calendar 1967, a separate contract for the next phase, systems specifications, will be awarded. Together, these four steps largely fulfill one of the major recommendations of the survey team headed by Gilbert W. King and reported in "the red book," *Automation and the Library of Congress*. The three remaining phases in the program are systems design, implementation of the new system, and finally, its operation.

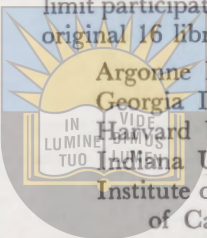
The MARC Project

Work on the analysis of machine representation of cataloging data was begun in fiscal 1965. In June of that year the results were reported in "A Proposed Format for a Standardized Machine-Readable Catalog Record" (ISS Planning Memorandum Number 3), which was well received by the library community and served as a focus for the discussion of standardized representation of cataloging data for machine use.

A grant of \$130,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made it possible for the Library to award a contract to develop operational procedures and computer programs for the Library's experiment in distributing machine-readable cataloging information to 16 other libraries. Christened MARC (MACHine-Readable Cataloging), the pilot project began operation shortly after the close of fiscal year 1966. The grant from the Council on Library Resources, in addition to financing developmental work under the contract, supported studies of the costs and advantages of such a service. The Library, however, supports the effort of preparing and distributing the data for the test.

Within the Library, preparation and conversion of cataloging data are the joint operation of the Administrative and the Processing Departments and the Information Systems Office. At the writing of this introduction,

the pilot project is fully operational. The participating libraries not only receive tapes on a weekly basis but have also been supplied with computer programs to be used locally in printing lists and catalog cards. Input to project MARC is limited to English-language monographs for 1966 and 1967 imprints. Numerous libraries have asked to be added to the list of participants. Equally numerous are their requests for test tapes, programs, and manuals. Their keen interest is evidence of the common problem facing libraries today in the control of materials and of the pressing need to find a solution, but limitations of computer time and funds force the Library to limit participation during the test period to the original 16 libraries. These are:



Argonne National Laboratory
 Georgia Institute of Technology
 Harvard University
 Indiana University
 Institute of Library Research, University of California
 Montgomery County Public School System
 Nassau County Library System
 National Agricultural Library
 Redstone Scientific Information Center
 Rice University
 University of Chicago
 University of Florida
 University of Missouri
 University of Toronto
 Washington State Library
 Yale University

These participants can make tapes available to other libraries in their regions, and means for wider distribution are being explored.

The MARC program is a test program. It will provide valuable experience in manipulating cataloging data and demonstrate both to the distributor and the customer the practicability of such a service. The study which forms the second half of the project should define the elements basic to any consideration by the Library of building a permanent serv-

ice, a machine-readable counterpart of the well-established printed catalog card service.

Recognizing the Librarywide effect of automation and that the fullest utilization of a computer system will depend upon understanding, educated supervision and leadership in various areas, a training course in data processing concepts was offered to over 20 LC staff members in administrative positions in the spring of 1966. Envisaged, planned, written, and taught by members of the Library's Information Systems Office with assistance from a Legislative Reference Service colleague, the course is thought to be unique.

Attention was also given to the policies, priorities, and technical questions involved in other areas at LC needing automation support. For instance, the Legislative Reference Service looks for improved service to Congress through computer-aided production of data relating to the current status of legislation before the Congress, and both the Card Division and the Copyright Office are planning greater production and service through automation.

No small section of an annual report could cover all the ramifications of automation in the Nation's largest library. Various paragraphs throughout the six ensuing chapters reflect activities, plans, and needs in this area. Elsewhere in the introduction can be found other references to the use of computers in publications, in recordkeeping, in indexing, and so on. The Library community is looking to the Library of Congress to develop techniques and standards required for the automation of bibliographic information, a responsibility that the Library of Congress recognized long ago and accepted. At the same time, like many of its confreres, the Library relies on electronic help for many day-to-day operations.

Legislation Affecting the Library

National focus on excellence in education and the critical need for more and better re-

search resources have given impetus to important Federal library legislation. To review the many measures that have claimed the support and attention of the Librarian of Congress in common with other librarians across the country is unnecessary here. It is important, however, to record legislation directly bearing upon the operations of the Library of Congress itself; it is summarized in appendix 10.

Appropriations

For fiscal 1966, the amount of \$25,905,700 was appropriated directly to the Library of Congress by Public Law 89-90. In addition Congress directed the National Science Foundation to transfer \$174,600 to the Library for the partial support of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* and appropriated \$1,153,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the maintenance of the Library's buildings and grounds and for furniture and equipment.

An additional \$445,900 was provided by Public Law 89-426 to cover increased pay costs, bringing the total direct appropriation to the Library to \$26,351,600. The funds available to the Architect of the Capitol for use at the Library were increased by \$13,000.

Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-329, authorized appropriations to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to enable the Commissioner of Education to transfer funds to the Librarian of Congress for carrying out the acquisitions and cataloging program for which the act provides. It was not until May that \$300,000 was appropriated for these activities in fiscal 1966, through the Supplemental Appropriations Act, Public Law 89-426. Although the sum was only 6 percent of the \$5 million authorized by Title II-C, it enabled the Library to launch the program.

Passed just before the adjournment of the 1st session of the 89th Congress, another Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1966, Public Law 89-309, appropriated \$500,000 for preliminary plans and drawings for the Library's third building.

Signed on August 27, 1966, Public Law 89-545, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1967, appropriated a total of \$29,974,100 directly to the Library, an increase of 14 percent over fiscal 1966. This amount included \$880,000 for the rental of approximately 220,000 square feet to alleviate the critical space situation. The act also authorized the following sums for:

- Automation—\$585,000, an increase of \$375,000 over fiscal 1966
- Copyright Office—\$2,266,000, an increase of \$193,500
- Legislative Reference Service—\$2,938,000, an increase of \$351,800
- Distribution of Catalog Cards—\$4,564,000, an increase of \$463,700
- Books for the Blind—\$3,097,000, an increase of \$415,400
- Books for the General Collections—\$800,000, an increase of \$20,000
- Books for the Law Library—\$125,000
- Organizing and microfilming the Papers of the Presidents—\$112,800
- Preservation of Motion Pictures—\$50,000
- Public Law 480 Program—\$2,268,000 (\$2,088,000 in foreign currency and \$180,000 in U.S. dollars), an increase of \$419,500, to allow an extension of the program to Poland and Yugoslavia and the inauguration of a partial program in Ceylon, in addition to some expansion in the countries where the program was already operating.

To provide for the preparation of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, Congress directed that the necessary \$478,000 be transferred to the Library from funds available to the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In addition, the act appropriated \$1,717,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for furniture and equipment for the Library and for the maintenance of its buildings and grounds.

To carry on the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging provided for in the Higher Education Act of 1965, a total of \$3 million, instead of the \$6,315,000 authorized, was appropriated for fiscal 1967 to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress.

Copyright Law Revision

The copyright law of the United States was originally passed by the First Congress in 1790 and has been completely revised only three times in its 175-year history. The Copyright Office in the Library of Congress has been working for 11 years on a comprehensive revision of the law enacted 57 years ago. The jukebox, quick copying devices, inexpensive office duplicating processes, radio, television, and computer programs—to name but a few—have been developed since the last major revision of the copyright law. They have not only increased the need to revise the law but also the opinions as to *how* it should be revised.

Beginning in February 1966, Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, of Wisconsin, held 51 executive sessions on the copyright revision bill, H.R. 4347, during the 2d session of the 89th Congress. The subcommittee was assisted in its deliberations by the Register of Copyrights and members of his staff. On October 12, 1966, the Judiciary Committee favorably reported the bill, with certain amendments. The committee also published House Report 2237, a 279-page document explaining why certain portions of the bill were accepted and others changed. It is believed that the 90th Congress will reintroduce the bill and that it will be the subject of Senate hearings.

The bill that resulted from the conferences, hearings, and study was carefully and thoughtfully developed and was produced after a number of basic issues had already been agreed upon. At the hearings Subcommittee No. 3

of the House Judiciary Committee demonstrated its high caliber, the members showing themselves generous in attendance, penetrating in their questions, and clear in their determination to find reasonable solutions to the remaining conflicts. Copyright law is not a glamorous political issue, but these men evidenced an enthusiasm and an intellectual commitment that typified the reality of the American belief in democratic self-government. As important, perhaps, in the eventual passage of a satisfactory law was the conduct of the witnesses testifying before the subcommittee. Nearly all spoke in favor of the revision bill in general, and criticisms for the most part took the form of specific proposals for amendment.

Library Service to the Physically Handicapped

Authorization to extend the Books-for-the-Blind Program to other handicapped persons, including the near-blind and those physically unable to read or use conventional printed materials, was given to the Librarian of Congress just after the close of the fiscal year with the signing on July 30, 1966, of Public Law 89-522, the culmination of concern shown by Congress during the last several sessions. At the outset, service to these handicapped persons will be provided by furnishing talking books through tapes, records, and record players. A supplemental appropriation of \$1,497,000 was made to enable the Library of Congress to begin this program in fiscal 1967.

* Title IV-B of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966 allows for grants to the States to provide or improve library service to the physically handicapped. The amount authorized is \$25,000,000 for a 5-year period. This should enable the 32 regional libraries for the blind and other cooperating libraries to meet the increased demands prompted by the extension of LC's program. In addition, LSCA funds make it possible for the States to purchase, for the use of the physically handicapped, books in large type and other appro-

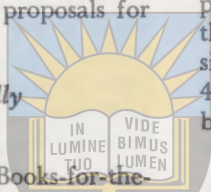
priate library materials that are commercially available. Title IV-A authorizes \$50,000,000 for a 5-year period to improve library services of State institutions, including residential schools for the handicapped. Through the regional centers, the Library of Congress will also supply library materials for the blind and other physically handicapped persons in such institutions.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

The act establishing an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to make initial plans and recommendations to Congress for the observance of the historic anniversary was signed into law by President Johnson on July 4, 1966. The Librarian of Congress is a member, ex officio, of the commission.

Third Building

Readers of the Library's annual reports know that the need for additional space has grown more acute each year. They know, too, that attempts at temporary relief are not completely satisfactory. At present the space in the Main Library and the Annex is augmented by the space occupied by the Card Division, the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division, and the Library of Congress Branch of the Government Printing Office in two buildings at the Navy Yard Annex and by the storage facilities at Suitland and Middle River, Md. To carry on the expanded activities authorized by Public Law 89-522, signed on July 30, 1966, the Division for the Blind—renamed the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped after the close of fiscal 1966—will be moved to rental space some distance from the main plant early in calendar 1967. About 85,000 more square feet in still another building will be rented to house additional LC activities. The Library's complex programs and mounting responsibilities demand a more permanent



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solution than these piecemeal measures. In 1960 Congress appropriated funds for the preliminary planning of a much-needed third building. These plans were radically altered by a proposal for a James Madison Memorial building in which some space for the Library of Congress would be provided. To fulfill the needs of the Library and at the same time produce a fitting memorial to our fourth President within the terms of the proposal proved to be impossible.

The two plans were not irreconcilable, however, and legislation offering a workable solution was introduced in the 1st session of the 89th Congress. Signed by the President on October 19, 1965, the resulting law authorized \$75 million for the planning and construction of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. A Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1966 made available \$500,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for preparation of preliminary plans and for securing cost estimates.

In any major building project, a human structure is erected to plan the one of steel and concrete. For LC's third building, this human structure is complex. Congress has charged the Architect of the Capitol—who is responsible for all Legislative Branch buildings on Capitol Hill—with its construction, under the direction of the Senate and House Office Building Commissions and the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library and in consultation with a committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects. In addition, plans for the Madison Memorial Hall will be developed in consultation with the James Madison Memorial Commission. The architects are DeWitt, Poor & Shelton.

Since this is to be a third building of the Library of Congress the question at this point might be: But where does the Library come in? As all librarians know, and as Congress is well aware, librarians must be involved in the planning if a building is to be a good library. Librarians are responsible for clear statements of their program and function,

statements which the architects can translate into stone and steel. To ensure clear communication between the two, an interpreter skilled in the language of both professions is needed.

To represent the Library in the planning for the new building the Librarian appointed a nationally known consultant, Robert H. Rohlf, to the post of Coordinator of Building Planning. Both a professional librarian and a specialist on library buildings, Mr. Rohlf has served as a consultant on the planning, building, and equipping of some 3 dozen libraries in 10 States.

It is perhaps natural to look upon the third building as an addition to the existing plant, space to take the overflow, so to speak. It may be natural but it is not necessarily sensible. The two present buildings and the future third are being considered as a whole—one plant into which Library operations will be fitted, disregarding present occupancy, tradition, and past planning, and adopting proximity of operations, convenience to the public, and efficient expenditure of time and effort as criteria.

One important gain expected from the promised additional space will be the restoration of the Main Building to its original Italian Renaissance elegance, with large exhibit areas. This represents a reduction of approximately a quarter of a million square feet of space in closets and corridors, galleries and exhibit halls, stairways and storerooms now occupied by staff and collections.

Conferences and Committees

Almost everyone in this present age can cite at least one humorously derogatory definition of a committee. Nevertheless, no better substitute has been found for bringing a variety of good brains together to exchange ideas, information, opinions, and practical common sense. The past fiscal year has been marked by several committee meetings of sig-

nificance to the Library of Congress. Some are discussed in relation to NPAC, the automation program, or other special activities. Others covered more than a single concern.

One of the basic meetings was held at the Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Va., in June 1966. Officials from all departments of the Library joined the Librarian in a five-session conference on current programs and long-range goals of the Library of Congress. Of first consideration were LC's mission and programs to meet the changing needs of the Congress, the Federal agencies, the scholarly and library communities, and the general public. The group explored the effects of automation, the impact of such legislation as Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the forthcoming revision of the copyright law, the need for a book-preservation program, planning for the James Madison Memorial Building and arrangements for additional space in the interim, and means of attracting and holding highly qualified personnel. As a result of these discussions, task forces were appointed early in fiscal 1967 to study specific problems and to recommend solutions.

The Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, whose principal project is the planned publication of a definitive, multivolume history of the Supreme Court, held two meetings during the fiscal year, the first in July 1965 and the second in June 1966. In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, Public Law 84-286, President Johnson appointed Herbert Wechsler of Columbia University Law School to succeed Frederick D. G. Ribble, dean emeritus of the University of Virginia Law School, whose term of office had expired. Other members of the Permanent Committee are Jefferson B. Fordham, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Harry H. Ransom, chancellor of the University of Texas, and Ethan A. H. Shepley, chancellor emeritus of Washington University in St. Louis. The Librarian of Congress is chairman ex officio.

One volume of the history has been completed and the manuscript is in the hands of the editor-in-chief, Paul A. Freund, professor at the Harvard Law School. Two others are nearing completion. The author of each volume is a specialist in the period with which he deals.

An annual series of lectures, sponsored by the Permanent Committee, are published as monographs by the Macmillan Company, which will also publish the history of the Supreme Court. The lectures delivered at the University of North Carolina in 1963 by Arthur E. Sutherland of the Harvard Law School were published during fiscal 1966 under the title *Apology for Uncomfortable Change: 1865-1965*. The most recent series, "The Path of the Constitution," given by Harry W. Jones of Columbia Law School in April 1966 at the College of William and Mary, will probably be published in calendar year 1967.

The Librarian's Liaison Committee of Librarians met on July 5, 1965, during the American Library Association Conference in Detroit to consider library developments of significance to the Library of Congress, such as the National Inventory of Library Needs and plans for the Center for Research Libraries, progress on machine-readable catalog card copy and other aspects of automation at LC, the need for and some of the considerations affecting a national preservation program, centralized cataloging, plans for the publication of the pre-1956 *National Union Catalog*, and the objectives of the National Register of Microform Masters and the Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying. Reports were also made to the committee on the progress toward a third building and the organization and program of the Federal Library Committee.

During its first full year of operation the Federal Library Committee involved more than 70 Federal librarians directly in the work of its committees and task forces and established communications through the *FLC*

Newsletter with approximately 1,500 Federal libraries. As the fiscal year ended, the establishment of a roster of Federal librarians was in process, the copy for *Laws and Regulations Affecting the Operation of Federal Libraries*—a 1,300-page compilation prepared by the Law Library of the Library of Congress with some funds from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—was in the hands of a commercial publisher, and a statistical survey of special libraries serving the Federal Government was being edited and processed for machine tabulation by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

Through a grant of \$97,650 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., assuring financial support of the operation for 3 years, the Library was able to create the full-time position of executive secretary of the committee. Paul Howard, Librarian of the Department of the Interior for the past 17 years, was appointed to the post, effective early in March 1966. Through the cooperation of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Howard had been serving previously on a part-time basis.

The Federal Library Committee was established in March 1965 at the initiative of the Library of Congress, with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget, to improve coordination and planning among Government libraries. Of its 19 members at the close of calendar 1966, 13 are permanent. The other 6 posts are rotated among Federal libraries. The Librarian of Congress serves as chairman.

Staff

Staff turnover without a parallel in any comparable 12-month period made fiscal 1966 a memorable year. Over 1,200 employees, an average of 100 a month, were appointed during the year. This meant that an almost equal number left. As a result, on June 30, 1966, every third staff member had from less than a month to barely a year's experience in the Library.

An overwhelming number of retirements resulted from Public Law 89-205, approved September 27, 1965, which increased the annuities for employees retiring on or before November 30, 1965, by 6.1 percent. Such employees would also receive the 2-percent cost-of-living adjustment of 1962. Public Law 89-314, approved November 1, 1965, extended the retirement date from November 30 to December 30, 1965. As a result, many staff members with valued experience who had not considered retirement at this point revised their plans and joined the exodus. December 30, 1965, alone, marked the retirement of 38 people from all parts of the Library—charwomen, supply clerks, telephone operators, special police, editors, chiefs and assistant chiefs, research specialists and research analysts, reference librarians, catalogers, tour leaders, and bibliographers.

There were, of course, other retirements through the year. Every department was affected. The Administrative Department lost Julius Davidson, Assistant Director for Financial Management; the Copyright Office, among several key people, William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register of Copyrights; the Legislative Reference Service its Director, Hugh L. Elsbree; the Processing Department, Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division; the Reference Department, Dwight E. Gray, Chief of the Science and Technology Division. Another loss sustained by this Department was the death of Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the Orientalia Division. A roster such as this is notable for its omissions, for it would be impossible to list here the names of all the valuable and devoted persons who were lost through retirement, death, or resignation. Their service to the Library, to the Government, and to the people of the United States has been reviewed individually in the Library's *Information Bulletin*.

Earlier in this introduction I pointed out that materials alone do not make a library. The basic ingredient of library service—the

leaven, the flavor—is the staff. A good staff takes pride in its product. No one realizes better than does the Librarian of Congress, who must rely on the able assistance of so many in discharging his worldwide responsibilities, the debt that the Library and its users owe to the imagination and hard work of the staff.

There is another debt that both the Librarian and the staff are mindful of.

Throughout this report there are references to the interest of the Congress in the Library's mission, an interest that the Members give tangible form through their support of the Library's programs. The growing services to scholars, to libraries, and to the people of the Nation are the direct result of this understanding support.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Processing Department

STRETCHED TO ITS FULLEST limits, fiscal 1966 had but 365 days, 8,760 hours, 525,600 minutes. Even if each had been a working day, there would have been little time for the Processing Department to accomplish the tasks confronting it. Nevertheless, among its major achievements were:

The successful launching of the worldwide and unprecedented National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.

The acquisition through the Public Law 480 Program of over 1,600,000 publications from India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic for American libraries.

The establishment of a new service offering annotated catalog cards for children's literature.

The publication by the H. W. Wilson Company of the third edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*, compiled and edited by the Library of Congress.

The completion of LC's work on the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*.

The application, for the first time, of a definitive classification to materials in the Law Library.

The sale of 63 million catalog cards, setting a new record.

These and other developments are described in the text of this chapter and in the statistical appendixes.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

"Books and journals are of no value in a library until they can be found, unless some device is provided by which a reader can start with the name of the author, or the title of the book, or even the subject alone and end up with the book he needs," William S. Dix, Librarian of Princeton University, told the Special Subcommittee on Education of the House of Representatives on May 10, 1965, in testifying on the Higher Education Act of 1965. Speaking on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries, Mr. Dix went on to point out that the card catalog has long been the conventional key to the library's collection. Every book must be cataloged before it can be placed on the shelves, an operation considerably more complex than appears at first glance. It demands technical skill, intellectual effort, and competence in the world's ancient and modern languages. Today the 74 members of the Association of Research Libraries spend over \$18 million a year on cataloging, and they are a small fraction of the total number of libraries. Mr. Dix continued:

Fortunately, the basic cataloging of a book, if it is done in a consistent and standard fashion, need not be repeated when a second library gets the same book—if it can also get a copy of the first library's catalog card promptly enough to use it. The most effective device for sharing cataloging began in 1901 when the Library of Congress began selling to other libraries copies of the catalog cards which it prepares for its own collections. . . .

Yet the university libraries of the country can still get Library of Congress catalog cards when they need them for only a little over half of the books they acquire each year. [Mr. Dix was referring to books in foreign languages. For many years libraries have been able to obtain LC cards for almost all their English-language acquisitions.] If a method can be found to reduce this nearly 50 percent of original cataloging which is now required, much of it duplicated in libraries all over the country, the savings will be very substantial indeed, and the money released can be spent in strengthening the national pool of books and in providing better library service to students and scholars. After experimenting for many years with various plans for the exchange of cataloging information, we are now convinced that the best solution, and indeed the only effective solution to the problem, is the cataloging of as many books as possible by a central agency and the distribution of cataloging copy or cards to libraries as required for their own acquisitions. We believe also that the obvious central agency is the Library of Congress, which is already meeting over half of the need and which has already established the mechanisms of information and distribution. The Library of Congress is, in fact, already a national bibliographic center. To meet the national need the system must be perfected. The Librarian of Congress is in agreement with our objective and has indicated his willingness to testify in support of our proposal. . . .

There is a nationwide shortage of trained librarians, especially of those with the specialized subject knowledge and the language skills required to catalog the kinds of books now required in university libraries. The worldwide commitments of the United States now demand that we train students in scores of fields almost unknown in our universities 30 years ago. To support these programs our libraries must make available books in Arabic, in Urdu, in Swahili, and in dozens of other languages. There are simply not enough catalogers in these areas for each library to provide its own. The case for centralization, either in Washington or else-

where, is clear on the basis of effective utilization of scarce manpower alone.

There is one more element in the program which we propose. These newly published books from all over the world which are being added each year to American libraries cannot be cataloged by a central agency unless they are in the hands of the catalogers at that agency. It seems clear therefore that the Library of Congress should attempt to acquire comprehensively currently published materials of scholarly interest from all parts of the world. In this acquisition program and in the centralized cataloging the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine should probably be given certain responsibilities in their own special areas. Most of these books should probably be retained in the collections of the national agency, but some may be passed along to other libraries with special interests and national responsibilities after they have been cataloged and the cataloging copy made available through the national pool. We believe that not more than 100,000 currently published books per year are coming into American libraries which are not added now to the collections of the Library of Congress. We believe that if a substantial proportion of these publications were acquired by the Library of Congress and cataloged promptly, not only would the cataloging problem of all the major American libraries be essentially solved, but the Library of Congress would be enabled to fulfill much more effectively its mission as the greatest national library in the world, serving the daily needs of the Congress and the other branches of the Federal Government, of science and industry, and of the academic and scholarly community.

This, then, . . . is the program which we respectfully propose. It does not represent a narrow or selfish interest, for although it is of special importance to the large university and research libraries from coast to coast it will help solve a pressing problem of thousands of other libraries of all types. It is simply a national plan to improve what is now the most costly and inefficient element in library operations. It will not bring about the millennium, for all libraries will still need trained catalogers to adapt the basic cataloging to their own needs. But this program will, we are convinced—

Greatly enrich and strengthen the resources of the Library of Congress as a national library

Utilize more effectively and rationally skilled manpower which is in very short supply

Enable hundreds of libraries throughout the country to eliminate alarming backlogs of several million uncataloged and thus unusable books

Provide basic elements required for a national system of automating bibliographic information

Release for productive use in the support of teaching and research millions of dollars now spent unnecessarily in duplicative effort

We respectfully suggest, therefore, that in order to make the provisions of Title II [of the Higher Education Act of 1965] more effective in developing library collections, the Office of Education should be authorized sufficient funds for transfer to the Library of Congress or another appropriate non-profit library or library association, which should be authorized and directed to:

1. Acquire on the most comprehensive basis currently published library materials of scholarly value
2. Provide catalog copy for these accessions promptly after receipt, generally within 3 to 4 weeks
3. Process and forward to other designated libraries, by exchange or other methods, books which are not within the collecting scope of the central facility

Mr. Dix's testimony, combined with that of representatives of other organizations and institutions and of the Librarian of Congress, who supported this centralized cataloging program and cooperated with ARL in its development, was influential in persuading the 89th Congress to amend Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965 by adding Part C, "Strengthening College and Research Library Resources." It authorized an appropriation of \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$6,315,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and \$7,770,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, to enable the Commissioner of Education to transfer funds to the Librarian of Congress to—

Acquire, so far as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship

Provide catalog information for these materials promptly after receipt and distribute bibliographic information by printing catalog cards and by other means, and enable the Library of Congress to use for exchange and other purposes any of these materials not needed for its own collections

Under the act there may be appropriated for fiscal year 1969 and the succeeding year only such sums as Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

By enacting this legislation Congress fully recognized the importance of granting Federal aid and assistance toward solving the national problem of cataloging, especially of foreign-language materials, and gave the Library of Congress a clear mandate to provide new and unparalleled services for the benefit of other libraries.

For at least a century librarians have longed for a truly effective centralized cataloging program but they could only dream until the passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The impetus for this legislation originated in discussions of the possibilities of such a program by the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of the Resources Committee of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division at its meeting in the Library of Congress in November 1963, culminating in a request for the Library to prepare alternative proposals to be considered by the Association of Research Libraries at its next meeting. The following proposals were developed:

A decentralized program based on the distribution of catalog entries supplied to the National Union Catalog by cooperating libraries

A centralized program to be carried out by the Library of Congress

Because the second would ensure a standardized product and would offer maximum benefit to all libraries, it was the unanimous choice

of the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee of the RTSD, which reviewed the proposals at a meeting in the Library in December 1963.

The Association of Research Libraries considered the proposals at its January 1964 meeting and appointed a Shared Cataloging Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dix, to plan the implementation of a centralized cataloging program. The program was again discussed by the ARL at its meeting in June 1964, and the committee met with the Librarian of Congress and his staff the following fall. At its meeting in January 1965, ARL formally approved the committee's recommendation that Federal funds be sought for the establishment of a centralized acquisition and cataloging program to be administered by the Library of Congress. This recommendation was endorsed by the American Library Association. Congressional hearings in both the House and Senate followed, and diligent efforts by the Library, the ALA, the ARL, and others resulted in October 1965 in the passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965, amended to include Title II, Part C.

Anticipating the requirements of the act, the Library of Congress had already begun to prepare a detailed plan for the implementation of the program. Toward the end of October 1965 the plan was discussed with the Shared Cataloging Committee. Later, with some refinements resulting from this discussion, it received the committee's approval.

The joint recommendations, approved by the Association of Research Libraries at its meeting in January 1966, follow:

1. The program should have the dual purpose of building up the collections of the Library of Congress, as the national library, and thereby benefiting libraries as a whole, and of providing catalog information to meet the needs of other libraries.
2. The program should be centralized at the Library of Congress, but LC should work out such arrangements as prove feasible for sharing the cataloging workload with the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine.

3. Initially, catalog copy should be provided in the form of catalog cards, but provision should be made for conversion to machine-readable copy when this becomes feasible.

On the assumption that some funds for the program would be appropriated during fiscal 1966, the following coverage was proposed:

1. All titles published with imprint date 1966 and later and all titles listed in current foreign national bibliographies, regardless of imprint date, will be eligible for acquisition and cataloging under the program.
2. Earlier imprints will not be acquired, but LC, as requested by cooperating (i.e., ARL and other academic) libraries will attempt to catalog and print cards for its holdings of earlier imprints now under preliminary control.
3. The program will cover both trade and non-trade monographic publications, including titles in numbered and unnumbered series, annuals (reports, yearbooks, proceedings, transactions), individual foreign dissertations selected for their collections by cooperating libraries, and atlases. Government publications will be included if they meet the other criteria.
4. Periodicals and nonbook format materials will not be covered at the beginning of the program. Offprints will not be covered.

The salient points in the plan of operation envisioned by the Library of Congress were:

1. Use of air shipments, because time is of the essence if the program is to be useful to the Nation's research community.
2. Establishment of close working relations in each country with the authorities who are responsible for the national bibliography to obtain in advance of publication, if possible, the entries to be listed
3. LC's present selective but comprehensive acquisitions policy within the limits of the regular appropriations made to the Library for the purchase of books will be continued.
4. Where cooperating libraries have broad blanket-order arrangements with foreign book dealers, LC will place similar orders, will obtain a copy of all Farmington Plan titles, and will order all series ordered by cooperating libraries to ensure complete coverage for the centralized cataloging program.

5. In areas where the book trade is not well organized and where there is no national bibliography, LC will accelerate and expand its purchasing arrangements by establishing acquisitions centers.

6. LC will supply to each cooperating library for cataloging control purposes a copy of each catalog card printed for current imprints.

7. Cooperating libraries will be expected to send to LC copies of their orders for current domestic and foreign acquisitions for which no catalog card is found in this control file or in the published *National Union Catalog*

8. The Government Printing Office has already been asked to speed up all card- and catalog-printing operations, and it is cooperating.

9. LC will, as soon as appropriations for the program are available, begin a special recruiting program for catalogers having the necessary language and subject backgrounds. On this, of course, the success of the new program is dependent.

10. When it cannot otherwise acquire material, LC will borrow it from cooperating libraries in order to catalog it.

11. Meetings will be held with the technical processing staffs of ARL members and other academic libraries to discuss the operations and to ensure effective coordination.

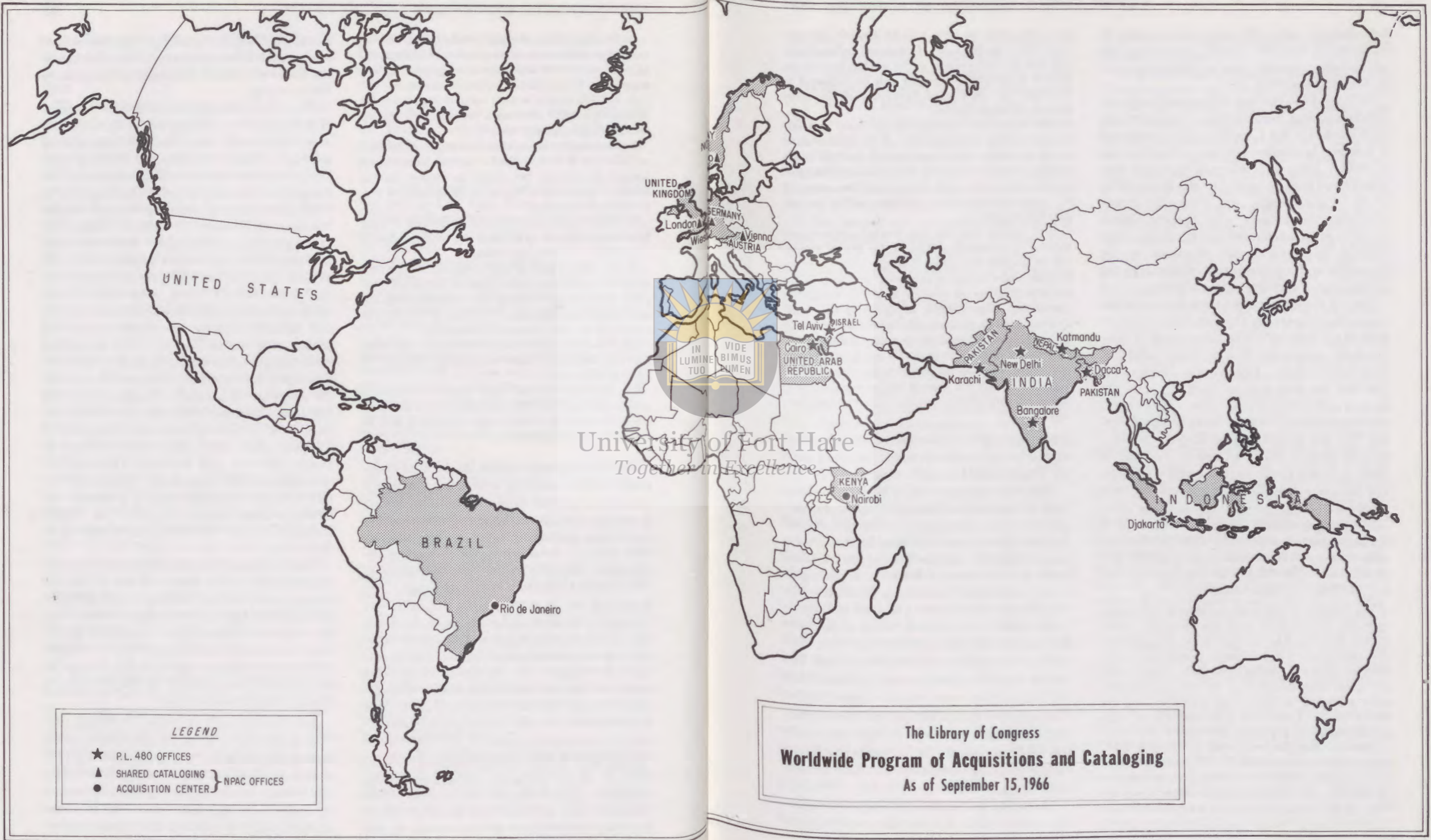
It was recognized at the outset that cooperative efforts would be needed to acquire on a worldwide basis all currently published library materials of value to scholarship and to supply cataloging information for them promptly after receipt. Accordingly, the Processing Department began to explore the possibility of international cooperation in cataloging. Anticipating the increases in the acquisition of foreign publications and recognizing the shortage of trained catalogers and the accelerated procedures demanded by the act, the Department investigated the feasibility of utilizing entries in the national bibliographies of countries in which there is an organized book trade and proposed that the Library of Congress accept for cataloging purposes the descriptions of publications listed in the national bibliographies of 18 Eastern and Western European countries. The form and choice of the main and secondary entries would be adjusted, as necessary, to conform to the pattern of the

Library of Congress catalogs. The Association of Research Libraries accepted this feature of the Library's overall proposal at its January 1966 meeting.

Since international acceptance of the principle of shared cataloging would be a first but most important step toward cooperation among national libraries, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, Sir Frank Francis, was asked to arrange for a small international conference at the British Museum on January 13, 1966, to discuss the Library of Congress proposal. It was attended by Peter Brown, A. Hugh Chaplin, and R. A. Wilson, all of the British Museum; A. J. Wells and Joel Clarke Downing, both of the *British National Bibliography*; Etienne Dennery, General Administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and Roger Pierrot of the cataloging staff; Harold L. Tveterås, Director of the Oslo University Library; Kurt Koester, Director of the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt; Gustav Hofmann, Director of the Bavarian State Library, and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; John W. Cronin and William J. Welsh, Director and Associate Director, respectively, of the Processing Department of the Library of Congress, and Johannes L. Dewton, then Assistant Chief of its Union Catalog Division. Sir Frank Francis served as chairman.

A working paper prepared by the Processing Department, with a large number of sample entries from national bibliographies and adjustments to Library of Congress form, was the basis of the discussions. Complete agreement was reached on the principle of standardizing descriptions based on the listings in the national bibliography of the country in which publications originate.

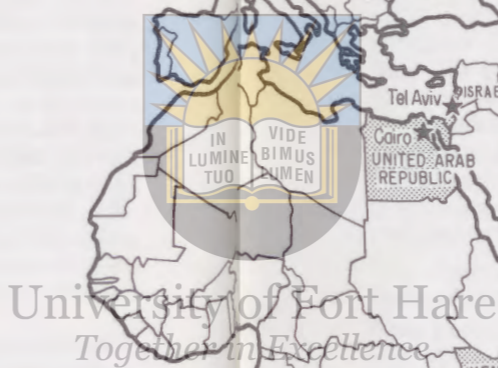
The conference recognized that shared cataloging based on this principle should result in a more uniform international description of each publication, and also, as advance listings become available, should speed up ordering and cataloging procedures, result in faster bibliographical control in the home country



LEGEND

- ★ P.L. 480 OFFICES
- ▲ SHARED CATALOGING } NPAC OFFICES
- ACQUISITION CENTER }

The Library of Congress
Worldwide Program of Acquisitions and Cataloging
 As of September 15, 1966



and abroad, reduce the cost of cataloging in libraries all over the world, and contribute toward the increased sale of publications on an international scale.

In April 1966 the first experiment in shared cataloging was undertaken. Arrangements were made for the Library to receive through a London bookseller advance printer's copy of *British National Bibliography* entries prepared from books supplied by the British Museum. Concurrently, the bookseller began supplying the Library with current British imprints at an accelerated rate through a combination of blanket-order selections by the bookseller and supplementary selections by the Library's own recommending officers.

To test the efficiency of these trial arrangements, large research libraries were asked to send to the Library of Congress copies of their purchase orders for British titles published from 1956 to date. Titles with a 1966 imprint that had not been selected by the Library for its own collections were ordered. The results were encouraging. Of the titles reported during the test period—April 25–July 1—78.4 percent were in LC or on order. For half of these, printed cards were already available. For the remaining 21.6 percent, orders were placed at once.

During the week of April 15, 1966, the first cards prepared under the Anglo-American cooperative arrangement were printed and distributed. The May 1966 *Cataloging Service* (Bulletin 75) announced that:

The Library of Congress has entered into a cooperative arrangement with the compilers of the *British National Bibliography* to use their descriptive cataloging of British books as part of the Library of Congress catalog card data. The printed LC cards will describe all British monographic titles published in 1966 and thereafter and received by the Library of Congress (except titles simultaneously or previously published in this country, and for the time being most government documents) in the terms used in the *British National Bibliography*. This means that the transcription of the title, the collation, and the imprint will reflect the British practice, which is considered to be as comprehensive as current LC practice or more

so. The price of each title in English currency (or "N.T." in the case of nontrade publications) and the registry number in the weekly issue of the *British National Bibliography* will be indicated to facilitate the ordering of books directly from the catalog card information.

The choice and form of author entry and secondary entries, the repetition of the author statement, the subject headings, and LC and DC classification will continue to follow current Library of Congress practice. The cards carry the customary LC card number and are available within the regular LC card series.

It is hoped that this step toward international sharing of cataloging will be but the first of a number of similar arrangements with current national bibliographies of other countries, resulting in increased economy as well as speed in cataloging operations. The Library of Congress will cease to duplicate descriptive work already well done by the respective national bibliography. Further arrangements of this nature should result in satisfying the urgent need of the libraries of institutions of higher education for prompt and economical cataloging information for research materials from overseas.

Since April, several thousand British imprints have been cataloged through the use of *British National Bibliography* entries.

Congress appropriated \$300,000 in May 1966 to begin the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. The first NPAC overseas office to be established by the Library began operations in London on June 24, 1966, under the direction of Nathalie P. Delougaz of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Mr. Cronin spent the last week of June in London perfecting the final details of the acquisitions and cataloging arrangements. During that week, procedures were established and the master acquisitions and cataloging control files for British titles were put in working order. The advance printer's copy and preliminary cataloging masters for the titles to appear in the *BNB* are sent to the Library of Congress each week. The books are also sent as soon as they are available.

The office in London is one of several being established in Western Europe. In April

and May 1966 Mr. Cronin visited a number of Western European countries on an exploratory mission. As a result, plans were formulated for arrangements in West Germany and in Norway, to become effective after August 15, 1966. The operation in Wiesbaden, in cooperation with the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt and a German bookseller, will be directed by Victor A. Schaefer, on leave from his post as Director of Libraries at the University of Notre Dame. In Oslo the program will be carried out in cooperation with the Oslo University Library and a Norwegian firm, under the direction of Barbara M. Westby, formerly Coordinator of Cataloging at the Detroit Public Library. Arrangements in Vienna with the Institut für Oesterreichisches Bibliotheksforschung and in Paris with the Bibliothèque Nationale will follow at a later date.

Offices in other parts of the world are also being established. In May and June 1966, Edmond L. Applebaum, Assistant Director of the Processing Department; Julian W. Witherell, Head of the African Section in the Reference Department's General Reference and Bibliography Division; and Jerry B. James, formerly a Cultural Affairs Officer with the U.S. Information Agency, visited Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia to survey the need for a Library of Congress regional acquisitions office in East and Central Africa. Mr. James was later designated field director of the Library's office in Nairobi. Preliminary steps toward establishing a similar office in Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires were taken in late June 1966, when Mr. Welsh and Earl J. Pariseau, Assistant Director of the Hispanic Foundation, spent a week in those two cities.

On the homefront, the Library of Congress established the Shared Cataloging Division to handle the descriptive cataloging of books received under the Title II-C program. Sections within the division will be based on languages of the publications handled, each subdivided into a bibliographic and a cataloging

unit. Mr. Dewton has been detailed to head the new division.

In a related development, the Office of the Coordinator of the Public Law 480 Program, headed by Donald F. Jay, was retitled the Office of the Coordinator of Overseas Programs. Under its new title, this office will direct the overseas arrangements for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging as well as for the Public Law 480 Program. The two programs were placed under the general administrative direction of Mr. Applebaum, the Assistant Director of the Processing Department, a position specially created to assist the Department Director and the Associate Director in administering the multitudinous worldwide activities called for under NPAC. At the end of the fiscal year the Library addressed a memorandum to ARL and other libraries concerning their roles in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. The memorandum pointed out that:

In order to accomplish the purposes of this program, it is deemed important that the Library of Congress receive from the major research libraries information concerning purchase orders placed by these libraries and also information on materials currently received on an automatic basis, e.g., materials received under blanket-order arrangements. This information would be used by the Library of Congress to acquire materials in order to ensure preparation of catalog copy by the Library of Congress for the bulk of publications being obtained by these research libraries. The Library of Congress proposes to distribute to participating research libraries a full depository set of Library of Congress currently printed catalog cards. This depository set can be considered a substitute for proof sheets currently acquired by most research libraries. . . . Cooperating libraries would maintain a depository card file under the following conditions:

1. The depository file would be maintained on a current basis and would consist of catalog card entries falling within the cooperating library's acquisitions policies. Titles not falling within the acquisitions policies would not need to be retained and can be discarded upon receipt.
2. The cooperating library agrees to search against this file purchase orders (as well as cur-

rent materials received automatically) for publications dated 1965 and thereafter in languages or from countries to be specified, including domestic materials. The purpose of this search will be to ascertain whether the Library of Congress has already printed a catalog card for the title in question.

3. In those instances where no catalog card is found the library will send to the Library of Congress a legible copy of the purchase order, or, in the case of publications received, a legible copy of the record card prepared by the cooperating library. . . . The Library of Congress will search its control files and report back if the title has since been cataloged, if the title is on hand and is in process of being cataloged, or if the title has been or will be ordered by the Library to be cataloged. In addition, the Library of Congress will accept order slips or reports for titles dated 1956 to 1964 for which no LC card has been printed, and, if the title is in the LC cataloging arrearage, will give this title rush cataloging and printing.

4. After the first year of operation a review of procedures will be made insofar as control factors, weeding of the depository file, and so forth are concerned.

The depository set of catalog cards will be sent on a daily basis in alphabetically arranged order and at no cost to the recipient libraries. Franked, addressed mailing labels will also be provided to cooperating libraries for use in transmitting copies of order slips to the Library of Congress. The depository file of catalog cards will need to be maintained only for a length of time sufficient to assure valid searching results. These cards may be withdrawn or discarded whenever the cooperating library is in a position to perform a satisfactory search in the cumulative issues of the *National Union Catalog*

The significance of this program is such that it is hoped that most if not all ARL libraries and other libraries requested to participate in the implementation of this program will find it possible to cooperate in this endeavor. Significant benefits that will accrue to cooperating libraries will include the immediate availability of catalog card copy in their depository file for many titles at the time of initial ordering of the title, and the further assurance of Library of Congress cataloging for the majority of other titles ordered by the cooperating library.

These few pages detail the launching of a

program which should provide immeasurable benefits to the research libraries and the scholarly community of the United States, and to libraries and their users, publishers, and book distributors in other countries. The adoption and use of cataloging already performed in the country of origin will further international standardization of cataloging practices. Co-operative arrangements will speed up procedures to place publications under bibliographic control. Because cataloging information will be quickly available to librarians, publishers, booksellers, scholars, and students, the efficiency of many aspects of librarianship, publishing, and research will increase.

Recruitment and training of catalogers with language competence is the major problem and until it is solved the full potential of the program cannot be realized. It may take 3 years to reach all the objectives that are envisioned. Even so, the birth of the new program has been attended by good omens. Though limited by much smaller appropriations than the amounts authorized, the Library has been encouraged by the support of national libraries and bibliographic centers abroad and by that of the research libraries at home. With their continued cooperation, the program should meet its goals as soon as it is fully funded and the organization period is over.

Public Law 480 Program

Once Cairo, Tel Aviv, Karachi, New Delhi, and Djakarta were not names to conjure up visions of books, but for several years these cities have been the hubs of acquisitions activities involving over 330 American libraries and nearly six million publications. Even more remote from the printed word was the subject of the initial legislation of 12 years ago which made these activities possible—rice, tobacco, fats and oils, seeds, and other agricultural commodities.

In 1954 the Congress of the United States passed the Agricultural Trade Development

and Assistance Act (Public Law 83-480) authorizing the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities in underdeveloped areas for payment in local currencies. These currencies, in general, may be spent only in the country of origin and in ways specified by Congress. One of those ways was to be a significant factor in the 20th-century development of American library resources. In 1958 an amendment sponsored by Congressman John Dingell of Michigan authorized the Library of Congress "to use foreign currencies within such appropriations as are made by Congress for financing programs outside the United States to purchase, catalog, index, and abstract books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have technical, scientific, cultural, or educational significance in the United States; and to deposit such materials in libraries and research centers in this country specializing in the areas to which they relate."

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, establishing what was later to be called the Food for Progress Program, has included nearly 50 countries since its inception in 1954, but at the time of the amendment only 8 were declared by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget to have currencies in excess of current U.S. operating needs: Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. In 1959 and again in 1960 the Library requested funds from Congress for the support of programs in these countries. In 1961 a modified proposal, including only India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, met with Congressional approval and in the fall of that year the Public Law 480 Program became a reality. Indonesia and Israel were added in fiscal 1964.

This year, in spite of the outbreak of armed conflict between India and Pakistan, an attempted coup d'état in Indonesia, and paper shortages in these countries and in the United Arab Republic, the total number of publications acquired under the program continued to increase. The number of monographic titles acquired inevitably declined as war, civil

unrest, inflation, or the threat of inflation caused publishers in India, Pakistan, and Indonesia to revise publication schedules, postponing or canceling plans for the issuance of new titles. The Public Law 480 programs in these countries, however, firmly established their effectiveness by collecting materials which would have been lost to scholarship had no facilities for immediate, on-the-spot acquisition existed.

In October 1965 the program was extended to Nepal, where publications are obtained through an agent and shipped to New Delhi for processing. The first issue of *Accessions List: Nepal* was distributed in April 1966, listing Nepalese publications that are sent to all participants in the India/Pakistan program as a routine operation.

With the arrival in Karachi of David G. Donovan, Field Director of the Pakistan project, it was possible to relieve the American staff at New Delhi of the supervision of the Pakistan operation and to restructure the administration of the India project office. The acquisition of a greater number of publications from the southern states of India had long been a goal of the program; consequently, following a survey of the area, Alvin Moore, Jr., formerly administrative officer of the India project, was appointed Assistant Field Director with responsibility for South India. Acquisitions from these states continue to be channeled through the New Delhi office for preliminary cataloging and shipment and are included in the Indian accessions list.

Even before passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965, it was apparent that the responsibilities of the Program's Coordinator increased as the projects matured. In January 1966, therefore, Frank M. McGowan was appointed to the new position of Assistant Coordinator, to be responsible for liaison with divisions concerned with the cataloging of Public Law 480 materials. In addition to other duties, the Assistant Coordinator will from time to time relieve field directors dur-

ing their home leave in the United States. As the year ended Mr. McGowan was managing the Israeli program in the absence of the Field Director, Harry R. Stritman.

In the United Arab Republic an experimental newspaper microfilming project arranged in cooperation with the National Information and Documentation Center was terminated, and issues held in Cairo for this purpose were shipped to the Library. On the other hand, the India microfilming project, made possible by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, successfully completed the filming of 1965 issues of English-language newspapers and began the filming of current issues of both vernacular and English-language newspapers. Plans were made to begin filming Pakistani newspapers issued after June 30, 1966. After surmounting installation problems, not the least of which was fitting a camera with an 11-foot boom into a room with a 10-foot ceiling,

the New Delhi office has produced microfilms that meet the specifications of the Library's Photoduplication Service.

The fourth issue of the *Accessions List: Indonesia*, citing 1,000 monographic titles and 100 additional serials, was published in March 1966, and as the fiscal year ended, the editing of the fifth issue had been completed. Many Indonesian publications appreciated in value and rarity because of the destruction of book stores and private libraries during the disturbances of October 1965.

The English-language program, through which 300 American libraries have been receiving selected serial titles of general interest and significant monographic works, was extended to Israel in the course of the year and the coverage of monographs was increased in India and Pakistan. During the year the University of Illinois joined the libraries receiving publications from the United Arab

Public Law 480 Acquisitions, January 1, 1962-June 30, 1966

	India	Indonesia	Israel	Nepal	Pakistan	UAR ¹	All countries
Commercial and institutional publications:							
Newspapers	201, 094	145, 508	136, 774	4, 188	65, 962	199, 702	753, 228
Serials	211, 877	29, 180	119, 060	10, 800	62, 863	50, 070	483, 850
Monographs	88, 364	15, 560	33, 293	1, 153	14, 389	28, 779	181, 538
Government publications:							
Serials	111, 653	23, 114	(²)	93	11, 068	25, 717	171, 645
Monographs	20, 507	4, 061	(²)	470	1, 335	4, 892	31, 265
Totals:							
Fiscal 1966	633, 495	217, 423	289, 127	16, 704	155, 617	309, 160	1, 621, 526
Fiscal 1965	690, 723	167, 068	208, 425	.....	149, 344	316, 185	1, 531, 745
Fiscal 1964	667, 551	37, 135	57, 343	.....	179, 735	289, 436	1, 231, 200
Jan. 1, 1962-June 30, 1963	935, 651	.....	.....	.....	216, 590	244, 708	1, 396, 949
Grand total	2, 927, 420	421, 626	554, 895	16, 704	701, 286	1, 159, 489	5, 781, 420

¹ Projected figures.

² Government publications included in commercial and institutional publications.

Republic and six participants in the Israeli program were added: Boston Public Library, Yeshiva University, Jewish Theological Seminary, University of Southern California, Cornell University, and the Joint University Libraries at Nashville.

Other Acquisitions Activities

In the activities just described and in those reported in the following pages the assistance of the Department of State was invaluable. Purchase arrangements, knowledge of new publications, direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquisitions of materials for the Library in regions where other means of procurement are as yet nonexistent—all were bettered in some way through the Department's overseas facilities, especially those under the direction of the Coordinator for Foreign Publications Procurement.

Purchases

For the most part the Order Division followed its customary, established patterns during the first half of the fiscal year. Then, in January 1966, the first impact of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was felt. The first 6 months of calendar year 1966 saw the expansion of the blanket-order arrangements in England and by June the operation in London was functioning smoothly. Three of the Library's agents in that city are cooperating in the program: a general blanket-order dealer who serves as the central agency for NPAC, a firm specializing in legal publications, and a supplier of monographic series. Francis H. Henshaw, Chief of the Order Division, spent 2 weeks in London in the spring of 1966 working with these dealers on problems of selection, shipping, and billing. Anticipating the creation of control files for publications to be procured under NPAC, the division reproduced the entries in the English,

French, East German, West German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swiss current national bibliographies beginning with January 1966. In addition, plans were made with the firm which administers the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project for expanding the Library's purchases in that area of the world.

Recognizing the Library's urgent need to keep pace with the rising rate of publishing as well as the rising cost of publications, Congress increased the appropriation for the purchase of books for the general collections from \$670,000 to \$780,000 and for books for the Law Library from \$110,000 to \$125,000. The Special Reserve Fund, established as a continuing fund for the purchase of unusual materials, was used during the year to acquire 1,335 items, among them letters of 4 Presidents of the United States and a collection of A. E. Housman manuscripts.

Expanded activities usually require an expansion of space, and the Order Division, to cope with the demands made of it by NPAC, moved from its former quarters on the second floor to the refurbished fourth floor of the Annex in the spring of 1966.

Exchanges

In cooperation with the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution, the Exchange and Gift Division implements arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of government publications under the Brussels Conventions of 1866, the Buenos Aires Convention of 1936, and bilateral executive agreements negotiated by the Department of State. During the year Portugal and Uruguay ratified the Brussels Conventions and Venezuela the Buenos Aires Convention. Because official agreements vary in results and must be supplemented, 670 new exchange arrangements were negotiated informally during the past fiscal year: African, 86; American and British, 76; Asian, 120; European, 135; Hispanic, 142; and international organizations, 111.

Surveys were made of the effectiveness of approximately 1,500 exchanges with Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, and Vatican City. Surveys begun in earlier years of exchanges with Guyana, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, and Spain were completed. Unsettled conditions in some parts of the world diminished the number of publications, which then became harder to acquire. As a result, the total number received by the Library from foreign governments and institutions showed a slight decline. On the other hand, there were substantial increases in the Library's exchange receipts from a number of countries, as the following table shows:

	Fiscal 1965	Fiscal 1966
Indonesia	552	1,380
Iraq	546	1,038
Korea	1,990	3,479
West Malaysia	1,176	1,747
Singapore	798	1,239
USSR	43,465	47,612

Both domestic and foreign exchanges were utilized to good effect. Phonorecords from the New York Public Library and the British Institute of Recorded Sound, newspapers from the Boston Athenaeum, motion pictures from the Museum of Modern Art, microfilms from the British Museum, and 18th-century British Private and Local Acts from the National Library of Australia were among the year's notable acquisitions. All in all the Library of Congress received more than 4 million pieces by exchange.

The division made a special effort to acquire the documents published by the 50 States and the insular possessions of the United States. This filled many gaps, particularly in departmental reports and monographic series. The

distribution of the *Monthly Checklist* rose from 3,298 to 3,349 copies.

Gifts

Almost 78 percent of the gifts received during the fiscal year were personal papers and other manuscripts, 1,927,084 pieces in all. Books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, fine prints, original cartoons, posters, motion pictures, phonorecords, tape recordings, and Braille transcriptions brought the total number of gifts to 2,472,617 pieces. Issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* discuss some of the gifts. A few, chosen to represent the range and variety of the materials so generously bestowed, are described in chapter 3.

Documents Expediting Project

Since 1946, subscribing libraries have acquired through this cooperative centralized service nondepository U.S. Government publications that are unavailable elsewhere. The project is administered by the Library of Congress as a section of the Exchange and Gift Division. The total number of subscribers from 42 States reached a record high of 123 in fiscal 1966 with these 11 additional members: University of California (Davis campus), San Fernando Valley State College (Calif.), University of Bridgeport (Conn.), Northern Illinois University, Western Kentucky State College, Western Michigan University, State University Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred (N.Y.), State University College at Geneseo (N.Y.), Community College of Philadelphia (Pa.), Texas State Library, and West Virginia University. The project made a successful effort to obtain a greater number of the publications issued by the 49 Senate, House, and joint committees of Congress and by 25 of the more important subcommittees. Arrangements were also made to receive and distribute some 40 new series or groups of publications issued by agencies in the executive branch. When

crowded conditions compelled the Exchange and Gift Division to reduce its stock of duplicate U.S. Government publications, lists of the surplus materials were sent to the project members to enable them to fill gaps in their collections, a move which brought 880 individual requests for 21,456 volumes and issues. In 1965 the project distributed a total of 190,000 items through established channels and individual requests. In 1966 this total rose to 245,000 items, 180,000 through established channels and 65,000 through individual requests.

Cataloging and Classification

For several years both commercial cataloging services and librarians have been interested in the cataloging of children's books. As a result, the Library added still another to its many services by the establishment in April 1966 of a Children's Literature Cataloging Office to prepare annotated catalog cards for children's literature. They differ from the usual LC printed cards in the following ways: Added entries are made for all illustrators; a concise summary is provided that is neither critical nor evaluative in any way; many more LC subject headings are applied, using fewer subdivisions and an approach specifically designed for children's literature; Dewey decimal numbers are assigned from the 9th abridged edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The cards are sold in sets, three main entry cards and additional main entry cards overprinted for title, subject, and added entries. Growing interest in the writing and illustrating of juvenile books as well as the increasing number of titles published each year have increased the demands on the Children's Book Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The new office was established primarily to meet this section's special needs. However, the cards it produces have attracted the interest of wholesale book distributors, many of whom are now supplying

sets with the books they sell under the "Cards-With-Books" Program. When the fiscal year ended, 4,416 children's books had been cataloged and 153,000 sets of annotated cards sold. Coverage under the new program, which is presently concentrating on current imprints, will be extended in the future to include all children's books in print. Fiscal 1967 will be the new service's first full year of operation. In planning its further development, the Library will be responsive to feedback from libraries using the annotated cards.

After more than 6 years of preparation, the monumental third edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* was published in February 1966 by the H. W. Wilson Company. Its five folio volumes—containing 226,987 entries in 4,649 pages—list 156,499 serial titles, excluding newspapers, held by 956 North American libraries.

With the aid of grants from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the work of compiling and editing was done by the Library of Congress under a contract between LC and the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., a nonprofit corporation representing 13 American and Canadian library associations and bibliographical institutions. Edna Brown Titus, now retired, as editor supervised its compilation in a special project established at LC in September 1959; the work was carried out under the general supervision of the Director of the Library's Processing Department, Mr. Cronin.

In 1961 the Joint Committee asked the H. W. Wilson Company to undertake the publication and distribution of the third edition, directing that Balding & Mansell, printers of the mammoth *British Museum Catalogue*, manufacture the work, using its unique "abstracting" system and saving an estimated \$100,000 in editorial and preparatory costs, which would otherwise be borne by libraries purchasing the third edition. Through the "abstracting" method, entries can be picked up from various locations on the manuscript

pages according to numerical keys and arranged mechanically in their proper order.

Conversion of the manuscript to copy for printing required 2 years. To coordinate and supervise this phase of the work, Mrs. Titus took the manuscript in nine large trunks to London in June 1963 and remained there until the final pages were ready for the printer in July 1965. The work was printed on acid-free paper that laboratory tests had proved both permanent and durable. Completed pages were shipped, volume by volume, to the Wilson Company for binding.

The third edition incorporates all the information in the second edition (1943) and its two supplements (1945 and 1953), plus selected new titles appearing up to 1950, the date at which the coverage of LC's *New Serial Titles* begins. Since *NST* with its cumulations will provide continuing coverage of serials, there will be no need for another edition of the *Union List*, which first appeared in 1927, almost four decades ago, in an edition of 1,580 pages listing 75,000 titles held by 225 libraries.

Planned with the cooperation of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of the ALA/RTSD's Resources Committee, the *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations* provides an economical method for making known additional locations of titles which have already appeared in annual or quinquennial cumulations of the catalog. The first annual issue appeared in May 1966, listing 807,203 additional locations for some 215,000 titles in the 1958–62 cumulation of the *NUC*. The June 1966 issue cited 380,800 locations for approximately 33,450 publications represented by Library of Congress printed cards in the 1962 card series. Entries are arranged chiefly by LC card number; works without card numbers in the *NUC* are listed in the *Register* alphabetically by main entry. The *Register* is published in a cumulative pattern, and its span is expected to increase with each successive issue. The wider scope which it provides should make the *NUC*

more valuable both to scholars as a research tool and to librarians as a guide in planning acquisitions.

Through a cooperative arrangement with University Microfilms, Inc., and the ARL Committee on Microfilming Dissertations, the Library assigns index entries to summaries of dissertations submitted by American graduate schools for publication in *Dissertation Abstracts*. Since the Library first undertook this responsibility in 1961, the number of entries assigned has more than doubled, as indicated in the following table.

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
25.....	1965	24,462	1,927	12,679
26.....	1966	29,173	2,351	14,956

The 1965 issue of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* went to press in June for publication in the fall of 1966. Access to its descriptions of 2,022 collections in 120 repositories, 65 of them represented for the first time, is simplified by an index of 26,040 entries. Personal names make up 9,530 of these entries, corporate names another 3,550, and entries for subjects, events, and places the remaining 12,960. These citations are cumulated with the 29,600 in the 1963–64 issue. The text of the 1965 volumes fills 260 pages and the cumulated index another 500.

Dewey Decimal Classification

Used by a greater number of libraries than any other system, the Dewey Decimal Classification is found in the majority of libraries in the United States and Canada and in more

than 100 other countries throughout the world. The Decimal Classification Office, like the Card Division, exists primarily to serve other libraries. It is responsible for two related activities: application and development.

Dewey Decimal Classification numbers have been assigned since 1930 to titles cataloged by the Library of Congress for the benefit of libraries purchasing its cards. Additional staff made it possible to increase the coverage from 21,497 titles in 1965 to 25,565 in 1966, a gain of 19 percent. The rate of production was 75 percent higher at the end of the year than it was at its beginning. Coverage in the last 3 months was virtually complete for current nonfiction published in the United States in any language or published elsewhere in English and represented by Library of Congress cards. In addition, numbers were assigned to a sampling of important foreign works in science and technology. Under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, nearly all Library of Congress cards for nonfiction titles are expected to carry Dewey Decimal numbers.

The Library has been responsible for the development of the Dewey Decimal Classification since 1954, editing and seeing through the press the 16th and 17th full editions and the 8th and 9th abridged, as well as several supplementary aids. This work is performed by the Library under contract with the Forest Press, which, under Mevil Dewey's deed of gift, is responsible for the improvement and dissemination of the system and for turning all income from sales into its further advancement. The editorial work is guided along broad lines by a Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, which represents jointly the Forest Press and the American Library Association and is composed of nine prominent librarians. The committee met in October 1965 and in March and April 1966 in Lake Placid, N.Y., New York City, and Washington, respectively. Following the publication in June of the 17th full edition and in August 1965 of the 9th abridged edition,

the Decimal Classification Office began work on the 18th full and the 10th abridged editions. Editorial rules and other criteria were developed, a completely new schedule for mathematics was drafted, and substantially new expansions and modifications for sociology and for customs and folklore were prepared. Lesser expansions were drafted for documentation, museology, astronomy, biology, botany, zoology, the medical sciences, agriculture, household arts, manufactures, building materials, and the fine arts. Some topics were relocated and structural irregularities deleted. A beginning was made on a systematic review of all schedules not slated for substantive change but requiring modifications in the light of the new editorial rules.

In England, the Editor and Chief of the Decimal Classification Office lectured on the Dewey Classification system to members of the London and Home Counties Branch of the (British) Library Association and discussed problems of mutual interest with the Association's Dewey Decimal Classification Revision Sub-Committee and with the staff of the *British National Bibliography*. He continued to participate in the work of the Subcommittee on Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation.

Cyrillic Bibliographic Project

The primary function of the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project is the preparation and publication of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. Issued since 1948, the *Monthly Index* is a record of publications in all fields of knowledge received by the Library of Congress and by 260 other American and Canadian libraries. Designed primarily to serve English-speaking users, it now averages more than 400 pages per issue and lists not only publications received from the Soviet Union in the languages spoken there, but also emigré publications in Russian, Ukrainian, and White Russian. The number of periodical issues analyzed during the fiscal year in-

creased by 6.6 percent, from 6,292 to 6,710; another 5,915 issues were listed without analysis. Monographic titles translated and indexed came to 18,067. The number of entries in the subject index rose from 217,898 to 232,095, or by 6.5 percent, and the total number of pages from 5,040 to 5,228, or 3.5 percent.

The project also maintains the Slavic Union Catalog, a supplement to the National Union Catalog for entries in languages using the Cyrillic alphabet, that is, Bulgarian, Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian, and White Russian. Cards in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transliteration received during the year for the catalog increased from 87,082 to 104,474 and the number of contributing libraries from 238 to 260. Twenty-six libraries sent more than 1,000 cards each and 48 sent more than 100 each. In addition, the Library of Congress supplied 22,599 printed cards and 179 preliminary cards. After duplicates were eliminated and multiple library holdings were consolidated on a single card, the net increase at the end of the year was 53,220 cards.

Descriptive Cataloging

High turnover and the evident need to enlarge the staff caused the Descriptive Cataloging Division to explore every possible means of compressing the training of new catalogers and of developing subprofessional staff members to assume professional responsibilities. One attempt to solve the problem was made in the fall of 1964 with the initiation of formal cataloging classes. In fiscal 1966, 41 students in 3 separate groups enrolled in the course. But during the year it became clear that new patterns of training would have to be devised. The orientation and training of professional catalogers presents many difficulties because of the necessarily complex policies and procedures which are peculiar to the Library of Congress. To streamline the basic training of new catalogers and to minimize the strain on supervisors, the division plans to establish a section in which

all catalogers will be taught to operate with relative independence when assigned to working sections. The training will range from indoctrination in procedures for experienced catalogers to basic cataloging instruction for new library school graduates and subprofessionals being developed as LC catalogers.

To offset the shortage of qualified catalogers the division has sought ways to make maximum use of the skills of its experienced staff. Increased efforts have been made to develop adequate clerical support for the cataloging operations and in October 1965 the Cataloging Services Unit was established to centralize the control of these supporting activities. The English Language Section was reorganized into four units responsible for current imprints, government documents, general cataloging, and special problems. This new structure has enabled the section to catalog high priority materials promptly, to train new catalogers properly, and to give the necessary attention to the more difficult cataloging. Valuable though these measures have been, they have not solved a staffing problem which is certain to become more acute. To avoid a crisis a radically different pattern of cataloging has been designed to concentrate the cataloger's efforts on professional tasks for which he is uniquely qualified and to make greater use of competent searcher-catalogers in preliminary routines. By the end of the year, basic procedures for a pilot project had been developed.

The extensive participation of the staff of the division in the development of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, which will replace the current *ALA Cataloging Rules* and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, continued throughout the year and came to its conclusion when the printer's copy was mailed to the Publishing Department of the American Library Association in June 1966. Most heavily engaged in the work were the two successive chiefs of the division: Lucile M. Morsch, the Library's representative on the Catalog Code Revision

Steering Committee, cooperated with the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee in the revision of the rules of description and acted as the editor of this section of the rules. C. Sumner Spalding served as editor of the sections dealing with the rules of entry and heading and as general editor of the rules as a whole. The Principal Cataloger, the Deputy Principal Cataloger, the head of the English Language Section, and the Coordinator of Cataloging Instruction also devoted much time to this effort. The division's heavy investment of time and talent in the revision, extending over a period of many years, has resulted in a singularly valuable contribution to the quality and coverage of these rules.

The number of titles cataloged for printed cards increased from 104,130 to 119,486, a gain of 14.7 percent, and the total number of titles processed in all categories rose from 144,745 to 160,948, or by 11.2 percent. In assistance to other units of the Library, the division edited copy for 1,578 catalog cards prepared in the Geography and Map Division, provided the Children's Literature Cataloging Office with 4,813 annotations for juvenile titles, and began the cataloging of the Dayton C. Miller collection in the Music Division. In turn, one phase of the division's work was eased by the high quality of the cataloging copy provided by the Public Law 480's Cairo office and by the cooperative cataloging copy for 4,075 titles supplied by 49 research libraries.

Subject Cataloging

The principal functions of the Subject Cataloging Division are to provide access to the collections through the Library's classification system and list of subject headings, to maintain the inventory record of the Library's holdings, and to apply marks of ownership to each of the volumes added to the collections. During the year final page proof for the seventh edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was read, corrected, and returned to the Gov-

ernment Printing Office. As a result of many suggestions from the staff and from other libraries, the introduction was recast and expanded. The January 1966 supplement was the first to utilize the automated printing techniques by which the seventh edition was being produced. As later supplements were prepared, locator numbers and printing codes were assigned to each heading and forwarded to the GPO to be keyboarded for processing by photocomposition. The resulting tape was merged by means of a computer program with the tape containing the text of the previous month's supplement. Four cumulative supplements had been produced by this technique at the close of fiscal 1966.

The eighth and future editions will be produced on the computer simply by merging two existing tapes—that for the latest cumulative supplement and that for the basic list. This automated system makes it possible to publish a basic list that is almost current as it eliminates both the keyboarding or typesetting and the proofreading operations, which in the past have required 18 to 24 months each time a new edition was published.

Long the subject of progress reports in these pages, Class K (Law) has passed from the development stage into the first stage of application. This past fiscal year definitive notation was applied to 93 periodical titles in 1,824 volumes, which were reshelflisted, relabeled, and rearranged on the shelves. Entries for these titles in the Serial Record were revised and new sets of cards are in preparation for the Law Library catalogs. To do this, staff had to be recruited and trained and procedures written for the application of Class K to the retrospective holdings of the Law Library. Except for final editing, the schedule for U.S. Federal law has been completed. Early in fiscal 1967 working copies should be in the hands of the subject catalogers, who can then assign class numbers to currently received materials. The schedules for the law of the States are nearing completion.

Titles classified and subject headed rose 14 percent to a new high of 125,495, a figure that includes the work of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Because 4,028 subject headings were established and 314 changed or canceled, 25,952 tracings on the main entries in the Official Catalog had to be changed and 16,260 cards for 5,380 references in the Official, Main, and Annex Catalogs had to be made. New class numbers added to the schedules came to 2,333 and 218 were revised. There were major revisions and developments in the sections of the classification dealing with *Engineering and construction*, *Marine biology*, and *Modern East European philosophy*. Some 143,489 volumes were entered in the shelflist and 349,314 were labeled. The year brought inquiries from 36 university, college, public, and special libraries planning to adopt the Library of Congress classification system.

From December 1965 to March 1966 a member of the Subject Cataloging Division staff worked at the White House Library completing and revising the card catalog, the shelflist, and the arrangement of the books on the shelves. As the fiscal year closed, copy was being prepared for a printed catalog to be published, under the direction of the Committee on the White House Library, by the Spiral Press. The members of the committee are David C. Mearns, Chief of the Library's Manuscript Division and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, and James T. Babb, formerly the Librarian of Yale University.

The Serial Record

All serial publications in the Roman, Greek, Cyrillic, and Hebraic alphabets except newspapers are recorded by the Serial Record Division. Under the Library's broad definition serials include periodicals, annuals and yearbooks, monographs in numbered series, irregular serials such as directories, handbooks, editions of reference works, and books issued in

parts, and Government publications at all levels. During the fiscal year 1,829,620 serial issues were cleared and forwarded for immediate use by readers, for further processing, or for other disposition—a 5-percent increase over fiscal 1965. In addition to recording receipts, the Serial Record supplies locations for bound and unbound issues, the dates when volumes were sent for binding, and information on source or method of acquisition. The need for this information is seen in the 63,379 reference questions routed to the division during the year, 27 percent more than in fiscal 1965.

New titles entered in the Serial Record rose from 11,190 to 12,936. The division edits *New Serial Titles*, a union list of serials beginning publication since December 31, 1949. Over 680 libraries in the United States and Canada now contribute reports to this list.

The Card Catalogs

The Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division prepared and distributed to the Library's catalogs and special files 2,996,000 cards, an increase of 15 percent over 1965. During the year the new Additions and Corrections Unit of the Filing Section eliminated conflicts and discrepancies in the card catalogs by making temporary changes in entries in these catalogs before new or revised cards were printed with different forms of heading. Included for the first time in this year's work were the new annotated catalog cards for children's books. Some 22,000 of these were prepared for a new catalog to be housed in the Children's Book Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. The three components of the catalog are a main portion in dictionary arrangement, an alphabetical file of illustrators, and a shelflist or classified file arranged by Dewey Decimal Classification numbers. This catalog complements the Catalog of Juvenile Books, which was established in 1957 and contains for each title a single card ar-

ranged in the order of the Library of Congress Classification.

The staff also added 425,733 temporary catalog entries or order slips to the Process Information File. Requests for information concerning materials in the process of being cataloged have grown from 11,672 in 1947, when this reference service was first established, to 30,511 in 1966.

Entries from other libraries are edited and prepared for publication in the *National Union Catalog* by the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division. In addition to Library of Congress cards for 100,500 titles published from 1956 to date, 1,761,000 cards were received from other American libraries, an increase of about 360,000 over 1965. Identified as duplicates of Library of Congress entries, 716,000 of these were forwarded to be added to the locations in the *National Union Catalog*. The Control File now contains 2,333,000 cards.

Catalogs in Book Form

The 1965 annual cumulation of the *National Union Catalog*, scheduled for publication in November 1966, contains entries for 218,000 publications acquired and cataloged by the Library of Congress and other North American libraries, an increase of 32 percent over the 1964 issue. More than 442,000 locations are indicated for monographic works published since 1956. Although entries represented by Library of Congress printed cards showed a gain, the major growth of the catalog lies in the increase in the number of entries submitted by other libraries. They make up 49 percent of the total content of this cumulation, which is being published in 7 volumes containing 8,975 pages.

Editing of the 1965 cumulation of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* was also completed during the fiscal year. It will contain 4,936 pages, 46 percent more than the last annual. The number of pages in the 1965 issue of *Music and Phonorecords* rose to

579, a 14-percent increase. A new feature of *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* is a list of producers and distributors and their addresses.

Eighteen years of cooperation between the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine in the production of the *National Library of Medicine Catalog* were brought to a close with the publication in 1966 of the sexennial 1960–65 cumulation. Its 4,312 pages in 6 volumes contain author and subject entries for 93,964 titles. The annual catalog and its cumulations, which served the library community as a key to publications in biomedical research and related disciplines, have been superseded by the biweekly *Current Catalog* of the National Library of Medicine.

Union Catalogs

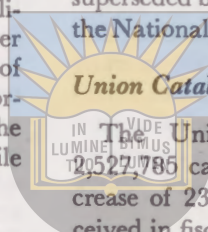
The Union Catalog Division received 2,527,785 cards during the fiscal year, an increase of 23.7 percent over the 2,043,745 received in fiscal 1965. They can be divided as follows:

720,773 for materials printed before 1952
45,668 for 1952–55 imprints
1,761,344 for materials published 1956 to date

Sources of the cards were:

Library of Congress, 199,242
Direct reports from other North American libraries, 2,131,972
Reports from regional union catalog centers, 176,750
Photocopies of other library cards, 18,934
Cards typed by staff of the division, 887

Cards representing materials published from 1956 to date were transferred to the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division for publication in the Library's book catalogs. Cards for earlier imprints were filed into the National Union Catalog and its supplements, which now contain 16,450,000 cards.



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The University of Massachusetts Library and the Toronto Public Library were among those contributing cards for the first time.

The division received 40,937 requests for the location of books, periodicals, and other research materials as compared with 35,013 last year, an increase of 16.8 percent. Of these 33,640 or 82 percent were filled by locating the titles in the National Union Catalog and by circularizing those not found in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*.

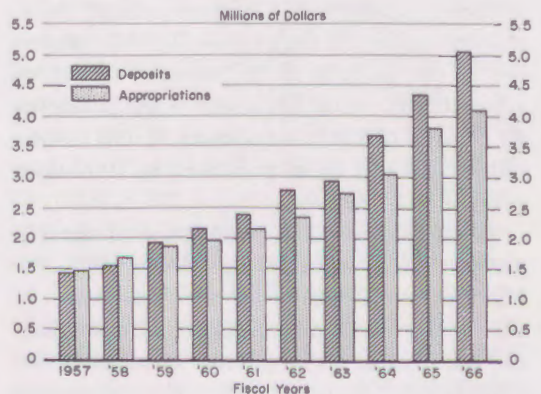
About 800 symbols that had not appeared earlier were listed in the ninth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog*. The publication gives all of the symbols appearing in the *Union List of Serials* and in *New Serial Titles*, but to provide compilers of bibliographies and checklists with a more extensive list of uniform abbreviations for libraries, the ninth edition also includes symbols for many institutions that have not yet contributed cards to the National Union Catalog.

Two issues of the *National Register of Microform Masters* appeared during fiscal year 1966, the first dated September 1965 and the second, January 1966. They contain a total of 9,344 entries from 20 reporting libraries and commercial firms. These issues were sent free of charge to the 1,600 libraries who subscribe to the *National Union Catalog*. Described in detail in last year's annual report, the *Register* was established in cooperation with the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries with assistance from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. Compiled and edited in the Union Catalog Division, the publication provides a bibliographical record devoted to the listing of titles for which master microcopies exist. These masters are reserved for copying purposes; they are not service copies. The *Register* serves to eliminate costly duplication of microcopying projects by making known which library materials have been transferred to microform under the preservation programs of American research libraries.

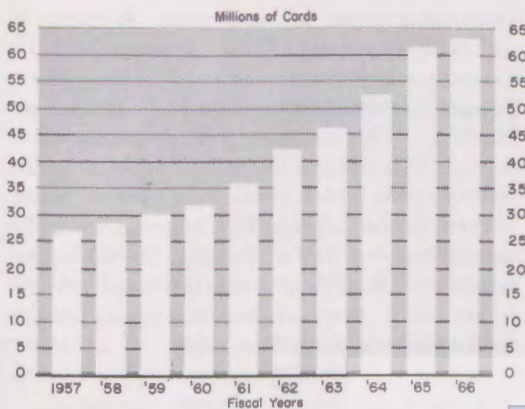
Card Distribution

Every division of the Library of Congress is, in some particular way, a servant of the Congress, the Government, and the people of the United States. But the service of the Card Division, authorized 64 years ago by an act of Congress, is literally at the fingertips of people in the Tarkios, the Chillicothes, the Opelousas, and the Peshtigos throughout the length and breadth of the land. In these, and in thousands of other towns, millions of Americans each year thumb through files of Library of Congress printed cards to select the books of their choice. This year more Americans took home more wages and spent more money than ever before in the country's history. Increasing wealth and population have resulted, among other things, in a demand for more books and better library facilities. As book collections grow, so does the need for catalog cards to provide access to these collections. In fiscal 1966 approximately 19,000 libraries, firms, and individuals bought 63,214,294 catalog cards, 3 percent more than the previous year. From the sale of cards and technical publications, the sum of \$5,046,417 was deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, an increase of 16 percent.

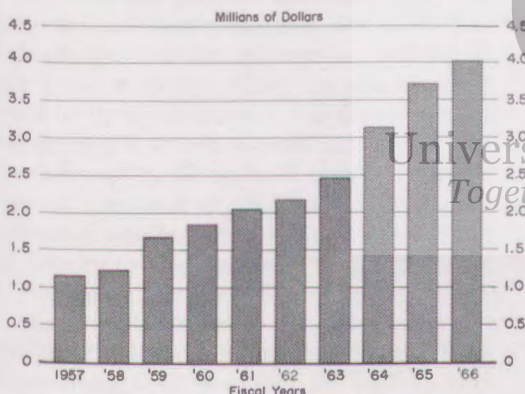
Deposits in U.S. Treasury and Appropriations
For Distribution of Catalog Cards
Fiscal Years 1957-1966



Number of Cards Sold, Fiscal Years 1957-1966



Gross Card Sales, Fiscal Years 1957-1966



To meet the increased demand for catalog cards, a branch of the Government Printing Office housed in quarters adjacent to the Card Division instituted a night shift and produced 38,681,645 printed cards by letterpress and 62,132,000 by offset during the fiscal year. Since December 1965 proofsheets have also been produced by offset.

The passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 made more funds available to school libraries for the purchase of all types of library materials. In turn, this increased orders for cards for motion pic-

tures, filmstrips, and phonorecords. One of the largest orders, however, came from a commercial source. The Radio Corporation of America ordered some 4,000 cards for all of its available recordings. The card numbers will appear in the company's 1966 catalog as a service to libraries.

In November 1965 the Card Division took over the sale and distribution of the Library's classification schedules and its list of subject headings, which had been sold previously by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The information kit on this and the Card Division's other services was revised and sent to 7,234 library schools, libraries, students, and other individuals and organizations, 300 percent more than in fiscal 1965. New or reactivated subscribers totaled 2,158.

The number of wholesale distributors and publishers cooperating in the "Cards-With-Books" Program continues to grow. At the end of the fiscal year 84 firms were participating. They were supplied with 8,028,955 cards in 1,605,791 sets for 41,665 individual titles.

Under the "All-the-Books" Plan, 5,549 American and a few foreign publishers provided the Library with advance copies of their current titles. The R. R. Bowker Company lent the copies it received for listing or review in its journals and a number of wholesale distributors lent publications not immediately available from other sources. These arrangements enabled the Library to catalog the books and have cards available before publication date. From all these sources, 25,545 titles not previously received were made available for cataloging.

Binding and Repair Work

General supervision over the Library's binding activities, regulation of the flow of materials from other divisions, guidance and instruction to the preparation assistants, and coordination of the work of the six repair units

are the functions of the Binding Division. With the advice of the Binding Committee, it administers the funds allotted for binding and preservation, now more than \$500,000 a year—over \$300,000 for binding and re-binding and nearly \$200,000 for other services, repairs, and the preservation of nonbook materials. None of the actual binding itself is done by the Binding Division. It prepares some materials and revises and records others prepared in the custodial divisions, transmitting them to the Government Printing Office and other binderies under commercial con-

tracts. As a result of increased costs, the number of volumes bound in fiscal 1966 was lower than in the previous year. A commercial bindery bound 63,593 volumes, and the Government Printing Office, 31,286. These figures include both original binding and re-binding. GPO also gave protective treatment to 40,175 pamphlets by wirestitching or hand-sewing them into binders. The repair units, housed in the Library but manned by GPO employees, repaired or restored 16,840 books, laminated 90,209 manuscripts and 19,784 maps, and gave appropriate preservation treatment to 80,655 other items.



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The Legislative Reference Service

FORCED IN 1966 to face a de facto if not a de jure birthday, the Legislative Reference Service found the year a memorable and a revealing one. Technically the Service is over 50 years old, tracing its founding to an administrative directive of 1914. For the present staff, however, the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946—20 years ago—marks the creation of LRS as they know it today. Congress was similarly struck by the significance of this double decade and created a second Committee on the Organization of the Congress to examine the outcome of the work of the first. In time, the committee reached the LRS and called upon the Service to analyze itself: Had it achieved its original purpose? Was it providing the services the Congress needed and had a right to expect? How had it developed since 1946? In answering these questions, the Service came to see that 1966, the busiest year in its history, in many ways epitomized the two decades of development and of an evolving concept of reference and research assistance to a legislative body.

Twenty Years of Change

Between 1946 and 1966 the Legislative Reference Service has changed both in organization and in product. Twenty years ago, the entire Congress was concerned over the inability of the legislative branch to respond to

the complexity and volume of the staggering problems generated by World War II and followed by the equally staggering postwar obligations confronting the United States, which had emerged from the global upheaval as the most powerful nation of the world. To the Congress, the internal structure of the legislative branch seemed antiquated, its sources of information limited, and its staffing inadequate. The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress under the chairmanship of Senator (then Representative) A. S. Mike Monroney and Senator Robert M. LaFollette, reflecting this concern, recommended many changes. Turning to the Library of Congress as one source of assistance in decisionmaking, it reported, "Your Committee recommends that the Legislative Reference Service be immediately increased in size and scope more adequately to serve the individual Members of Congress, and also to provide a pool of experts available for use by the committees of Congress. . . ."

In the words of the Reorganization Act itself, this staff was:

(1) upon request, to advise and assist any committee of either House or any joint committee in the analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of legislative proposals pending before it, or of recommendations submitted to Congress, by the President or any executive agency, and otherwise to assist in furnishing a basis for the proper determination of measures before the committee;

(2) upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to gather, classify, analyze, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations and bulletins, and otherwise, data for a bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, without partisan bias in selection or presentation;

(3) to prepare summaries and digests of public hearings before committees of the Congress, and of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in either House.

The Library immediately responded to this instruction. Subject specialists were acquired

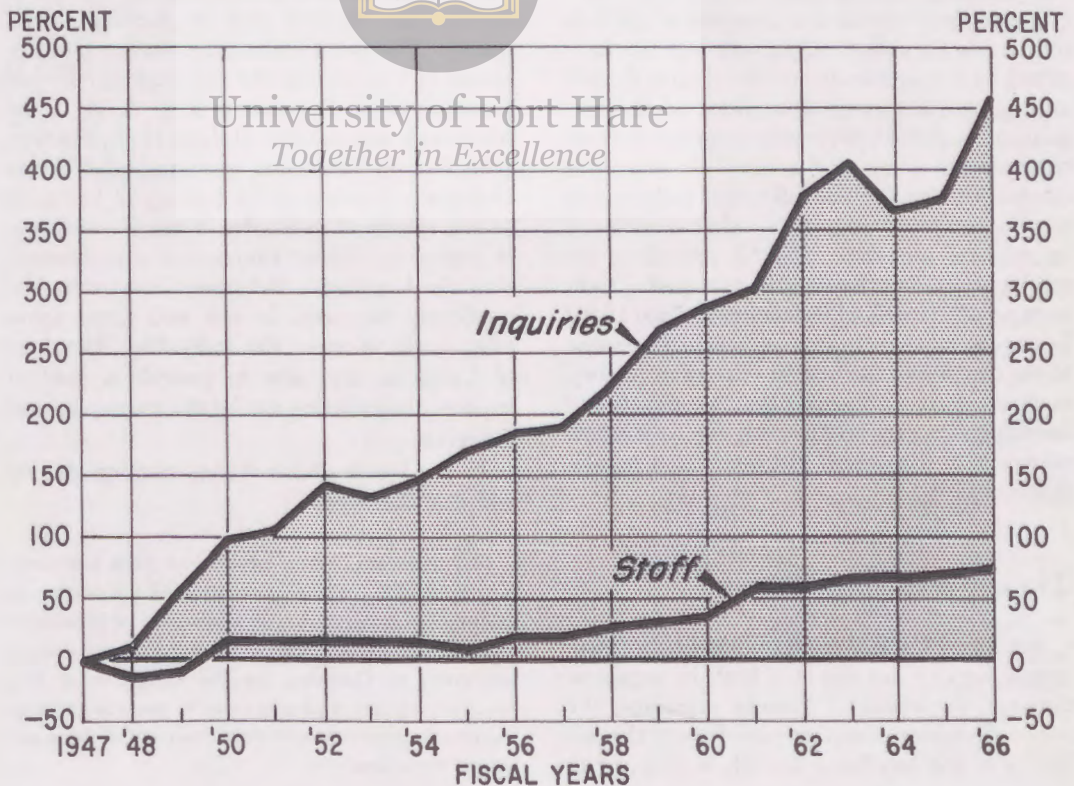
in many new areas and were organized for the reference service characteristic of libraries.

Both the quantity and quality of use soon demanded changes. In fiscal 1946 Members placed 19,732 inquiries with the LRS. By fiscal 1956 this figure had grown to nearly 60,000 and by 1966 to over 117,000. However, while the workload was multiplying six times, the staff did not even double. The 131 positions budgeted for the year following the Reorganization Act had increased by fiscal 1966 to only 223. Of these, 135—a little over half—were directly engaged in research.

GROWTH IN INQUIRIES AND STAFF

FISCAL YEARS 1947-1966

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM BASE YEAR 1947



The nature of LRS staffing required a major redesign of the organizational structure. When the Reorganization Act of 1946 was passed, the Service, following the Library's pattern, formed its six units around the *materials* needed for research. This produced an Advanced Research Section, a General Research Section, an Information Section, a Federal Law Section, a State Law Section, and a Congressional Reading Room.

Duplicative and inflexible, this structure proved inappropriate for intensive Congressional research. By the midfifties, the Service had been reorganized around staff members' subject specializations, which themselves reflected major areas of Congressional interest. Seven divisions were created: American Law, Economics, History and Government, Education and Public Welfare, Foreign Affairs, and Senior Specialists, with the whole research effort supported by a Library Services Division.

Changes in the structure and the staffing of the Legislative Reference Service reflect its attempt to meet the changing needs and interests of Congress. This reflection of interest can be seen in the development of the Foreign Affairs Division and in the depth of staffing it required as first Western Europe, then Korea, then Africa, then Latin America, and now Southeast Asia claim Congressional attention and stimulate the need for information, experience, and analysis. Less apparent but no less real has been the resolution of such issues as the St. Lawrence Seaway, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the quota system of immigration. In their places, demands for expertise in urban development, communication satellites, and civil rights have appeared. By 1966 the needs of Congress had required the creation of two additional divisions—Natural Resources and Science Policy Research, the latter responding to such esoteric areas of legislative activity as oceanography, air pollution, superdeep geological exploration, space, and flying saucers. In addition, highly specialized teams have been developed: The Graphic Arts Unit prepares maps, charts, and

graphs for committee prints and public hearings; the small Translation Unit, during the past fiscal year, received 3,829 Congressional requests for translations from some 20 foreign languages.

Over a period of 20 years it is but natural that the subjects demanding Congressional attention—and therefore the attention of LRS—should change. Nor is it surprising that the number of inquiries from Members should increase. More worthy of comment, perhaps, is the change in the nature of Congressional use of the Service. Early in the 20-year span inquiries tended to be of two types: requests for factual information appropriate to a large reference library and requests for preparation of general background reports on the historical development of current issues. As the number of requests rose, emphasis shifted more toward briefings, pro and con analyses, statements of positions held by the various protagonists in legislative issues, and discussions of alternative solutions. Television's growing coverage of national affairs increased the average citizen's awareness of his representation in Congress. This, plus mounting political activity in local communities, generated more constituent mail, mail that was sent in increasing quantities to the Service for assistance in reply. The jet airplane enabled the Members to visit their districts frequently, and their invitations and obligations to speak before local groups multiplied. The Service thus found itself playing a greater role in providing materials and position papers on which discussions of public issues were based. Finally, the social and scientific problems exploding on the national scene steadily increased the requests for analyses and comparisons of alternative solutions.

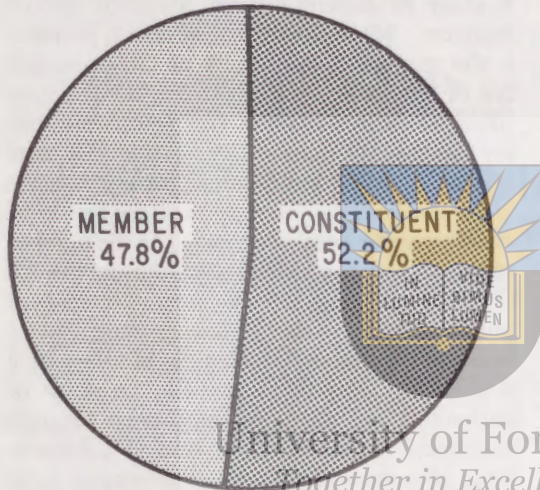
What does LRS do today? There was no Member in the Senate or the House who did not use the Service during fiscal year 1966, nor was there any committee which did not frequently consult the staff. They received answers to 117,062 inquiries, 17 percent more than the previous year's total. Of these, 47.8 percent or 55,979 were for direct use by Mem-

bers and committees. The remaining 61,083 responses were to requests by Members for assistance in answering their constituent inquiries. Although representing 52.2 percent of the total, these required only 16.9 percent of the research and reference time of the staff. It is significant, too, that the rate of increase was greater for Member than for constituent

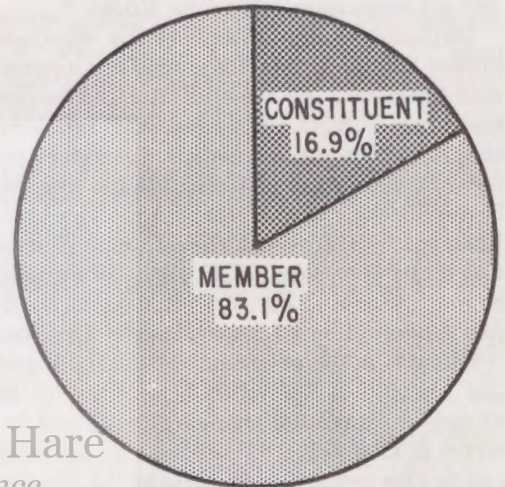
inquiries. In fiscal 1966, Member requests rose 26 percent over the previous year, constituent requests only 10 percent.

Making the LRS Product Available

How do you answer 117,000 requests with a staff of 135 researchers?



SOURCES OF INQUIRIES RECEIVED



TIME SPENT IN RESEARCH

This question was frequently raised during the hearings of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. Twenty years of trial and error have produced a number of fairly refined techniques by which the information and analysis needed by a Member are made available to him. To answer the question so often repeated, they are described here, illustrated with queries received in 1966.

Personal Involvement of Staff Members in Development of Legislation

Many thousands of the requests received by the Service demand the use of this technique. The jury selection provisions of the Administration's proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966

and several related measures, Medicare, and the prelegislative consultations of the Senior Specialists demonstrate three aspects of its application. The first deals with anticipated legislation, the LRS staff providing informational-analytical services in the development and introduction of a bill. The second shows the Service following up its assistance in the initial stages of a bill by a continuing relationship with Congressional offices and, through those offices, with constituents, informing them on the provisions of the legislation and assisting in oversight functions when regulations for the new law are issued from an executive department. The third demonstrates the role played by LRS as a consultant on broad prob-

lems of national concern not yet involved in legislative action.

Anticipated legislation. During December and early January of the past fiscal year, reports from the Administration and other sources that several civil rights bills anticipated in the second session would include provisions on jury trials grew more frequent. Noting this, members of the staff of the American Law Division conducted discussions with the staff of both the majority and minority side of the House Judiciary Committee. The consensus was that LRS could be of maximum usefulness at this stage by preparing a State-by-State analysis of jury-selection laws throughout the Nation.

Working against time and the opening of the session, the division first pursued the legal provisions on the Federal side of the issue, compiling an array of background material and bibliographic references, the appropriate provisions of the United States Code, and earlier analyses of Federal jury-selection actions. Turning to the State side, the division then examined by each of the 50 State codes, extracting all the pertinent jury-selection laws. Comments on these laws and court decisions involving their provisions were located. The material was combined in a briefing kit, which was duplicated in quantity and made available to all members of the committee and its staff.

When, after Congress reconvened, the President's message came up, the jury-selection provisions were accompanied by an open-housing title, to which the emphasis turned.

Again working against time, the American Law Division prepared a summary of State open-housing laws. Fortunately, the Housing and Home Finance Agency had prepared a basic memo which, while not up to date, served as a starting point. LRS attorneys verified everything in the memo, searched for and included amendments to the laws identified and subsequent State laws, and checked appropriate court decisions. The resultant material was organized into a working kit,

duplicated in quantity, and distributed to Congressional personnel who requested it.

As the proposed legislation began to develop, the Service prepared a section-by-section analysis of the Administration bill and the five Congressional alternative bills. At the same time the division was asked to examine the constitutionality of the various open-housing proposals. Later, as the debate on this issue advanced, the division's memorandum was used extensively by both sides of the issue, tacit evidence of its objectivity and thoroughness. Finally, just before the debate moved from committee to the floor, the LRS compared in detail the 6 major bills under consideration with the 23 State open-housing acts already in effect.

Continuing relationship. The Social Security and Medicare Amendments of 1965—which established the new health insurance program and amended the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, public assistance, maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare programs—supply an illustration of the continuing involvement of LRS in an issue from hearings through executive session, floor debate, and conference to the application of the resulting law. The beginning of this fiscal year found two specialists from the Education and Public Welfare Division preparing for the debate on the Senate floor, which opened on July 6, 1965, and continued through July 9. One of the specialists was "down front" with the floor manager of the bill, while the other provided technical assistance to other Senators. Following floor action, the division was asked to prepare a committee print identifying and explaining the 528 differences between the House and Senate versions. The two specialists continued to serve in a staff capacity during the conference, discussions, and final approval on the Senate floor.

The next phase was the preparation of four committee prints—two for the Committee on Ways and Means and two for the Committee on Finance—the specifications as to content

being set by the committees. Later in the fall the traditional "blue sheet," comparing previously existing law with modifications made by the new law, was prepared for the Committee on Finance. Four general briefing papers on the amendments were also produced by the division for quantity distribution in answer to Member and constituent inquiries. The first outlined the Medicare features, the second described the old-age and survivors insurance and public welfare features, the third provided a brief history of the legislation, and the fourth gave a thumbnail sketch of all of its major provisions.

Assistance given by the Education and Public Welfare Division to Members and the committees in their legislative oversight function were concentrated largely on the review of the regulations issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in preparation for launching the Medicare program on its effective date, July 1, 1966. Illustrative of this activity was the staff assistance rendered to the Committee on Finance during its study and executive hearings on the Department's guidelines for the reimbursement of hospital and other health facilities. Simultaneously the Department's interpretation of title XIX (Medical Assistance Program) was questioned as the States began their implementation of the program. Staff assistance was rendered to the Committee on Ways and Means during executive session hearings when HEW and State witnesses were questioned. Finally, at the close of the fiscal year the division, in concert with the American Law Division, rendered technical assistance to the Senate Committees on Finance and the Judiciary regarding the question of the applicability of title VI of the Civil Rights Act to the providers of health services under both the A and B programs of Medicare.

Prelegislative consultation. Senior specialists, who are consulted by Members and by committees on broad problems of national policy not yet evident in specific bills or resolutions, personify the third

method by which the staff of LRS is involved in the development of legislation. For example, during fiscal 1966 they were called as consultants on such matters as the Northeast power failure, the sudden reversal of the Nation's agricultural situation, the new developments in Soviet trade with the West, and the growing crisis over water resources.

Preparation of Basic Materials

The second technique used by the Legislative Reference Service to make its research and analysis available is the preparation of basic documents to be printed by the Congress for distribution to the appropriate committees, the Members of both Houses, and their interested constituents. To illustrate this activity, a sampling of questions received by the Science Policy Research Division follows with a brief description of the response to each.

Does knowledge of the atmospheric sciences suggest the possibility of weather modification and if so, what are the needs for Federal legislation? Although the effect of weather on human affairs is widely recognized, scientists generally were pessimistic about its systematic control. Recent studies by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation, however, were more optimistic and the Congress immediately became interested in whether adequate support was being given to weather research, which agencies had appropriate jurisdiction, and what legislation may be required to correct confusion caused by the enactment of separate weather control measures by the States. Studies by the division led to the publication by the Committee on Commerce of the 181-page Senate Report 1139, *Weather Modification and Control*. This study was used as background for the pending legislation, S. 2196 and S. 3342, the division supplying additional assistance in drafting major amendments to S. 2196 and the committee report on the bill.

Is Federal funding of aeronautical research and development adequate to meet national

needs in civil aviation? A 279-page study by the division was released by the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee as Senate Document 90, *Policy Planning for Aeronautical Research and Development*.

Are statutory authority and executive branch organization and leadership adequate to meet national needs in oceanography? Congressional interest in oceanography, which first arose in 1959, reached a peak of activity in 1965. Congressional concerns reflected inadequate coordination of a program that was the responsibility of some 20 different executive agencies, and that appeared to be losing momentum as measured by funds and accomplishments. Various legislative remedies were proposed in some 86 bills. At the outset of the session, the division prepared a review entitled *Abridged Chronology of Events Relating to Federal Legislation for Oceanography—1956–1965*, which was released as a committee print by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The division then assisted various committees with S. 944, S. 1091, H.R. 6997, H.R. 2218, H.R. 6457, and other bills. Out of legislative alternatives ranging from establishment of a study commission to a new superagency, the House and Senate passed S. 944, which was signed into law June 17, 1966.

Analytical Pro and Con Reports

Probably the basic tool for providing background on public issues, these reports are the third technique employed by the Legislative Reference Service for answering inquiries. They may be replies specifically tailored to answer specific, detailed inquiries, each one a single memorandum for a single inquirer, or they may be broad briefing papers on subjects of general interest, duplicated in 350 to 1,000 copies.

Because of restrictive language in the acts appropriating funds for LRS, the Service had limited its duplicated reports to a small stockpile for use in replying to specific inquiries from Members and had never circulated lists or announcements of the studies prepared and

duplicated. Following discussions of this limitation with the Director of the Service, the Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded (S. Rept. 424, 89th Cong., 1st sess., p. 12):

The Committee believes that the usefulness of the Legislative Reference Service to the Congress as a whole would be materially increased if the Service would from time to time circulate to all Members' offices lists of major reports it has prepared on legislative issues of general interest. . . .

It was understood that the material would be for the specific use of Members, available only through Congressional offices and limited in quantity.

Under these instructions, in September 1965 the Service initiated the monthly list *LRS Multilithed Reports*, known internally as "the green sheet." Nine lists issued during the fiscal year produced requests for over 18,000 copies of the 250 titles cited. The move proved to be unusually popular and frequent letters of appreciation have been received from Congressional offices. Not only are the reports useful in decisionmaking but also in the preparation of Congressional newsletters sent to constituents. Members in both Houses use them in drafting public addresses and radio reports and as background material for television debates and interviews. A dozen taken at random from more than 50 prepared by the Economics Division alone in the past fiscal year are typical:

- Major Federal Aid Programs to the States
- Community Antenna Television: An Economic Survey
- Employment and Automation: Projections to the Year 2000
- The National Debt: A Summary of Views as to Its Role in Public Finance
- The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-117: An Analysis

U. S. Seigniorage Receipts, 1900-1966
 Common Site Picketing in Construction
 The Human Investment Act: Pro and Con

Causes of Inflation and Some Tools at the Federal Government's Disposal to Restrain It

Demanding Payment of French Indebtedness to the United States: Arguments Pro and Con

Urban Mass Transportation: Current Trends and Prospects

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966 (H.R. 13712) as Passed by the House of Representatives, May 26, 1966: Analysis and Summary

Control and Use of the Library Collections

Librarians to the Congress has been the traditional role acted by the LRS staff, and its members continue to identify and transmit information available in the vast and constantly growing collections of the Library of Congress. The modern scene, however, has demanded a new reading of the part, a modification in the historical interpretation. The Legislative Reference Service now controls and transmits information found in the Library's printed collections in three ways:

Loan of Library materials

Prompt indexing of current pamphlets, booklets, fact sheets, and other informational materials and procurement of multiple expendable copies

Rapid duplication of material through photoreproduction

The first, loan of books, magazines, and documents to the Members and committees, continues to rise. In fiscal 1966 the Loan Division issued 86,300 pieces for Congressional use, 22,600 over the previous year's total.

The control of daily, weekly, and monthly information, second on the list, has become increasingly important as national and interna-

tional crises increase the need for *immediate* facts—how much, how many, who, where, when? Answers to these questions are found in the 9 daily newspapers, 2,500 serials, publications of nearly 1,000 lobby groups, and the output of the Government Printing Office, which arrive in the Library Services Division at the rate of two loaded book trucks every day. These must be examined, clipped or indexed, and arranged by subject with all possible speed. In fiscal 1966 over 116,800 pieces, 450 each working day, were indexed and organized for use. With such resources, demands from Members for the identification of statistics, quotations, or individual positions on issues can be answered quickly and efficiently.

Although the organization and control of this unbound and uncataloged material increase the usefulness of its content, neither solves the recurrent problem of multiple replies when 20 Members may require the same document or report at the same time. To supply these needs duplicate copies of pamphlets and documents are organized by subject and maintained by the Library Services Division, enabling LRS researchers not only to identify material but also to send a copy to the inquiring Member within the hour. Over 150,800 of these copies were acquired and processed by the division in fiscal 1966. This subject-organized stockpile is also the basis for mass handling of constituent inquiries. By selecting appropriate reports produced in both the executive departments and the Legislative Reference Service, tens of thousands of constituent queries can be answered without the investment of additional research by the LRS staff.

Third, the information found in all of the above sources—the bound volumes of the Library's collections, the clipped informational material in the Library Services Division's files, and the stored pamphlet material—is multiplied by the Service's extensive use of photoreproduction. Making the same material available simultaneously to multiple patrons has always posed a problem to libra-

ries. No institution is wealthy enough or has sufficient storage space to duplicate its complete holdings in quantity. With the advent of low-cost photoreproduction, however, the Legislative Reference Service secured the permission of some 800 book and magazine publishers to photocopy their copyrighted material for use by the legislators. The capacity to duplicate portions of a publication while retaining the original to answer the next inquiry has brought spectacular increases not only in the speed of response but also in the flexibility with which Congressional offices can use the information. In fiscal 1966 alone, the Service forwarded 500,000 exposures of legislative-related material to these offices.

Responsibility and Purpose

These then are the mechanics for providing information and analysis. But after 20 years has the role of the Legislative Reference Service changed? What are its proper areas of responsibility? What can it be expected to do for Congress? What must it be able to provide?

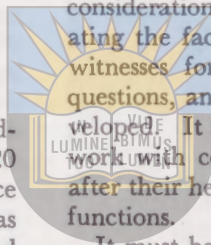
Convinced that its role is clear, the Service can state its credo unequivocally: The LRS must be prepared to fulfill, effectively and vigorously, the information and research needs of the Members and committees. It must be prepared to assist the Congress in meeting the new demands and responsibilities recent years have placed upon the legislators. It must help Congress attain parity with the executive branch in access to information and expertise. It must have a capability that includes not only information and research, but also analytical, interpretive, and consultative services, available when necessary on a quick response basis. The research must be distinguished by being relevant, authentic and timely, compact and complete, objective and nonpartisan. The research must be such that it will aid in identifying and sharpening legislative issues, in exploring alternative ap-

proaches and solutions, in recognizing implications. The research should be in a form compatible to Member needs. It should reflect communication with the past (the historical record), the present (contemporary views of authorities or actions often not yet committed to writing), and the future (anticipating and understanding social and technological change, and budget commitments that preempt future options).

LRS must be prepared to assist committees, implementing their staffs with expertise in subjects not within their own competence, furnishing background and other reports currently as well as anticipatorily on issues under consideration, aiding in gathering and evaluating the facts, in identifying knowledgeable witnesses for hearings, in asking the right questions, and in analyzing the testimony developed. It must be prepared to assist and work with committees prior to, during, and after their hearings in all phases of committee functions.

It must be prepared to assist the Members in their capacity as legislators and as representatives of their constituencies. LRS must be prepared to assist the individual Members in their committee duties, and it must be prepared also to assist Members who want information and research on issues not within the jurisdiction of the committees to which they are assigned, or who do not have ready access to their own committee staff. It must be prepared to provide Members with general reference service as well as legislative reference service, recognizing that the demands of a Member's constituents may not be confined to legislative or even governmentally related requests.

LRS should be prepared to offer these services through a top-level research staff, professionals who have competence as specialists and at the same time are versatile and legislatively oriented, a staff who recognize that their role is not advocacy but the providing of an analysis of the weaknesses, strengths, and



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alternatives of positions advocated by others, thus assisting the Member in reaching what he regards as the best decision.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress

Has the LRS read its role correctly? And if so, what changes are necessary to assure Congress that the Service can meet its responsibilities? These questions were at the center of the Joint Committee's examination of the Legislative Reference Service.

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director of the Service, testified at length before the committee on August 2, 1965. Extensive informal personal discussions followed with individual Members of the committee and the committee staff. Dozens of detailed memoranda were prepared in response to separate requests for information on specific aspects of the organization and service of the Legislative Reference Service, including such specialized aspects as data retrieval, an intern program for the Legislative Reference Service, the Service's capability to contract for special research, significant assignments with committees, and automated selective dissemination of information.

The committee's queries revealed a genuine knowledge of the Service and a very real interest in its present activities as well as in possible future services it can and should be

rendering. The Members noted the steady acceleration of Congressional use and discussed the need for major strengthening of the staff. Several Members were disturbed by the increase of reference type inquiries and of requests on behalf of constituents, fearing a resultant erosion of the research and analytical functions of the Service. Others stressed the need for major use of computer-aided data retrieval. The possibility of employing specialists throughout the Nation by contract programs was explored as a means of regaining parity with the executive branch's information sources and of strengthening Congressional independence in decision-making. Many suggestions were voiced that the Service's traditional detachment and objectivity in response to Congressional inquiries be broadened to an *initiative* role, emphasizing alternative paths for legislation and possibly recommending potential problems that would respond to legislative solutions—again to regain the initiative from the executive branch and to strengthen the Constitutional separation of powers. Specific techniques which would expand services to committees were detailed and examined.

Which of these many paths and recommendations will be selected, which roles the Congress wishes the Service to play in assisting it with its legislative responsibilities is not now known. The Legislative Reference Service ended this 20th year with the Joint Committee's report imminent but not yet issued.

The Reference Department

TO COVER the full scope of the activities of the Reference Department and its 17 divisions in a single chapter of an annual report is impossible. These activities cover not only the whole gamut of library functions, but also to a large extent the functions of a scholarly community such as a college or university faculty engaged in the study and exploitation of incomparable resources. Current and long-range planning for the growth and preservation of these collections formed the background for the performance of the whole Department's day-to-day work and special projects. As in the past, much time and thought were devoted to the planning of internal departmental policies and developments, but increasingly more time was given to interdepartmental discussions of Library-wide problems and plans for the expansion of activities demanded of the Library of Congress and its role as a national library. Throughout this report emphasis has been placed on the present and potential effects on the Library's many service areas of such activities as the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, an overall preservation program, the planning for the third building, and the utilization of automated techniques. The Reference Department, because of its wide range of both subjects and services, is deeply involved in each of these.

A management survey of the Stack and Reader Division was completed during the year. As a result, techniques were set up to

provide a continuing analysis of book delivery from the stack to the reader and reports of books not on shelf, with a view toward improved service to the users of the collections. Additional recommendations resulting from the survey are still under study. As part of the preliminary planning for the James Madison Memorial Building a comprehensive survey of Reference Department space needs was conducted and staff and space requirements for each division were projected for 1970 and 1985.

Bibliographical and reference exploitation of the various collections for the Congress, U.S. Government agencies, the scholarly community, and the public continued at the high rate of recent years. A widening Government community depends on the unique collections of the Library. Several divisions reported substantial increases in requests from Members of Congress, and the reference activity of the Motion Picture Section rose. Also of considerable national importance was the establishment in the Manuscript Division, under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, of a Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying. The center will seek to coordinate photocopying projects conducted in foreign libraries and archives by American institutions and to avoid duplication of effort and expense through cooperative planning. In conjunction with the center, the Librarian of Congress established an Advisory Committee on Photocopying Foreign Manuscripts to

represent the Nation's principal learned, library, and archival associations. With the advice of the committee, the center will work with American libraries, universities, learned societies, and Government agencies to

- Identify extensive photocopying projects which are completed, underway, or planned
- Record the location of existing photocopies for the information of scholars
- Assist American institutions in learning what manuscripts can be photocopied in foreign libraries and archives
- Suggest priorities of materials to be copied by one or by several cooperating institutions

Before the close of the fiscal year, George O. Kent, head of the center, visited libraries across the country and sent out hundreds of letters to graduate schools, research libraries, foundations, and individual scholars, informing them of the center's work and soliciting, with extremely good response, information on holdings and projects. Not directly connected with these developments but of great significance to them was the meeting in Washington during May of the Extraordinary Congress of the International Council on Archives, the delegates of which were entertained at the Library of Congress on May 12. Numerous foreign delegates returned individually to the Library for extended briefings on policies and procedures of the Manuscript Division and contacts were established that cannot fail to be useful to the Library's foreign copying program.

On the musical, literary, and artistic front the year was rich and productive. The most significant of the activities of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation was the Conference on Chamber Music Activities, October 29 and 30. The third such conference since the death of Mrs. Coolidge in 1953, it differed markedly from its predecessors in one respect. The discussion at the first two conferences was

limited to the activities of the Coolidge Foundation, whereas this one took as its subject the entire concert activity of the Library, represented by six different endowments.

Continuing to support the development of chamber music societies throughout the country, the Coolidge Foundation subsidized seven extension concerts in five cities. Through its subsidies, the Foundation has already been responsible for the organization, development, or strengthening of about 12 such organizations. These subsidies consist of one-half the fee for one or two concerts a season for not more than 3 years, after which the association is expected to continue on its own without further help from the Coolidge Foundation. This program has been successful, the associations continuing to present chamber music programs in their respective cities on a subscription basis.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation Program for Contemporary Chamber Music continues to aid ensembles in developing their repertoire in the field of contemporary music. During the past year, 13 professional ensembles borrowed a total of approximately 60 works for the purposes of study and possible performance. There is reason to believe that at least half the works borrowed are actually performed in public.

Thirty-seven concerts by distinguished artists were presented during the year under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The first concert of the season was presented in memory of the donor, Gertrude Clarke Whittall. Special mention must also be made of the concerts by the Julliard String Quartet on April 7 and 8, at which the world premiere of Howard Hanson's *Summer Seascape No. 2* was given. This was written in memory of the late Edwin Hughes, for many years secretary of the National Music Council and, as a native Washingtonian, an oldtime friend of the Music Division.

Last year's report noted the establishment by Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., of a fund for the distribution of tapes of the Li-

The jurors, Jacob Landau, Mrs. Adelyn Breeskin, and Rudy O. Pozzatti, shown with Alan M. Fern, Assistant Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, select entries for the Library's 20th National Exhibition of Prints, postponed from 1965 to 1966 because of the renovation of the building.



brary's music concerts to educational and commercial broadcasters throughout the country. Twenty stations, in 20 different cities, carried the broadcasts of the 1965-66 concerts. The warm reception given the delayed broadcast tapes has been encouraging for continued efforts. From both broadcasters and listeners come letters complimenting the quality of the Library's programs, the fidelity of the recordings—both monaural and stereo—and the distribution services.

Through the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, the Library presented 20 separate performances of 15 programs. Stephen Spender's opening lecture as Consultant in Poetry in English on October 11, 1965, and his closing reading on May 2, 1966, brought the total to 22 performances of 17 programs in the 1965-66 series of literary events. Twelve lectures and poetry readings were heard by delayed broadcast over Radio Station WGMS AM-FM. All of these programs were tape recorded for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. On October 6, 1965, at the opening program of the season, the first since the death of Gertrude Clarke Whittall the preceding June at the age of 97, the Librarian paid tribute to Mrs. Whittall, who made the programs possible through the poetry and literature fund that bears her name. Katherine Anne Porter, the evening's speaker, also paid tribute to Mrs. Whittall.

Among the literary and dramatic events of the year a few should be noticed. The Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, New York City, presented Jean Baptiste Racine's *Phèdre* in new English verse translation by William Packard, on November 22 and 23, under the direction of Paul-Émile Deiber, one of France's leading directors. Nature provided an appropriate if spectacu-

lar blizzard for *An Evening's Frost*, a dramatic portrayal of the late Robert Frost, presented January 31 and February 1 to large, enthusiastic, and warmly clothed audiences. Written by Donald Hall on commission from the University of Michigan Professional Theatre Program, the poet's portrait was drawn from his poems, letters, and conversations, as well as his biographies, and brought to life through arrangement with Lucille Lortel, Judith Rutherford Marechal Productions, Inc., and Konrad Matthaei, in association with Jay Stanwyck. More than 700 people came to hear a poetry reading by W. H. Auden on March 28, occupying every seat and every step in the Coolidge Auditorium and overflowing into the adjacent Whittall Pavilion, to which a public address system carried the poet's voice. The following evening another capacity crowd heard the Soviet poet Andrei Voznesensky read his poems in Russian with the American poet William Jay Smith reading English translations. Toward the end of the season, on April 25 and 26, Arnold Moss and Company presented a staged reading of George Bernard Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*, adapted and directed by Mr. Moss. A complete list of all concerts and literary programs is given in appendix 15.

Seventy-two prints, selected by the jurors from an offering of nearly 1,350, were displayed in the Library's 20th National Exhibition of Prints, formally opened on the last day of April with a well-attended reception in the Great Hall. This exhibition, which had

not been held since 1963 because of the renovation work going on in the Main Library Building, was set up with the cooperation of the Exhibits Office.

Acquisitions

Important developments during the past fiscal year intensified the acquisitions practices of the Library. As a preliminary to the expanded acquisition program envisioned under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Reference Department in cooperation with the Processing Department launched new procedures in January 1966 to expedite recommendations for additions to the Library's collections by circulating prepublication information in card form received by the Processing Department from the national bibliographies of eight foreign countries. These cards are forwarded daily to the office of the Coordinator for the Development and Organization of the Collections, where they are sorted and routed on a 48-hour priority basis to the various recommending officers of the Reference Department, then reviewed and sent back to the Processing Department for airmail ordering and shipping. By the end of the fiscal year the impact of the program was being felt throughout the two departments.

Other forms of acquisition activity occupied various divisions of the Department. The Manuscript, Prints and Photographs, and Music Divisions have been seeking major additions to the collections through letters and visits to prospective donors. Tangible evidence of success has been the receipt of the Groucho Marx papers, including his remarkable correspondence with such diverse personalities as Fred Allen and T. S. Eliot, and the papers of Edward L. Bernays, James M. Cain, Edward W. Bok, Maxwell Gitelson, Frances L. Ilg, and Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy. Among photographic gifts were Ansel Adams' negatives and prints of the relo-

cation center for Japanese Americans at Manzanar, George Tames' negatives of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's funeral procession, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's documentary *This Hour Has 7 Days*, and African safari and wildlife films by Martin and Osa Johnson. The collections of contemporary American music were enhanced by the gift of a number of autograph manuscripts, including William Grant Still's *Afro-American Symphony*, Leonard Bernstein's *The Age of Anxiety*, the entire score of Frederick Loewe's *Camelot*, and 13 manuscripts by the late Vincent Youmans.

Through telephone calls, personal visits, and extensive correspondence the Geography and Map Division received as gifts from planning agencies, chambers of commerce, and State geological surveys 3,400 cartographic publications, among them some rare and distinctive items. In addition, the Otto G. Lindberg Foundation supplemented its earlier cash grant for use by the division in furtherance of its acquisitions program.

Notable among many acquisitions was the famed Bay Psalm Book, placed in the custody of the Library of Congress by Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen of Washington, Conn. One of only 11 copies surviving from the original edition, this is the last in private hands. Mrs. Van Sinderen will retain ownership of the volume during her lifetime.

The existence of the Librarian's special fund, designated in the 1966 budget for the purchase of rare and unique materials, added significantly to the Library's acquisition program. Through this fund the Prints and Photographs Division acquired 25 original glass plate negatives made along the South Carolina coast during the Civil War, and the Manuscript Division was able to purchase Grant Richards' papers relative to his biography of A. E. Housman, a group of Martin Van Buren letters, some Charles Jackson correspondence, and a substantial addition to the Library's holdings of Admiral Mahan materials.

Earlier in this section visits to prospective donors were briefly mentioned. Another form of visit is the acquisitions trip, usually to a number of foreign countries, undertaken for the purpose of shoring up existing purchase and exchange arrangements, investigating the status of book production, both official and commercial, and establishing new or additional acquisitions channels.

Following a 3-month tour in Korea as consultant on library problems for the Department of State, Key P. Yang, Korean area librarian in the Orientalia Division, succeeded in acquiring through purchase, exchange, and gift about 1,800 items in Korea and Japan. In the period from August through December 1965, Cecil Hobbs, Head, South Asia Section, Orientalia Division, not only attended and addressed the 13th biennial conference of the Library Association of Australia at the invitation of the Australian Government and spoke at a seminar on Southeast Asia under the auspices of the National Library of Australia and the Australian National University, but also strengthened the Library's procurement program in each of the countries of Southeast Asia. During his visit Mr. Hobbs found it necessary to make arrangements for new blanket-order dealers in Saigon, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore. He directed particular attention to ways of securing official publications and locating new serial titles in the various areas covered.

Edgar Breitenbach and Alan Fern, Chief and Assistant Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, attended the 6th biennial exhibition of printmaking at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, selecting prints by 30 artists from 9 countries for purchase with Pennell funds. They also located in Europe a number of 19th- and 20th-century prints needed to fill gaps in the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection, as well as some older, mainly documentary, prints for purchase by the Hubbard Fund.

Two cultural survey trips by staff members of the Slavic and Central European Division

advanced the Library's acquisitions objectives. While visiting institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany, Sergius Jakobson, Chief of the division, secured lists of their publications on which certain Library desiderata were identified; at the same time, Dr. Jakobson encouraged these libraries to intensify and extend their duplicate exchange programs. During his trip to Finland, Elemer Bako, Finno-Ugrian area librarian, obtained extensive lists from bookdealers and libraries which were subsequently used to strengthen the Library's Finnish collections. The presentation to the Library by the Embassy of Finland in Washington of collections of Finnish children's books and of photographs of Finland grew out of contacts established by Dr. Bako.

Attendance at the Helsinki meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and travel in other Scandinavian countries enabled Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, to arrange for the exchange of children's books with the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, the Royal Library in Stockholm, the University Library in Oslo, and the State Pedagogical Study Center in Copenhagen.

Survey trips to the newly independent countries of Africa were made by members of the staff as well as by the two specialists from outside the Library, Lorna Hahn and Margarita Dobert, who undertook the Reference Department's Serial Survey Project, on contract. Sharon B. Lockwood, reference librarian and bibliographer, made a publications survey trip to West and South Africa, and Julian Witherell, Head of the African Section, accompanied members of the Processing Department to Israel and to East and Central Africa to investigate the possibility of establishing a collecting center in Nairobi under the provisions of Title II-C of the Higher Education Act.

Receipts through the Public Law 480 Program continue the established trend. The bulk of current Hebraic material added to the

Library's collections during this fiscal year came from the Tel Aviv office. In addition, the program supplied many older Hebraic imprints, assisting the Hebraic Section, Orientalia Division, in the completion of almost 100 multivolume monographic sets and a number of major Hebrew serials. Publications acquired from the Public Law 480 outposts in Pakistan and India continued to swell the Orientalia collections, and the bulk of the acquisitions from the Arab world came through the Cairo office. Just before the reporting year ended, the program's coverage was extended to Nepal; and the establishment of additional centers projected by the Office of the Coordinator of Overseas Programs should further enlarge the Library collections.

Over the years generous donors have enriched the Library's resources by establishing funds for specific acquisition programs. The James B. Wilbur Fund for copying materials relating to American history in overseas repositories is one of these. Last year's annual report announced plans by the Library of Congress and seven other libraries in this country to extend the Wilbur Fund by sharing the cost of a negative film of the records of the British Legation and consulates in the United States, 1903-18. The first of these film records arrived in fiscal 1966. The Wilbur Fund continued its support of the Library's representative in France, Mme. Ulane Bonnel.

The Pennell Fund, mentioned earlier, is used to purchase contemporary fine prints chosen by a group of experts for addition to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection. From the 20th National Exhibition of Prints, the Committee To Select Prints for Purchase Under the Pennell Fund recommended the acquisition of nine prints for the Pennell Collection and from other sources selected a group of Mexican etchings and lithographs of the 1930's, recent portfolios of prints by American artists, and three major prints by Lyonel Feininger.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation was increased substantially under the terms of

Mrs. Whittall's will. This bequest, to be used for additions to the Gertrude Clarke Whittall collection of musical manuscripts, enabled the Music Division to acquire several early songs by Alban Berg and the sketch of his *Lyric Suite*. Already rich in the works of Arnold Schoenberg, the collection thus gains even greater luster with the addition of the work of one of his most famous students. Further grants were made to two other funds administered by the Music Division. For the seventh time, a substantial gift for the purchase of rare materials was received from the Heine-man Foundation for Research, Educational, Charitable, and Scientific Purposes, Inc. Two additions were also made to the Friends of Music Fund.

Among other gifts of interest was the first installment of a unique collection relating to the record industry and recording artists, assembled and donated by Ulysses Walsh of Vinton, Va., an international authority on early recordings. Twelve large wooden crates filled with photographs, correspondence, scripts, and clippings, as well as 20 reels of motion picture films and 225 sound recordings documenting the career of the well-known actor and folk music interpreter, Burl Ives, were received by the Archive of Folk Song. Further significant additions to the Archive were made through the generosity of Ben Stonehill, who allowed the Library to copy his tapes of 1,000 songs sung by Jewish immigrants in New York City, recorded on phonowire in the late 1940's, and of Halim El-Dabh, Egyptian-born composer-collector, whose 95 tapes of Ethiopian folk music were duplicated for the collections. The Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature was enriched by the purchase of eight reels of tape recordings of the late Robert Frost, and by the addition of two talks, a public lecture and a poetry reading, by Stephen Spender, the Consultant in Poetry in English. Important additions were made to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolnia through the generosity of the late Mr. Stern and members

of his family, and the annual gift of Arthur Houghton, Jr., made possible the purchase of Henri Becquerel's *Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière* and the 1570 Venetian edition of Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius' *In somnium Scipionis expositio libri II et Saturnaliorum libri VII*.

Although the problems of preservation are treated in the section on organization and maintenance of the collections, these problems are being resolved in one area, at least, through an active acquisitions program. In its continuing project to convert American motion pictures on a nitrate base to safety film, the Library found that purchase of 16mm safety film prints whenever negatives could be located is more economical than copying the Library's own print. Furthermore, other fresh 16mm films were received from the Bundesarchiv in Germany in exchange for deteriorating nitrate films transferred to the Library by the Custodian of Alien Property.

Some of the copyright receipts were notable. The Motion Picture Section acquired prints of such popular motion pictures as *Fail Safe*, *Cleopatra*, *The Night of the Iguana*, *Becket*, *Peau Douce*, and *Hard Day's Night*. Among the nontheatrical films deposited, a Movietone special on Pope John XXIII and documentaries of the Good Friday earthquake in Alaska and the 1911 Willard-Dempsey prize-fight merit particular mention.

In the field of Far Eastern materials the most significant accomplishment was the completion, in April 1966, of the Chinese Periodical Microfilming Project. This project, supported by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was designed to make available on film as many issues as could be found of 166 selected mainland Chinese periodicals in the social sciences and the humanities published between October 1959 and the end of 1963. Extensive correspondence with libraries here and abroad brought gratifying response to the Library's search for the missing issues from U.S. institutions and from libraries in Czechoslovakia, France, Great

Britain, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Japan, Poland, the USSR, and West Germany. During the project's 2½ years, two announcements of issues available on microfilm and as electrostatic prints were compiled and distributed. The first listed 1,691 issues of 54 titles; the second, a cumulation, listed 2,501 issues of 109 titles. The material assembled by the project was also announced in the *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin* No. 84 appended to the *LC Information Bulletin* of June 30, 1966.

An acquisition survey of U.S. newspapers, undertaken by the Serial Division in fiscal 1965, was extended to cover the foreign press. Completed this year, the survey resulted in recommendations for permanent retention of 14 additional U.S. dailies and 96 additional foreign titles. As an outgrowth of this survey, the division recommended paid subscriptions for all newspapers needed for the permanent collections, rather than dependence upon their receipt through gift or transfer.

Organization and Maintenance of the Collections

The preservation of deteriorating library materials is one of the gravest problems confronting librarians across the country. While major planning in this complex area is under study, the Reference Department expanded preservation projects already in operation for materials in its custody. Books and newspapers, manuscripts and maps, motion pictures and photographic negatives are under continuous survey to identify those items which are deteriorating at a rate that demands immediate remedial action in order to prevent total loss. Under the Brittle Book Project administered by the Stack and Reader Division, volumes in the general collections which are in far too advanced a stage of deterioration to permit rebinding are located and prepared for filming. The project's pace was accelerated and by the end of the fiscal year approxi-

mately 450 volumes per month were being processed and made ready for microfilming. The Serial Division, in its efforts toward the conversion of deteriorating newspaper files and bound volumes to microfilm, recommended 43 newspaper titles for filming. In addition, 4,025 reels of microfilmed retrospective files were added to the collections, making possible the disposal of 4,439 bound volumes of newspapers, and 4,788 reels of microfilm for current newspapers were added.

With the cooperation of the Exchange and Gift Division and the Photoduplication Service, the preservation of the Library's rare materials was furthered during the year by the preparation of master negative copies and positive service copies of valuable and unique items in the collections. Six divisions of the Reference Department—Geography and Map, Manuscript, Music, Orientalia, Rare Books, and Prints and Photographs—recommended specific items deserving immediate attention. Such diverse items as an original Aztec map, dated about 1540, the *Brass Band Journal* of 1854, an album of rare chiaroscuro woodcuts of the 16th century, and the file of the *Mercur de France*, 1672-1810, illustrate the broad scope of this preservation project.

Earlier in this chapter, reference was made to the acceleration of the program for the conversion of rapidly deteriorating and inflammable nitrate motion picture film to safety film by the acquisition through gift, exchange, and purchase of 16mm safety film copies from the original owners or producers. Simultaneously, duplicates were weeded from the collection and nitrate films were discarded after conversion to safety film. The alizarin red test, devised to detect the rate of deterioration in nitrate film, continued to be a useful tool in preventing the loss of irreplaceable nitrate motion pictures. While the conversion of American motion pictures to safety film has now progressed far enough for the end to be in sight, there are still large quantities of early German, Japanese, and Italian film which will need to be converted in the

years to come. Similar in nature is the program to convert large collections of flat nitrate photographic negatives in the custody of the Prints and Photographs Division to safety film and to print service positives. Under this program the Library's invaluable collections of Historic American Buildings Survey negatives and of Western America negatives are gradually being preserved.

Different problems are involved in the preservation of other library materials which are either fragile by nature, such as manuscripts, or liable to damage through use, such as maps, or liable to deterioration because of the chemical nature of the material itself. The destructive effect of the acid content of much 19th- and 20th-century paper is now well known. Various methods of deacidification and lamination have, in fact, proved quite effective in arresting deterioration and in preventing further damage through handling. Lamination of many thousands of maps in the custody of the Geography and Map Division was in the past the only measure taken to protect them from damage through use. Recently, however, Library officials, in cooperation with the William J. Barrows Laboratory, Richmond, Va., reviewed this practice. As a result the Binding Committee recommended that all materials, including maps, be deacidified prior to lamination. Because space, staff, and equipment in the Government Printing Office laminating unit are still inadequate, this recommendation, while approved, awaits implementation. Deacidification and lamination of manuscripts are, however, already carried on, and it is standard procedure in connection with the organization and indexing of large collections for the Manuscript Division to forward regularly to the laminating unit all manuscripts requiring treatment.

Salvage and preservation of deteriorating materials must be accompanied by a continuous ongoing program for the organization of the collections. As noted in previous years, many types and formats of library materials, such as maps and noncurrent phonorecords,

fine prints and photographs, technical reports and manuscripts, constitute vast and invaluable collections which are not formally cataloged. Responsibility for keeping such materials under control lies with the Reference Department, and much of the staff time of its various custodial divisions is devoted to this task.

Despite lack of operating space, the Preparation Section of the Manuscript Division succeeded in doubling its output over the previous year and made considerable progress in converting catalog data to IBM format. With a collection title as a base, data from accession records, case files, catalog cards, registers, the Division's central charge file, reader call slips, and other sources were recorded on a master record with multiretrievable elements. To feed information about the use of the collections into the computer, an IBM card was designed and prepared for use as a call slip beginning July 1, 1966. On an experimental basis, automated indexes were produced for registers of personal papers.

One of the first useful products of the IBM format was a shelflist which permitted the first complete and systematic shelfreading in the Manuscript Division in more than 20 years. Some misshelving was discovered; container and item counts were verified or corrected; and items needing repair, reboxing, or labeling were brought to light.

Aside from the advances in general bibliographic controls, the Manuscript Division processed ten collections, about one-third, in the Naval Historical Foundation Project.

The sorting and listing of Chinese mainland provincial and local newspapers in the Orientalia Division, started late in calendar 1964 through a grant of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, was temporarily terminated in the spring of 1966. During its 2 years of operation, the project listed 37 titles comprising about 78,000 individual issues and weeded out approximately 160,000 duplicate

issues. The arrangement and collation for microfilming of the newspapers received through the Public Law 480 Program continued. Equally important were the reorganization and compact shelving of the South Asia and Near East collections in an effort to relieve the ever-increasing space problem. Simultaneously a crash program was begun to reorganize and bring up to date the serial record for Arabic periodicals.

Two temporary additional positions in the Rare Book Division made it possible to begin the long-delayed cataloging of the Woodrow Wilson Library. As the year ended about 3,375 titles had been brought under control. Indexing of the division's important collection of broadside songs, mentioned in last year's report, was completed this year, and a set of four comparable volumes labeled *American Broadside Ballads*, discovered in the classified collections, was similarly indexed.

With the addition to the Music Division's staff of a manuscript librarian, work was started on the task of bringing the nonmusic manuscripts under control. A survey of the manuscript collections and their particular problems was completed, eight collections were arranged in toto, finding aids were prepared for three additional collections, and work was started on the organization of the Edward MacDowell and Percy Grainger collections. The status of the phonodisc collection was improved by the arrival of new shelving equipment, making it possible to arrange about 20,000 previously unorganized discs. Taping of the rare discs in the John Sechrist collection was virtually completed and the originals were sealed in airtight packages made from heavy kraft paper coated with aluminum foil and polyethylene film. The tapes will be available for research, while the original discs will be safely stored in their sealed packages in a temperature and humidity controlled area. The Recorded Sound Section's chief engineer devised a plan for the thorough cleaning of records by ultrasonics, and a prototype machine for the purpose was

obtained and installed near the end of the year. Cleaning operations were scheduled to begin in the fall of 1966.

The Geography and Map Division conducted its 15th consecutive special project during the period from June through August 1965. The 11 participants from 10 different colleges or universities concentrated on processing set maps and nautical charts, and although the group was smaller than in previous years, the accomplishments were outstanding. The annual and long-range results of the special project have been abundantly demonstrated over the past 15 years. A formidable unprocessed backlog of 1 million maps, increased annually by acquisitions of some 40,000 items, has been reduced to less than 50,000 sheets, and an estimated 500,000 sheets of retrospective maps have been added to the Library's permanent collections.

Attainment of three objectives was brought perceptibly closer by the concentrated efforts of the regular processing staff of the division.

The first was the conversion of single-sheet map titling to cataloging. This required the development of a catalog card to serve users interested in the area, subject, scale, date, and reproducibility of a map rather than its author and title. With the assistance of Miss Lucile Morsch, employed as a part-time consultant through the Wilbur Fund, considerable progress was made toward the development of a satisfactory catalog card, but review and approval by the Map Processing Committee are still pending.

As its second goal, the staff hopes to devise a means for the rapid economical production of a limited number of catalog cards for cartographic and geographic materials. These cards are needed for the division's reading room catalogs, for shelflist control, for the compilation of bibliographies, and for the elimination of unnecessary copying of descriptions and dimensions to answer reference questions and prepare photoduplication orders.

The third objective is the development of an alternate schedule for geography (Class GE)

for those libraries wishing to bring together geographical works that are normally distributed throughout the LC classification. Although some progress was made, much work remains to be done in developing the schedule fully.

With the provision of the necessary space and additional manpower, strides were made toward the organization and control of the technical reports collection, which has been a continuing problem to its custodian, the Science and Technology Division. The backlog was cut in half, from 42,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 20,000 at its close.

The hard copy collection of reports increased 20 percent. It is estimated that the microform collection, which was enlarged by 28 percent, chiefly through the influx of microfiche, will grow so rapidly that it could reach the million mark by the middle of 1968. Consequently, various methods for handling these materials in relation to both space and equipment are under investigation.

Reference Services

Its ornate decorations revealed in their original splendor for the first time in decades, the renovated Main Reading Room reopened on August 16, 1965. In comparison with the previous year, when it was closed, the Stack and Reader Division recorded a 19-percent rise in the number of call slips submitted by users in both general reading rooms, and a 20-percent increase in the total of books—nearly 3 million in all—reshelved after use. The Microfilm Reading Room registered a continued increase in the number of readers and an even larger rise in the figure for items circulated.

The record number of materials issued by the Loan Division during fiscal 1965 was exceeded during the past year. In fiscal 1966, for the first time, these statistics include loans made from the reference collections of the Capitol Library Station and the Senate and

House Book Rooms; even without this addition, however, the total showed an increase over the previous year. The 10-percent rise in Congressional requests and loans to Members and committees is a reflection of the extensive legislative program. The total number of loans to Government agencies declined slightly, but telephone requests from the agencies, many of them expressing urgent needs for materials to meet deadlines and support crash programs, rose sharply. Repeating the pattern of the past few years, the greatest demand was for publications in the social sciences, followed by history, the natural sciences, and language and literature.

Loans to libraries outside the Washington area totaled 32,200, a drop of 8 percent from the previous year's peak; the number of items lent to libraries in foreign countries, however, increased by 31 percent. In addition, locations from the National Union Catalog were supplied for more than 21,000 items not available from the Library of Congress. In its turn, the Library of Congress borrowed nearly 1,400 pieces from other libraries. While many of these were for use in contract bibliographies and cooperative microfilming projects, others were for the use of Members of Congress and scholars doing advanced research in the Library.

A pilot project begun in 1963, to permit graduate students from three universities to borrow books on a trial basis from the Library of Congress through their university libraries, was completed in August 1965. As a result, the Librarian approved the extension of the interlibrary loan service to include the occasional loan of unusual books for the use of doctoral candidates. The expected rise in the number of such loans, following this liberalization of loan policy, has not yet materialized.

The move back to the Main Reading Room was especially gratifying to the General Reference and Bibliography Division and its Public Reference Section, which provides most of the direct aid to users of the Library's reading rooms. Reference services remained at about

the same level as the previous year. In response to considerable demand, the manual, *Bibliographical Procedures & Style*, was reprinted with only slight change, while a greatly expanded edition of the old *Archive of Recorded Poetry: A Checklist* was completed for publication under the title *Literary Recordings*. The Library's contribution to the projected union catalog of Italian 16th-century imprints was finished and sent to the project's editor. Work continued on the 10-year supplement to the *Guide to the Study of the United States of America*.

The International Organizations Section continued publication of the *World List of Future International Meetings*, which showed a small increase in total number of entries and pages, and further study was made of the use of automatic data processing in its compilation and publication. The African Section published two new bibliographies, *Madagascar and Adjacent Islands; a Guide to Official Publications*, compiled by Julian W. Withereff, and *The Rhodesias and Nyasaland; a Guide to Official Publications*, compiled by Audrey A. Walker. A revision of the Nigerian bibliography, almost double the size of the 1958 edition, was completed for publication by Sharon B. Lockwood. Three other bibliographies were in progress at the end of the fiscal year. An increase of 47 percent in the number of reference queries reflects the expanding reputation of the Children's Book Section among teachers of children's literature, students, authors, and editors. In addition, the section published the second annual issue of *Children's Books and Fables: From Incunabula to Modern Picture Books*, a bibliography issued in conjunction with the Library's exhibition of fables. The Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section expanded its quarterly bibliography *Arms Control and Disarmament* to include French, German, and Russian materials and added a subject index.

The reopening of the Library's Main Reading Room and an internal realignment of ref-

erence functions may have been contributing factors to a decrease during the year of the total direct reference services in the Science and Technology Division. On the bibliographic front, always one of the most important areas in the work of the division, activity was notable during the year. Volumes 7-10 (1958-61 literature) and the cumulated index volume of *Aerospace Medicine and Biology; an Annotated Bibliography* were published, completing a 12-year task and, in combination with volume 11 (published in 1965), providing a link with *Aerospace Medicine and Biology; a Continuing Bibliography*, which began publication on a monthly basis in July 1964. The abstracting and indexing of Antarctic literature published since 1961 continued at an accelerated pace. The first 2,000 entries were published as volume 1 of *Antarctic Bibliography*, while another 2,000 items were compiled to be published as volume 2.

Continuing publications compiled under contract included volume 19 of the *Bibliography on Snow, Ice and Permafrost* and volume 3 of the *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography*.

A number of fee bibliographies were prepared, including two large projects for the Department of the Interior on the use of radioisotopes and chemical tracers and on power plants of Soviet dams. Other projects were carried out for the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the Goddard Space Flight Center, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. New bibliographies were underway on weather modification research in the USSR, nuclear science research in mainland China, and information storage and retrieval.

As the National Referral Center for Science and Technology continued to develop its information resources from 5,100 to more than 7,600, the number of requests for services also grew. The year's total, 2,531, shows an increase of 12 percent over fiscal 1965. Greater acceptance of NRC as a central source of referral information was demonstrated both by

the increasing and repeated use made of its services and by the more cooperative response to its requests for data. The surprising number of foreign visitors who came during the 1965 Congress of the International Federation for Documentation gave evidence of the widespread interest in the referral center concept. The center's second publication, *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Social Sciences*, quickly joined the earlier directory of resources in the physical and biological sciences and engineering as a "best seller." A directory of information resources on water was in press at the close of the fiscal year with publication expected in September.

Requests for information from NRC show little variation from the pattern previously established: about 23 percent come from Government agencies, 12 percent from educational institutions, 5 percent from professional societies, 42 percent from commercial organizations, and 18 percent from individuals not identified with any group. The subject breakdown is also similar to that reported earlier: physical sciences, 13 percent; biological sciences, 16 percent; engineering, 37 percent; social sciences, 25 percent; and miscellaneous, 9 percent.

The complexity of the information in the center's files has grown to the point where manual procedures are no longer adequate. Regular revision and updating of the records and their fullest utilization will require the aid of machines. A mechanization study of NRC operations was undertaken by Information Dynamics Corporation, and its recommendations were under consideration at the close of the fiscal year. The same organization has also submitted a study of the problems involved in subject-indexing the center's records.

Responses to reference requests and compilation of numerous short bibliographies were the major preoccupation of the Orientalia Division's five sections—Chinese and Korean, Japanese, Hebraic, South Asia, and Near East—which handled questions from Congress, Government agencies, and scholars all

over the world. Services included a lengthy study of the Korean native heating system known as *ondol* made for the Office of the Vice President, identification of the script and text in several photostats of old Syriac documents, and location of an account of a 17th-century Arabic traveler to Chile and Peru. Bibliographies were compiled on such topics as Chinese drama, the doctrine of salvation in the Qumran community, and the Christian church and missions in Communist China. The Chinese and Korean Section reported a marked increase from both domestic and foreign institutions for loan and photoduplication of rare and current materials. New interest in current Japanese scientific and technical literature was evident from the mounting number of requests received from American industrial firms. Also significant was the growing attention paid by scholars to the Washington Document Center collection, which contains a number of regional studies conducted by the Japanese before the Second World War on China, South and Southeast Asia, and the Pacific islands. With the filming of 73,511 cards the project to microfilm the South Asia Section's Southeast Asia Subject Catalog, begun last year by the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii on behalf of 7 other universities, was completed. To supplement this filmed catalog, copies of current LC printed catalog cards, xerox copies of preliminary cards, and cards prepared in the section for periodical articles and pamphlets will be supplied to the East-West Center.

Direct reference services given by the Slavic and Central European Division continued to grow, the total of 41,198 queries showing an increase of 4.6 percent over the preceding year. Congress remained the division's most important patron, but there were numerous requests from other Government agencies, academic institutions, and individual clients. Bibliographic data for advance press releases were supplied when Soviet poet Andrei Voznesensky gave a reading from his works in

the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Several members of the division surveyed Slavic acquisitions programs in a number of academic institutions and made recommendations on how to strengthen the collections. A display in the Rare Book Room was organized by the division in honor of the millennium of Poland's adoption of Christianity, and Czechoslovak, Hungarian, and Polish cultural organizations were assisted in preparing various commemorative exhibits. Under the auspices of the Hispanic Foundation, and with the financial support of the Ford Foundation, the division completed *Latin America in Soviet Writings*, in two parts, covering the years 1917-58 and 1959-64, respectively. The second volume was published by the Johns Hopkins Press before the end of the fiscal year; the first appeared immediately thereafter. *Newspapers of East Central and Southeastern Europe in the Library of Congress*, a companion volume to *Newspapers of the Soviet Union in the Library of Congress* (1962) was also released.

Public reference services were also on the upswing in the Hispanic Foundation, rising more than 40 percent over the previous year, with a 46-percent increase in services to Congress. A large number of the requests concerned contemporary and recent materials, the very ones most difficult to provide. The annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies* continued to be the division's single most important bibliographical enterprise. Critical reaction to the decision made several years ago to split coverage of the social sciences and the humanities into separate volumes, published in alternate years, indicates that the new system is an improvement to staff, contributing editors, and the scholarly community. A new addition to the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series was the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*. A number of bibliographic projects have been completed or are in progress by specialists working under the auspices of the Foundation. One example of this is *Latin America in Soviet Writings*, which has already

been described. Three bibliographies still in progress include *Latin America; a Guide to the Historical Literature*, *Soviet Image of Latin America Since 1945*, and the *Union List of Latin American Newspapers*. The third is being prepared by the Library's Serial Division. The Foundation also contributed to the supplement to a *Select Bibliography: Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America*, issued by the American Universities Field Staff in calendar 1965.

For the second year in its history, the Manuscript Division was called on for more than 100,000 containers of materials by the patrons of its Reading Room. Lengthened hours of service on Saturdays were welcomed by readers. Reference service was worldwide, requests coming from 24 foreign countries and 45 States. As usual, there were inquiries from the White House, Congress, and other Government agencies on such subjects as the discovery and exploration of the Gulf of Mexico, the general assembly in Jamestown in 1619, the Library's Peter Force Collection, and locations of papers of John Marshall. For discussions with Soviet archivists concerning exchange of microfilms between the Soviet Union and the Library, the division prepared an annotated list of its collections relevant to Russian and Soviet history. Interlibrary loans of photocopies were at the same level as last year with British reproductions regaining their customary lead, lost last year to Presidential Papers microfilm. Ninety-four separate sets of the Presidential Papers films were sold, making a total of 848 sets sold since the inception of the program. Sixteen Presidential collections have now been published, the Grant film and index being made available during the year. A brochure describing the activities of the division and a register of the papers of Francis Bowes Sayre also appeared.

Service to scholars, academic institutions, and Government agencies demanded the major attention of the Geography and Map Division. A number of authors used the collections extensively on subjects ranging from

the cartography of the American Revolution to a study of Dutch sea atlases. Although total direct reference services decreased slightly from the preceding year, the only significant drop was in the number of form letters sent out, reflecting a welcome decrease in the public interest in the *Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress*. Other categories of reference service remained nearly constant except for an increase of 32 percent in Congressional requests. Completed projects included a preliminary checklist of county maps showing land ownership in each State, a checklist of the editions of John Mitchell's *Map of North America*, and a list of the variant editions of Disturnell's *Map of Mexico*. The *List of Three-Dimensional Maps* was reprinted without change, and a new brochure describing the division's collections and services was published.

Over the past 6 years the reference services of the Music Division have expanded more in the area of sound recordings than in any other. These are not limited to the new media such as, for example, video tape and computer tape. One of the oldest forms of sound recording is enjoying a renaissance: piano rolls are once more "in" after being forgotten for a generation. Because of the increased interest, the division's Steinway Duo-Art piano was repaired during the past year and is now available to researchers on a limited basis for playing some of the rolls in the collection. A new long-playing record, *Songs and Ballads of the Bituminous Miners* (L60), was released in December 1965, under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The songs were selected and edited by George Korson, Fellow of the American Folklore Society. A two-record release, *Railroad Songs and Ballads* (L61 and L62), is currently being prepared under the editorship of Professor Archie Green, Librarian of the Institute for Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Illinois.

The number of readers served climbed from

16,947 to 17,216, almost equaling the division's alltime high. Congressional telephone calls continued to rise, although other local calls showed a slight decline. Long-distance reference calls, however, increased with the spread of direct distance dialing. Calls came primarily from New York, but also from other centers of the music industry and from music schools over the country.

Although the Prints and Photographs Division spent almost half of the year in temporary quarters in the Annex, the final statistics showed a great increase in reference activity. The most dramatic growth was found in the reader use of the motion picture collections, arising from the improvement of the motion picture facilities and enlargement of the staff of the Motion Picture Section. University-based film scholars worked in the division in unprecedented numbers and for extended periods. There was a marked increase in Congressional film screenings, and new research projects within the Library drew heavily on motion picture facilities. Gregory Peck and David C. Stewart visited the section to discuss the relationship of the Library's film activities to a proposed National Film Institute. A new motion picture projection screen was installed in the Coolidge Auditorium for use with the new projector in the rebuilt projection booth. The Reference Section initiated a project to compile lists of available materials with copy negative numbers on subjects of general interest, preparing 65 lists on such subjects as White House brides and weddings, Arctic explorers and expeditions, taprooms and bars in 18th-century taverns, and ballooning. Authors and scholars working in the division used all types of material from pictures of the Washington Monument to German expressionist posters.

Users of the Rare Book Division formed an international set with England, France, Canada, and Germany predominating. Of the American States only New Mexico and Wyoming were not represented. The number of readers increased 14 percent, and in circula-

tion, 22 percent. Reference correspondence showed a slight drop, but items requested for photoduplication jumped from 1,501 to 2,686. Such heavy use of the collection will probably lessen as the *National Register of Microform Masters* becomes more comprehensive. The Rosenwald Collection was called upon repeatedly for loans to other American libraries and institutions, including the Virginia Museum in Richmond, the Grolier Club, the University of Kansas, and the University of St. Thomas in Houston. The division also furnished much of the material for the Library's exhibits devoted to fables, current acquisitions, and the millennium of the adoption of Christianity in Poland. Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, pursuing her own research, continued to work on the reconstruction and identification of the books in Thomas Jefferson's last library, which was sold in Washington in 1829. Increasing interest in the Serial Division's juvenile literature collection was intensified early in 1966 by a revival of the *Batman* series on television, as well as by an Associated Press news story, and by radio and television interviews with Charles LaHood, Jr., division chief. The 19-percent decline from last year in the overall number of readers may well be attributed to the merging of the Periodical and Government Publication Reading Rooms, since readers using both facilities were formerly counted in each. Service in the Newspaper Reading Room continued to show improvement since its move 2 years ago to an area adjacent to its collections. Stack service was accelerated, and a larger amount of self-service by readers was made possible. Reference inquiries tended to be more serious in intent and extensive in scope, resulting in an increase in drafted letters and memoranda and a decrease in the use of form letters. The second volume of James B. Childs' *Spanish Government Publications* and a bibliography of United States Government reports by popular name were completed and publication of both was expected in the first half of fiscal 1967. The latter, an outgrowth of a reference file



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*Art Buchwald records on magnetic tape the introduction to his book *And So I Told the President*. He is assisted by Billy West, the blind tape technician in the Volunteer Services Section of the Division for the Blind. From the master tape other copies are duplicated and may be borrowed by blind and handicapped persons, who furnish their own equipment for listening.*

maintained in the division for some years, is expected to be a valuable aid in identifying this elusive material.

Statistics on reader and reference services are found in appendix 7. Only a few of the bibliographies and other publications prepared by the Reference Department have been mentioned in this chapter. All titles published during the fiscal year are included in the list of Library publications in appendix 14.

Consultants

Stephen Spender, English poet and critic, served as Consultant in Poetry in English to the Library of Congress from September 1965 to mid-June 1966. James Dickey, American poet and teacher, and 1965 recipient of the National Book Award for Poetry, the Melville Cane Award of the Poetry Society of America, and a Grant in Literature by the National

Institute of Arts and Letters, was appointed to succeed Mr. Spender.

The honorary consultants are listed on page xi.

Services to the Blind

Blindness is only one of the handicaps that make a person unable to read. There are those who, having lost the use of one or both hands, are unable to hold a book or magazine. There are those whose visual handicap does not meet the rigid definition of blindness but who still cannot see to read. The Library's Division for the Blind had long been aware of these and other disabilities to read. Many persons so handicapped had requested talking books but were ineligible since the program was specifically limited by law to blind persons. In recent years Congressional interest in the problem was stimulated by two factors:

The increasing number of physically disabled persons who wanted reading materials suited to their needs

The obvious success with which the Library of Congress was meeting the needs of blind readers

By the end of fiscal 1966, committees in both Houses of Congress had favorably reported out bills authorizing the Library to provide to all persons who cannot read because of any physical disability the same service it has been providing to individuals who cannot read because of blindness.

To prepare for the forthcoming expansion of its activities, the Division for the Blind systematically strengthened the collections in the 32 regional libraries for the blind, planned for the establishment of new regional libraries, and built up its own reserve collection of books, which had been started the preceding year and stored at the Middle River storage depot. The number of copies to be acquired of press-braille books, talking-book records, and books on magnetic tape was increased,

and hand-transcribed braille was duplicated by the Thermoform method. All procedures and routines were reexamined and, if necessary, revised to permit rapid growth in service with a minimum expenditure of time and manpower.

Preparation for expansion automatically brought with it improved service to the more than 110,000 individuals who borrowed a total of 4,469,000 volumes of braille and recorded material. Tables of contents printed in large type on the record jackets of talking-book periodicals and a braille checklist which can be marked in braille by blind readers of *Braille Book Review* were among the innovations. First steps were also taken to improve the physical appearance of braille works. Decorated covers, cheerful colors, and attractive title pages were tried. While such features are not personally noted by braille readers, favorable comments from their friends and relatives appear to bring a sense of satisfaction to blind persons. A few short pamphlets, reproduced in press braille, had the print editions bound in, enabling the blind reader to ask any member of his family for a description of illustrations. For the first time a recorded speller, *Sound Spelling*, was provided on talking-book records and was favorably received.

Blind persons were able to read *Vinland the Good Emerges From the Mists*, Sorensen's *Kennedy*, and Capote's *In Cold Blood* because of the division's policy of promptly supplying braille and talking-book editions of significant new titles. Books of a practical, informational nature ranged from the *Glossary of Legal Terms for Secretaries* in braille to the *Boy Scout Handbook* on records. The latter was a cooperative venture with the Boy Scouts of America, who provided half the financing.

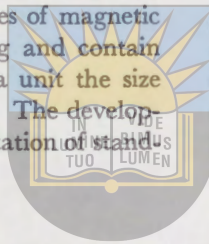
Volunteers continued to meet the specialized, individual needs of readers through their transcriptions into braille and on magnetic tape. The Telephone Pioneers of America began a nationwide conversion of two-speed

talking-book machines to three speeds to accommodate 8 rpm recordings in addition to the 16 and 33 rpm discs. Compact low-cost records can be used on the slowest speed. As soon as a sufficient number of machines have been converted, the smaller records will be used extensively in the program for the blind and physically handicapped.

To promote effective use and to strengthen coordination of its resources, the Division for the Blind sponsored a conference of the 32 regional librarians for the blind. Latest developments and trends for the future were presented in areas such as aural indexing in recordings, expendable records, new types of mailing containers, and cassettes of magnetic tape that require no threading and contain a complete recorded book in a unit the size of an average volume of print. The development, adoption, and implementation of stand-

ards for library service to blind persons were discussed in detail.

To conduct a program of effective service to a section of the population that is distributed thinly and evenly throughout the country, the division maintains liaison with a growing network of libraries, agencies at all levels of government, private organizations, volunteers, and associations. Publications are extensively used as a means of communication, the *Braille Book Review* and *Talking Book Topics* gaining national recognition as prime sources of information. Reference circulars, braille circulars, technical circulars, and brochures on various topics meet other informational needs. Participation in conferences and workshops has proved to be the most valuable means of gaining the understanding and cooperation that are essential to the smooth operation of library service to blind persons.



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The Law Library

FEW OF THE PROBLEMS faced by the Nation in fiscal 1965 were solved completely. Most of them generated additional, related problems that were added to the legislative calendar for fiscal 1966. It is small wonder then that the mounting pressures on the Members and committees of Congress were reflected in an increased use of the services and resources of the Law Library.

The point of direct contact with Congress in the circulation of legal materials and in oral legal reference service is the Law Library in the Capitol. All Senate offices and 70 percent of those in the House availed themselves of its services during the past fiscal year, making 9 percent more telephone calls and borrowing 13 percent more books than in fiscal 1965. Readers from Congressional offices increased 22 percent, asked 107 percent more questions on American law, and used 65 percent more books.

Although there was a 13-percent decrease in the telephone calls from Congressional offices to the Law Library in the Main Building, loans resulting from these calls rose approximately 50 percent.

The professional staff of the Law Library in the Main Building provides Congress with a research service in foreign law similar to that given by the Legislative Reference Service in American law. More and more inquirers ask how other countries of the world have dealt with a specific problem. To answer such requests it is necessary to consult

the official gazettes, the ministerial decrees and regulations, and the codes of many nations in many languages, to determine which ones have dealt with the subject. Indexes are few and most serial publications must be examined issue by issue, in inverse chronological order, to at least the promulgation of the last appropriate code. If any material can be located, it must be read and interpreted by one versed not only in the languages but also in the legal systems of the countries involved and the results translated into concepts understandable to an American legislator, lawyer, or judge.

In fiscal 1966 these studies covered such topics as police, elections, jury selection, censorship, trade regulation, patents, conscription, disrespect for the flag and other unpatriotic acts, travel restrictions, conflict of interests on the part of public officials, and auto safety. Often the length of these reports bears little relation to the hours of research that went into their compilation, since it is axiomatic that it takes longer to find a mustard seed than a cornfield.

A report on Communist China and one on North Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were published as Congressional documents. They were volumes 8 and 9 in the series *The Church and State Under Communism*, Report of the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws to the Committee on the Judiciary,

United States Senate (89th Congress, 1st session).

Acquisitions

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress made possible the purchase of the year's outstanding acquisition, a copy of *Natura brevium in Englishe newely corrected: with diuers addicions of statutes, booke cases, ples in abatements of the saide writtes: and their declaraciōs*: . . . printed, as the colophon states, by Rychard Tottill in 1557—one of two editions he issued in English that year.

According to Robert Bowie Anderson's *Supplement to Beale's Bibliography of Early English Law Books* (1943), the only other known copy of this particular 1557 edition is in the Harvard Law School Library. The copy acquired by the Library of Congress brings to 11 the number of editions in its rare law book collection.

Joseph Henry Beale in his *Bibliography of Early English Law Books* (1926), which Anderson supplemented, lists 30 editions of *Natura Brevium* in both law French and English printed before 1601, evidence of its importance in the development of English law.

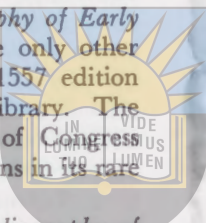
From the late 13th to the early 18th century the maintenance of a legal right depended on the existence of a legal writ. If there was no writ to cover the complaint, there was no remedy. The original manuscript of *Natura Brevium* (The Nature of Writs), compiled in "law French" by an unknown practitioner during the reign of Edward III, was a collection of early English writs with a commentary. It first appeared in print from the press of the famous British printer, Richard Pynson, presumably about 1494. Later editions included, in addition to the commentary, the text of statutes, pleas, and cases.

It was on November 22, 1965, that the council of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, at its first meeting since 1952,

NATVRA
brevium in Englishe newely corrected: with diuers addicions of statutes, booke cases, ples in abatements of the saide writtes: and their declaraciōs: and barres to the same added and put in their places moste conueniēt.

Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.

voted unanimously to purchase *Natura Brevium* and directed the treasurer to forward the necessary funds to the Librarian of Congress. The meeting was noteworthy also for the wish expressed, both by those present and by the letters of those unable to attend, that the organization be revived and a meeting held in fiscal 1967. The Friends were originally organized in 1934 "to stimulate interest in the Law Library . . . among American lawyers throughout the world and others interested in the law in order that it may become the Nation's chief repository of legal sources and center of juridical research and



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The title page and colophon of the Library's new Natura Brevium. Tottel, as he also spelled his name, is widely known for his Miscellany: Songes and Sonettes, by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt . . . and Uncertain Authors.

Imprim
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 within Temple barre, at the
 sygne of the hand and
 starre, by Wycharde
 Tottel, p. rrbii.
 Date of Februa:
 rpe.
 Anno domini. 1557,
 (4)

*Cum privilegio ad impres-
 sendam solum.*

mer discussed acquisition problems with area specialists at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia; the latter explored similar problems at the principal law libraries in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Although no official acquisition field trips were made outside the United States by members of the staff during fiscal 1966, Edward Sourian, Turkish legal specialist in the Near Eastern and African Law Division, took advantage of a visit to his native land to purchase more than 300 volumes from various ministries of the Government.

After checking approximately 18,000 items in more than 2,200 catalogs, bibliographies, and other sources in more than 40 languages, divisional officers recommended the acquisition of over 2,500 titles. During the fiscal year 23,822 books and pamphlets, 83,204 issues of serials, 23,308 records and briefs of Federal courts, 247,956 looseleaf inserts, and 11,500 pocket parts poured into the Law Library along with uncounted thousands of slip laws and advance sheets of judicial and quasi-judicial decisions.

promote the acquisition by the Law Library of printed books, pamphlets and manuscripts, and other source materials in the field of law through direct donations thereof and through gifts and bequests." Officers are William Roy Vallance, president, James O. Murdock, vice president, Robert N. Anderson, secretary, L. Alton Denslow, treasurer, and Lewis Coffin, Law Librarian, member of the executive council, ex officio.

In the interest of the development of the collections both the Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division and the Law Librarian made field trips within the United States. The for-

Organization of the Collections

Reorganization and preparation characterized the past fiscal year as far as the collections of the Law Library were concerned. At the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in St. Louis, Mo., in June 1964, the Library announced the imminent completion of the notation scheme for the American Federal and common law section of the schedule for Class K (Law) and its probable application in fiscal 1966 to current receipts. The two positions granted by Congress in the appropriations for 1966 "To pro-

vide staffing for locating, shelving, reshelving, and recordkeeping activities in connection with the application of classification scheme (Class K) to the legal collections" were allocated to the American-British Law Division. The planning and supervision of the program, however, were assigned to the processing coordinator of the Law Library.

The promised rapid development of the notation scheme was slowed by the protracted illness of a Processing Department staff member who had been vitally involved in the project since it was undertaken. Nevertheless, the Library decided not to delay the initiation of the program until the completion of the Federal law notation but instead to begin with the legal periodical collection of 35,000 volumes, for which the notation had already been completed.

Work was immediately begun on the revision of the shelving of that collection. Hundreds of volumes returned from the bindery during fiscal 1965 were shelved; unneeded duplicates and odd volumes were discarded; and sets of nonlegal periodicals were returned to the general collections. A room in the foyer of the Law Library was constructed for the use of a team from the Processing Department, and in mid-March the classification of the legal periodicals began.

The revision of the legal periodical collection concluded, the two new employees, assisted by members of the American-British Law Division staff, began to assemble in two collections approximately 30,000 American and 16,000 English legal treatises from the regular American and English treatise collection, from a live storage collection in the Law Library, and from material temporarily returned from storage at Middle River, Md.

An unanticipated benefit resulting from the breakup of the live storage collection was the recovery of enough space to allow the consolidation of a few of the scattered collections. African law materials were removed from the American-British and European Law Divisions to the Near Eastern and African Law

Division, provision was made for the future transfer of the official gazettes of the African nations from the general collections, and the Southeast Asian legal materials, including those transferred from the Reference Department's Orientalia Division, were brought together.

In addition, the Law Library's processing coordinator proposed plans for the elimination of arrearages in shelving, in binding preparation, and in disposal of unneeded duplicates to make place for the Federal and common law materials to be brought under Class K. Perhaps the most important program was the disposition of approximately 90 percent of the "flag collections" of the European Law Division—collections of books that are neither shelved nor given full cataloging but are identified roughly by a flag-shaped card projecting from the top of each volume. Duplicates were removed, uncataloged materials were integrated with the arrearage that is being returned to the Processing Department for cataloging, and the remainder were shelved. Many were then sent for binding and repair. The small number of volumes still remaining in these collections will be similarly treated during fiscal 1967.

Other significant gains can be summarized briefly for the record:

The Processing Section transferred over 3,200 pieces dealing with foreign law to the proper divisions and cleared space for the shelving of an additional 8,000 volumes of American legal treatises.

Assistance provided by the American-British Law Division speeded up the separation of the English and American legal treatises and the reviewing of the material returned from storage.

The European Law Division reviewed over 300 looseleaf publications and discarded 91 found to duplicate other materials. Nearly 50,000 unwanted single issues of foreign legal

serials in the European law collections were eliminated, freeing approximately 200 shelves in the process.

The Far Eastern Law Division sorted and arranged 17,500 Japanese, 9,900 Indonesian, and 9,000 Chinese pieces of legal serials, for binding into 141 volumes.

The Hispanic Law Division arranged 12,500 issues of legal serials from 13 countries, noting gaps and correcting shelflist entries.

The Near Eastern and African Law Division sorted and prepared for binding 2,750 pieces of serials from 4 African countries and identified and listed over 650 statutes by scanning nearly 6,000 official gazettes now in the Government Publication Reading Room.

To say that the Law Library has improved the organization of its collections appreciably during the past fiscal year is to cloak a praiseworthy accomplishment with modesty. The flag collections have been almost completely brought under inventory control. The uncataloged arrearage is being reduced at the rate of 30 volumes a week. The Near Eastern and African law collections have been consolidated. And, what is of most immediate importance, the American law collections stand ready for the actual application of Class K.

Status of the Collections

On June 30, 1965, the permanent collections of the Law Library contained 1,088,846 volumes. Additions during the following year were from three sources: 22,697 volumes through the usual acquisition channels, 3,229 through the binding of serials, and 417 through the binding of records and briefs. Volumes removed from the collections because they were worn out, superseded, or surplus to Law

Library needs totaled 5,293. The fiscal year ended, therefore, with 1,109,896 volumes in the permanent collections, a net gain of 21,050.

This figure does not include the 250,000 to 350,000 books now shelved in Classes A-J and L-Z in the general collections, which will be transferred to the Law Library with the application of Class K, nor the uncataloged law books transferred to the Law Library over the years, nor the thousands of boxes (equivalent to volumes) of unbound records and briefs from the Federal courts. Neither does it account for the books on international law in the custody of the Law Library but classified from 2001 on in JX.

More significant still is the fact that this figure does not reflect the number of valuable legal items from the collections of the Library of Congress and of other institutions now available in the constantly growing microcopy collections in the custody of the Microfilm Reading Room.

Reference Services

Overall figures for the five divisions of the Law Library showed increases of 27 percent in the number of readers, 21 percent in the questions asked, and 35 percent in the number of books used. Telephone reference and loan calls remained the same.

Use of the Anglo-American Law Reading Room of the American-British Law Division, which continues to soar, offers some interesting comparisons. The number of readers increased at the same rate as for the Law Library as a whole, 27 percent, questions asked by 5 percent, and books used by 60 percent.

Reference service was improved by the addition of a library assistant in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room and of a legal specialist for Arabic countries and a librarian-bibliographer for Africa in the Near Eastern and African Law Division. The service has also been strengthened by the shelving and

consolidation of the collections preparatory to the application of Class K.

Professional Activities

At the request of the chairman and executive director of the World Conference on World Peace Through Law, held in Washington September 12-18, 1965, the Law Librarian and the Associate Law Librarian cooperated with the National Archives and Records Service in planning the World Exhibit of Law Codes and Historic Law Documents, submitting lists of ancient codes and other historic documents, many from the Library's collections, and suggesting security measures for the display of both originals and copies. Tangible evidence of the Library's participation can be seen in a brochure issued for conference delegates that reproduced several items from the collections and in the exhibit at the National Archives in which certain rare items lent by the Library were included.

In an effort to bring about a better understanding of the needs of attorneys in the field of international law and the assistance that law libraries can give them, the Law Librarian and the president of the World Peace Through Law Center joined in sponsoring a meeting on December 1, 1965, about the compilation and dissemination of bibliographies, directories, and other materials on foreign and international law. Not only did the president of the center express the hope that the group would hold periodic meetings but the executive director, at the luncheon which followed, acknowledged the awareness of his group of the contributions that law librarians make to

the achievement of mutual goals. Luther H. Evans, formerly Librarian of Congress and now the director of the International and Legal Collections, Columbia University Law Library, indicated his wish that the group participate in planning the symposia on the central areas of the world to be held in about 2 years at the dedication of Columbia University's new international affairs building.

Liaison Committees

The Law Library benefits from the interest and counsel of two committees, one from the library profession and the other from the bar. Members of the Library of Congress Liaison Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries for the fiscal year were Arthur A. Charpentier, president of AALL, chairman; Earl C. Borgeson, librarian, Harvard Law School Library; Beverly J. Pooley, director, University of Michigan Law Library; Bruno H. Greene, director, University of Minnesota School of Law Library; Louis Piacenza, librarian, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law; and Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress (ex officio).

Serving on the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress were David J. Mays, chairman, Catherine Anagnost, John W. Cragun, and John O. Dahlgren, all attorneys-at-law; and library directors Earl C. Borgeson, Harvard Law School Library, Forrest S. Drummond, Los Angeles County Law Library, and Lawrence J. Turgeon, Vermont State Library.

The Administrative Department

EVERY CUBIC INCH of space is a miracle." So wrote poet Walt Whitman in 1856 in his poem *Miracles*. While he no doubt intended a metaphysical import, there were times during recent months when the staff of the Administrative Department could echo his sentiment in a more mundane context—although not yet measuring needs in cubic inches. Finding space in the Library buildings and juggling staff and collections to fit were a major preoccupation reaching such a critical point in midyear that steps were taken to rent additional space. The Department staff, of course, was concerned with the many other activities which are detailed in the following pages, but many of these were affected directly or indirectly by space problems. It is hoped that Whitman's miraculous cubic inch will never become a prime necessity for the Library of Congress, but resources of both space and money were among the serious concerns of this Department in 1966.

Structural Changes

Although fiscal 1966 was the third year of discomfort to some occupants of the Main Building—the discomfort of moving temporarily into other quarters while their usual offices were taken over by workmen—its close brought to virtually all of the 69-year-old Main Building the refreshing ventilation mir-

acles of the mid-20th century. Since fiscal 1963 a massive effort has been underway to modernize the heating-ventilating system of this late-19th-century building. That the effort has been successful is a tribute to the expert planning of the staff of the Architect of the Capitol and his consultants and to the efficient work of the contractors. Most gratifying of all, however, is the comfort that the users and staff members of the Library now enjoy, despite inconveniences during the construction. The system was installed in a newly renovated cafeteria in fiscal 1963. Late in that year and during fiscal 1964 the work moved to the north perimeter of the Main Building and into the north bookstacks. In fiscal 1965 work continued in the bookstacks and was completed in the central octagon, including the Main Reading Room. Work begun late in fiscal 1965 in the south perimeter, the east addition, and the west front was completed the next year, along with the northeast, south, and southeast bookstacks. At the close of fiscal 1966 practically all of the Main Building was benefiting from these improvements, with only a few offices remaining for a final effort in the next year or so.

Concurrent with the heating-ventilating work in fiscal 1966 was a second phase of an almost equally massive effort to replace the 19th-century plumbing. The first phase was undertaken in fiscal 1965 along with the renovation of the Main Reading Room and concentrated on the replacement of downspouts

and storm drains in the central octagon area. During the second phase additional downspouts and storm drains were replaced, chiefly on the south side of the building. A number of waterlines also were installed. Work involving the cellar areas was completed so that new floor tile could be placed throughout that level—a project that was underway at the close of fiscal 1966 after delays resulting from technical problems. New restrooms were installed in the west cellar and in the west front of the ground floor. Plans were well advanced at the end of the year for the third phase of the plumbing modernization, which would complete the replacement of piping and the renovation of most of the other restrooms in the building. This project also is under the supervision of the staff of the Architect of the Capitol, with an appropriation of \$2,225,000 made in fiscal 1964.

Structural changes in 1966 extended beyond these major replacement programs. Because of critical shortages of space within the two buildings an appropriation of \$180,500 was authorized for the construction of offices on the fourth floor of the Library Annex, an area heretofore used only for storage of furniture and files. Work, which began in the summer of 1965 and was completed early in calendar year 1966, included the installation of adequate ventilation, floor tile, lighting, partitions, and additional restrooms. Although the fourth floor is a windowless area with sloping ceilings, the excellent ventilating system and light colors have helped to create some 15,000 square feet of badly needed office space. Other offices of a far more temporary nature, totaling about 5,600 square feet, were installed, with the greatest regret and only out of sheer necessity, in the mezzanine of the Great Hall of the Main Building for the use of the Legislative Reference Service. Even though they are expected to be used only until the opening of the third Library building, these offices required good lighting and a rather extensive system of supplementary ventilation.

Projects to provide more modern lighting in both buildings continued during fiscal 1966. The first major relighting of Annex office areas resulted in the installation of fluorescent fixtures in all perimeter offices on the first floor, establishing a pattern that will be followed in other office areas of that building. In the Main Building the first major undertaking was in the Main Reading Room, described in last year's report. The next effort was not in office or reading areas but in the bookstacks where modern illumination has been badly needed. With an appropriation of \$320,000, the former incandescent lighting in all 85 miles of Main Building bookstacks is being replaced by fluorescent fixtures. During fiscal 1966 all lighting in the southeast bookstack was replaced and nearly all in the northeast bookstack. Similar fixtures were selected for use in the perimeter offices on the Main Building ground floor. These will be installed during fiscal 1967.

A minor structural improvement in the Annex was the replacement and widening of the ramps to the Annex subbasement garage. As part of this project, special heating pipes were installed in the concrete driveways to prevent freezing during cold weather. The winter of 1966 with its unusual blizzard provided a successful trial of this new system.

Restoration

Under a continuous program many of the artistic features of the Main Building have been undergoing repair and restoration during the past 10 years. The granite exterior was cleaned, and after more than a half century the elaborate interior decorations required cleaning, repair, and other restorative measures. Although the extent of the work has been reduced, the program itself is expected to continue for many years. The next major effort, however, must await the opening of the planned third building when the principal public areas in the Main Building

may be cleared of temporary offices and restoration to their original purposes can be undertaken.

Following the reopening of the Main Reading Room on August 16, 1965, described in detail in last year's report, restorative work was directed toward the west-south corridor and curtain on the first floor. In both areas the painted ceiling decorations and wall areas and the marble and mosaic wall embellishments were carefully cleaned. This alone has restored much of the brightness to the colors. Gold leaf used extensively in these areas proved to be surprisingly durable and has responded well to simple cleaning. Washing and polishing the marble pillars in both the corridor and the curtain, originally the House of Representatives Reading Room, have brought back their original beauty. The same is true of the Frederick Dielman mosaics over the marble fireplaces in the old House Reading Room.

Space Changes

During the past 3 years many staff members have been moved either into temporary locations to clear space for construction or into new quarters. Fiscal 1966 was typical of these years. Eight divisions of the Legislative Reference Service, at least parts of seven divisions of the Reference Department, and portions of the Librarian's Office and the Administrative Department were moved—sometimes twice—to allow access for construction activities, principally the installation of the heating-ventilating system. A few moves of a more permanent nature were made, partly as a planned sequence growing out of the removal of units to the Navy Yard Annex during fiscal 1965, and partly to accommodate the staff planned for the accelerated cataloging programs. The Science and Technology Division began the move of its units to the fifth floor of the Annex but will not complete it until fiscal 1967. The Orientalia Division ended the

year in the process of moving to freshly tiled and painted space on the west side of the Annex first floor. Within the Processing Department, the Order Division was moved into the newly renovated Annex fourth floor, while the space it vacated on the second floor was assigned to the Exchange and Gift Division. Both moves were related to preparations for the expanded acquisitions and cataloging operations.

Third Building

Last year's annual report brought the history of the Library's third building to the legislation authorizing the erection of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building on the site immediately south of the Library's Main Building and authorizing \$75 million for its planning and construction—Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965—and to the act containing an appropriation of \$500,000 for preliminary planning and cost estimates—Public Law 89-309, approved October 31, 1965. Construction will be the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House and Senate Office Building Commissions and the Joint Committee on the Library after, as the law provides, "consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects . . ." Membership in the 3 Congressional groups totals 22, including 1 dual membership on the Senate side. By general agreement, an overall Coordinating Committee made up of representatives from each group appointed by the individual chairmen will work directly with the Architect of the Capitol throughout the project. Its members are Representative Emanuel Celler from the House Office Building Commission, Senator Karl E. Mundt and Senator Edmund S. Muskie from the Senate Office Building Commission, and Senator B. Everett Jordan, Representative Omar Burleson, Senator Hugh Scott, and Representative Glenard P. Lips-

comb from the Joint Committee on the Library. In addition, Representative Howard W. Smith and Clinton M. Hester, chairman of the Executive Committee of the James Madison Memorial Commission, were appointed to represent the commission in developing plans for the hall honoring the fourth President.

The Coordinating Committee first met on March 10, 1966, and approved the retention of Roscoe DeWitt of Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, of New York City; and Jesse M. Shelton and A. P. Almond of Atlanta, Ga., as the associated architect-engineers for the preliminary planning project. The contract was entered into on June 10, 1966. This renewed an association of 5 years past, when in April 1961 this group began its work on preliminary planning for a third Library of Congress building which, because of external circumstances, did not go beyond the planning stage.

On March 4, 1966, the Librarian announced the appointment of Robert H. Rohlf as Coordinator of Building Planning to work with the Library staff, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and the contracting architect-engineers on all phases of the project.

By the end of the fiscal year, departments of the Library had either submitted or were preparing program statements outlining their space needs as projected for 1970 and for 1985. On these statements will be based decisions not only for space assignments in the new building but also for reassignment in the present buildings.

Collections Maintenance and Preservation

To relieve the services and collections suffering from space-shrinking pains, the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation directed the shifting of over a million and a half pieces in the book collections in an effort to accommodate the normal annual acquisitions. While the 2.7-percent increase in the

subject-classified collections seems small, the storage of an additional 190,000 volumes and pamphlets in already crowded stacks was a major problem. The office coordinated and supervised the cleaning and, frequently, the shifting of 2,318,800 volumes and participated in developing plans for a proposed comprehensive cleaning of the Main Building's 300,000 square feet of bookstack area, in which unexpected and widely distributed dust and grime were left in the wake of the recent ventilation project and other structural work. Under the plan, collections would be brought into the best condition attainable by the time the third building is ready to be occupied. A pilot cleaning project began late in June 1966.

Over 1,750,000 pounds of materials from the two Library buildings have been transferred to the Library's storage facilities at Middle River, Md., since June 1964. Nearly 150 round trips have been made by staff members of this office and of the Buildings and Grounds Division in the intervening 2 years. In varying degrees, storage has brought temporary relief to the Copyright Office, the Law Library, the Legislative Reference Service, the Office of the Secretary of the Library, the Division for the Blind, and the Buildings and Grounds, Exchange and Gift, Manuscript, Music, Science and Technology, Serial, Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication, and Subject Cataloging Divisions. Certain of these, particularly the Division for the Blind, require frequent use of the materials at Middle River. About 80 percent of the storage space is occupied, but at the fiscal year's end the prospect of acquiring additional outside space for the Division for the Blind to provide reasonably operable facilities in one structure and the extension of its services to the physically handicapped under Public Law 89-522 foreshadowed the return to Washington of the division's entire holdings, releasing some of the Middle River storage space for relief in other areas.

With the installation of the ventilation system throughout the Main Building, conditions

for the preservation of materials have been appreciably improved. Yet the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation must be continually concerned with other agents of possible detriment to the Library's holdings. To minimize acidity in books and other paper materials and to prevent their contact with acidic substances, the staff had pH tests conducted by the Government Printing Office's Tests and Technical Control Division on a number of samples during the year, for example, on polyurethane padding used in exhibits, LC endpaper, a manuscript folder, and atlas containers. The first and last were given clean bills of health by the tests, the manuscript folder was rejected, and it was found that LC endpaper requires improvement.

Fire Protection

Protection of the Library's collections and staff from the hazards of fire has been pursued actively in the past few years, with some noteworthy achievements during fiscal 1966. After many months of investigation and testing, a system for the bookstacks was designed that detects the products of combustion, even before detectable heat develops, and sets off an alarm which locates the fire for the Library's Special Police. In January 1966 a contract was let for the installation of the system in the 12 bookstack levels of the Annex. At the close of the fiscal year that work had been completed except for acceptance tests and final adjustments. Late in the year a contract was let for a similar system in the four principal Main Building bookstacks, with completion expected by December 1966.

The new heating-ventilating system in the Main Building stacks will now permit extensive alterations which can improve the fire protection in these stacks: sealing off the stack levels, enclosing staircases, installing fire doors, and sealing window openings. This program has been under study for several years, but technical and fiscal problems have

delayed contracting for the work, now expected during fiscal 1967. One of the chief technical problems—how to seal off the openings between stack levels—was resolved by the engineers in the Architect's Office and work was started in the northeast stacks. It should be completed during fiscal 1967. Other improvements in 1966 have included installation of fire doors with fused door closers at the Main Building and Annex ends of the tunnel connecting these two buildings.

Protective Services

Modernization of the Library's firefighting equipment advanced with the replacement of over 10,000 feet of firehose and substitution of fog nozzles for nearly 100 solid stream nozzles. The replacement of soda and acid extinguishers with dry chemical units, which are usable in all types of fires, was reported last year. Periodic tests of the general fire-alarm systems in both buildings were conducted by members of the District of Columbia Fire Department in company with Library officers. As always, close contact was maintained with the Office of the Architect of the Capitol in problems relating to fire hazards and controls.

Increased attention was given to protecting Library materials against misuse and preventing their unauthorized removal from the Library's jurisdiction. An investigative position was added to the staff in fiscal year 1966.

The Chief of Protective Services extended the use of electronic communications equipment by the Library's Special Police throughout the buildings and grounds and gathered data on both communications systems and alarm and protective devices for use in planning the third building.

Special Police

Because a blizzard crippled citywide transportation facilities, Library buildings were

closed on January 30 and 31, 1966. The only other days they were closed in the fiscal year were December 24 and Christmas Day 1965. Visitors coming through the doors the 361 days they were open totaled 1,425,092, a daily average of over 3,900.

For many years particular attention has been given to the classification of the Library of Congress Special Police, whose compensation under standards set by the Civil Service Classification Act is substantially below that of other Federal Special Police on Capitol Hill, who are exempted from those standards by statute. Congress showed interest in the problem with the introduction of S. 2930 by Senator Jennings Randolph and of H.R. 12967, H.R. 13062, and H.R. 13617 by Representatives John L. McMillan, Harley O. Staggers, and Willard S. Curtin, respectively, to provide salary increases for all privates in the Library's Special Police Force. In hearings before the Subcommittee on Accounts of the Committee on House Administration in June 1966, the Library testified in favor of the objectives of these bills and proposed an amendment to provide comparable increases for all ranks of the Special Police, presenting the case for offsetting a longstanding deficiency of the Civil Service standards in this respect. Further action was not taken on the proposal before the Congress adjourned.

Responsibilities of the Special Police continue to increase steadily due in part to the progressive concentration of personnel in all occupied areas and the conversion of galleries and open areas to work space.

Fiscal Services

In commenting on the Library's request for funds for 1967 the House Appropriations Committee's report of June 3, 1966, stated that "a first-class library, responsive to the demands of users, either grows or stagnates; it cannot stand still and remain first class." This growth inevitably requires increased financial

support—principally the annual appropriations from the Congress. These appropriations, in turn, directly affect the work of the units of the Office of Fiscal Services: the Budget Office in the preparation of estimates and justifications and in the control of appropriations and other funds; the Accounting Office in its maintenance of fiscal records; the Disbursing Office in its handling of income and disbursements; and the Data Processing Office in its management of payroll and related personnel and fiscal records through machine methods. Appropriations for fiscal year 1966 and budget requests for fiscal 1967 were both the largest on record for the Library of Congress.

Funds available to the Library during fiscal 1966 included \$26,351,000 from direct appropriations (Public Laws 89-90 and 89-426); over \$7,600,000 in working fund advances, transfers, allocations, and reimbursements for the performance of specific services for other Federal agencies, including the transfer of \$300,000 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to implement Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and over \$1,450,000 from various gifts and income from trust funds deposited at interest in the U.S. Treasury. These three major sources totaled over \$35,400,000. Specific details concerning these funds are contained in appendix 11.

Budget requests for appropriations totaling over \$30,266,000 were prepared during early fiscal 1966 for inclusion in the budget submitted by the President. The enactment of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-301) in October 1965 resulted in the submission of a supplementary request for \$477,700 to support the salary increases during 1966. The Congress enacted Public Law 89-426 to provide supplementary funds but reduced the requested amount to \$445,900. An amended request for the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress," submitted to the Congress in April 1966, added to the 1967 budget request

\$880,000 to provide for rental of critically needed space in the Washington area. At the close of fiscal 1966 the House of Representatives had voted its fiscal 1967 appropriation recommendations in bill H.R. 15456, but the final appropriation had not been enacted. Also pending at the end of the year was an additional \$3 million requested by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for transfer to the Library to support the 1967 costs of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.

The Office of Fiscal Services participated actively in a periodic audit of the Library's payroll made by the General Accounting Office. As a result, the Fiscal Office undertook a review of the Library's procedures for the management of the payroll, including records of leave. By the close of the fiscal year a new system was developed that decentralized the preparation of the initial payroll records and otherwise increased the responsibilities of the operating supervisors in the Library, with improved review and automated recordkeeping responsibilities in the Payroll Office. Review of the new system by the General Accounting Office began early in fiscal 1967.

In addition to its routine work with budgetary preparation and implementation, the Budget Office served as the contracting office for two major automation projects: the Machine Readable Catalog Project (MARC) and the Systems Development Study—the latter involving complex bidding procedures and careful negotiations with potential contractors.

About \$33,700,000 was paid out during the year by the Disbursing Office, which also handled collections from all sources amounting to more than \$14,700,000, both record amounts. Among the funds collected, returns to the U.S. Treasury exceeded \$6,530,000 from the following: \$5,046,000 from the sale of printed cards and technical publications, \$1,446,000 from copyright fees, and \$38,000 from other sources. These collections represented 24.8 percent of the \$26,351,000 appropriated directly to the Library. Other activities in the

Disbursing Office included issuance of U.S. Savings Bonds with maturity value of over \$500,000; improvement of bond records to include social security numbers of employees and their beneficiaries; and inauguration of payroll deductions for union dues.

One tort claim, for \$7.50, was settled.

Data Processing

Although the Library is well into the program to prepare for extensive automation of its central bibliographic records and is considering further studies in automation of other activities—all presuming the use of modern electronic data processing equipment—the Library at present utilizes only a relatively small computer. This is an IBM System 360, model 30, which replaced a smaller IBM 1401 in April 1966 and is operated by the Data Processing Office of the Administrative Department. The Library's use of electric accounting machines and their replacement by electronic data processing equipment have been justified principally for fiscal operations: the billing of Card Distribution Service subscribers, the preparation of payrolls, the maintenance of accounts for the purchase of library materials, and statistical reporting. An increasing amount of bibliographic work has been added, especially manuscript indexing. Late in fiscal 1966 the Data Processing Office joined the Information Systems Office and the Processing Department in the Machine Readable Catalog (MARC) Project.

Use of the computer for fiscal purposes proceeded satisfactorily during the year, with relatively little difficulty in the changeover in computers since the programs were compatible. Changes in salary rates under the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965 were made with minimal difficulty, as was the inclusion into the payroll system of a new deduction for union dues. Machine arrangement of entries used in indexing the Presidential Papers saves valuable time and effort for the Presidential

Papers Section of the Manuscript Division. In addition, manuscript processing specialists and computer specialists cooperated to produce a system for maintaining in one automated record all the reference and descriptive information about each of 3,000 or more collections of papers of individuals and of institutions: the source and accession, the status of its organization, description, shelf location, and statistics on its use. This automated record will make possible the preparation of pre-printed and punched cards for use as request slips by readers, a use which should simplify and improve service. More significantly, however, the automated master record is used to prepare machine printouts describing all or selected portions of the 3,000 manuscript collections.

Under the program of the Information Systems Office to distribute machine-readable cataloging data on magnetic tape to other libraries (the MARC Project), responsibility has been assigned to the Data Processing Office to carry out the operating functions: machine preparation of cataloging data prepared and edited by the Processing Department, computer processing of the data, preparation of printouts of the cataloging output covered by the program, and preparation of master and duplicate magnetic tapes for distribution to the 16 participating libraries. Additional staff and equipment were added to the Data Processing Office for this work, which is expected to go into production in September 1966.

Other interesting uses of the computer during 1966 included periodic studies for the Stack and Reader Division to determine the effectiveness of book deliveries from and to the two Library buildings and the two principal reading rooms, preparation of an index to the Congressional hearings on Copyright Law Revision, and preparation of copy for the printer for the internal telephone directory from the listing of Library staff members on the payroll. Automation of the information in the Legislative Reference Service's

Digest of Public General Bills was the subject of a pilot study. A data base of 50 entries from information in the *Digest* was stored and retrieved successfully and a dictionary of terms is being developed that will make retrieval more successful.

Central Administrative Services

Among the several responsibilities of the Office of the Secretary of the Library—central records, paperwork management, duplicating, distribution of publications, travel, and receipt and distribution of mail—achievements of the past fiscal year were particularly noteworthy in duplicating and mail service.

Following a directive from the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, two of the major duplicating units of the Library—the one in the Office of the Secretary and the one operated by one of the special projects, the Aerospace Technology Division—were consolidated and relocated in improved space in the Main Building cellar, a move which allowed efficient placement of machines. Impressions produced in the consolidated duplicating unit in 1966 total over 16 million, a 16-percent increase over the combined output of the two units in fiscal 1965. Collation of pages was improved by the temporary rental of modern equipment, and a permanent improvement was made late in the year through the purchase of a new 16-station collator to replace an ancient 8-station model. The success of the consolidated duplicating unit made it possible in midyear to add a press previously assigned to the Science and Technology Division and to consider seriously at the end of the year a further consolidation of the duplicating work of the Legislative Reference Service.

The new National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging placed an unexpected burden on the Mail and Delivery Unit of the Office of the Secretary late in the year. Cards and books sent under this program require a spe-

cial customs clearance procedure, demanding almost daily attention by a member of the staff. Additional staff and a motor vehicle have been assigned to handle this new workload. Other activities of the unit included mail samplings requested by the Internal Audit Office, a study of the durability of shipping containers for interlibrary loans, and a survey of the use of registered mail which resulted in a decision to use less expensive certified mail.

Work started in 1965 on collecting formal opinions of the Library's General Counsel—now totaling nearly 1,100—and listing them for ready reference continued in 1966. Maintenance of the trust and gift files was completed with their placement, after organization and microfilming, in acid-free folders.

Despite excessive staff turnover, the paperwork management staff provided guidance in the Library's compliance with the provisions of the Federal Records Act. Over 2,250 cubic feet of records were retired or destroyed in accordance with approved schedules. Copyright registrations for calendar years 1870-97, totaling 904 cubic feet, were transferred to the Federal Records Center at Alexandria. Individual earning records, housed in 55 file drawers, were transferred to the Federal Records Center at St. Louis.

The Office of the Secretary's liaison in Congressional offices continued at a steady pace during the year. Forty-three consultative sessions were held on problems of paperwork management.

Photoduplication Service

Steady growth in routine business and an increasing number of cooperative photocopying projects were the principal trends in the activities of the Photoduplication Service during the fiscal year. Correspondence relating to orders and requests exceeded 1,000 pieces each week, and the production of photocopies showed growth in the two most significant

categories: electrostatic prints, up 17 percent, from 2,900,000 in fiscal 1965 to over 3,400,000 in 1966; and negative microfilm exposures, up 11 percent, from over 7,400,000 in 1965 to over 8,200,000 in 1966. A small decrease occurred in positive microfilm production which dropped nearly 3 percent from 3,700,000 to 3,600,000 feet. Because of the preference for other methods, the production of photostatic copies continued the steady decline of recent years, showing a decrease of 7.5 percent. Less significant categories of work registered fluctuations—mostly decreases—in varying amounts.

Special cooperative photocopying projects are among the important contributions the Library of Congress makes to the world of learning, making more widely available the documents of research, many of which can be found only in the Library. Some of these projects covered relatively small amounts of material, such as short runs of serials and newspapers, but many are extensive in their coverage.

Four major projects from earlier years showed major progress in fiscal 1966, in one case reaching completion. Under the cooperative program with the Manuscript Division for the filming of the Library's collections of the papers of 23 Presidents, positive microfilm on 32 reels of the papers of President Grant became available during the year. Filming of the papers of several of the remaining seven Presidents was progressing. Microfilming of the estimated 4,500,000 pages of the bills and resolutions introduced in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives during the 1st through 84th Congresses (1789-1956) has now produced 561 reels covering the 1st through the 20th and the 37th through the 55th Congresses (1789-1829 and 1861-99). Although only 28 of the 561 reels were produced during 1966, these were for the 1st through 14th Congresses, for which the Library's files were incomplete, necessitating the borrowing of copies from the House and Senate libraries and from the National

Archives, including some manuscript copies of bills not found in printed form. Work was in progress on the 21st through the 36th Congresses at the close of fiscal 1966.

The cooperative project of several years' duration to microfilm as complete a file as possible of the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa* neared completion. For the early period (1869-1908) not available in U.S. libraries, microfilming has been almost completed by an Argentine microfilming firm with the cooperation of the publisher. The Library of Congress file from July 1908 through December 1927 was filmed during fiscal 1966 (206 reels), thus bringing to 535 the number of reels now available (July 1908 through December 1937). It is expected that the completion of this project will be announced during fiscal 1967. The Chinese periodical microfilming project, started in the spring of 1963 and financed by a grant of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was completed during fiscal 1966. Under this project issues of selected Chinese mainland periodicals in the social sciences and humanities were located and microfilmed for the period October 1959 through December 1963 as a cooperative effort of the Orientalia Division and the Photoduplication Service. Although it was hoped originally that as many as 166 periodicals would be included, only 109 titles in 2,500 issues were obtained and filmed on 194 reels by the close of the project.

Announcements of several other cooperative microfilming projects were made during the year. These included Presidential press releases, several Russian serials, African periodicals, 42 current military journals, some rare legal manuscripts, the papers of the eminent Americans Gouverneur Morris and Henry R. Schoolcraft, and the archives of the Spanish government of East Florida between 1783 and 1821.

Preservation of Library materials through photocopying is becoming one of the principal activities of the Photoduplication Service, with major programs for older news-

papers, current newspapers and periodicals, books which have deteriorated too extensively for binding, photographs, and selected rarities. In terms of volume, the noncurrent newspaper program is the largest, with nearly 1,400,000 exposures of 30 back files produced in 1966. Over 1,200,000 exposures were completed of current newspapers and periodicals in many languages. Approximately 875 newspapers are now currently filmed under this program, as well as about 125 current periodicals, including 90 added during 1966. The Serial and Orientalia Divisions cooperated in both of these projects.

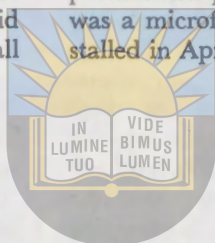
Special problems occurred with the newspapers obtained from the countries covered by the Library's Public Law 480 Program—India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Israel, and the United Arab Republic. With one exception, hopes have diminished for microfilming these newspapers within the foreign country, because of lack of adequate microfilming facilities and photographic supplies. Consequently, filming of these newspapers in the Library of Congress is expected. The one exception is India, where a grant of \$11,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation made it possible to purchase a camera, auxiliary equipment, raw microfilm, and supplies and to train an Indian citizen in the Library's laboratory. After exposure, the negative microfilm is still sent by air to the Library for developing, inspection, and printing of positive copies. English language newspapers for 1965 were filmed this year; vernacular newspapers for 1966 will be filmed next. Filming of materials other than newspapers is expected in future years.

The program to microfilm badly deteriorated books, described in last year's report in some detail, was accelerated and 3,850 new titles were added during 1966, bringing the total to date to over 9,000 titles. A further list of some of the available titles was issued, but announcements in the future will appear in the *National Register of Microform Masters*. In a related program a number of rare Library materials—books, manuscripts, maps, and oth-

ers—were photocopied as a means of preservation and protection of valuable originals from unnecessary handling in service.

Since the Photoduplication Service operates on a revolving fund rather than through appropriations it is essential that its income be sufficient to meet its costs—costs which continue to rise with increases in salaries for Federal employees and with price increases for photographic supplies and equipment. Financial losses in fiscal years 1964 and 1965 resulted in a decision in October 1965 to increase prices—the first overall price increase for photocopying work in 10 years. Although the increases, averaging about 15 percent, have improved the fiscal status of the Service, they did not take effect early enough to prevent a small

loss for the year. Income from sales reached \$1 million exceeding the \$956,000 in sales in 1965 by over 5 percent. Improvements in the space assigned to the Photoduplication Service have also contributed to efficiency and may help to keep costs down. By December 1965 a number of space changes begun in the previous fiscal year had been completed to bring nearly all of the laboratory operations of the Service together on the subbasement level of the Library's Annex, with supplies located nearby. Within this improved space some new equipment, such as special shelving, has added to the effective organization of work. An important new piece of photographic equipment was a microfiche step-and-repeat camera installed in April 1965.



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During consideration of the copyright revision bill Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Judiciary Committee met with Library officials on February 24, 1966, in the Library's Wilson Room.

Sitting, left to right: Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights; Representative Henry P. Smith III; Representative Richard H. Poff; Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, acting chairman of the subcommittee; Representative Herbert Tenzer; and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress.

Standing, left to right: George D. Cary, Deputy Register of Copyrights; A. A. Goldman, Copyright Office General Counsel; Allan D. Cors, Committee Counsel; John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress; Herbert Fuchs, Committee Counsel; and Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register of Copyrights.

The Copyright Office

THE CURRENT PROGRAM for general revision of the copyright law made by far the greatest progress of its 11-year history during fiscal 1966. As the year began, hearings on the copyright revision bill of 1965 (H.R. 4347, H.R. 5680, H.R. 6831, and H.R. 6835, 89th Cong., 1st sess.) were under way before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on the Judiciary. Between May 26, 1965, and September 2, 1965, a total of 22 days of public hearings were held with 163 witnesses representing the widest spectrum of public and private interest in the emerging legislation presenting testimony. The massive record of these hearings ran to 1,930 pages of printed text and included, in addition to the oral transcript, more than 150 written statements.

The years of careful preparation that had gone into the drafting of the bill paid substantial dividends as the hearings progressed. One witness echoed the sentiments of many of his fellows when he stated in his testimony:

There has been no such comparable preparation for legislation in the history of world copyright—and I have in mind major countries long sophisticated in this field I recall no such prior preliminary preparations for the extensive 1932 and 1936 Congressional hearings on general revision in which I took an active part.

Although there were, to be sure, sharp conflicts on some of the major issues presented by the bill, the level of the testimony at the

hearings was remarkably high. Conflicting positions were presented by the witnesses in a reasonable and constructive way, and their statements were intelligent, germane, and unemotional. Nearly all expressed general approval of the revision program and the bill itself and addressed their disagreements to specific provisions. The prevailing atmosphere was reflected in the remarks of Representative Richard H. Poff of Virginia, the ranking minority member on the subcommittee, who said on the closing day of the hearings:

Mr. Chairman, I am in my 13th year in the Congress, and during the course of that time I have been privileged to participate in many congressional investigations and hearings, some of which have lasted for as long as 2 years. But I can say candidly and honestly that this has been the most objective, and instructive, and constructive of any hearing in which I have participated.

I think we are deeply indebted to all of the witnesses who have approached their advocacy without rancor and bitterness I do say that it has been most inspiring and stimulating to me, and I would press the point only that all congressional hearings could be so dispassionate, and learned, and so free of partisan bitterness.

After the public hearings the Copyright Office helped the committee counsel edit the transcript. To make the huge printed record more manageable and useful to the subcommittee and the public, the Office prepared, with assistance from the Library's Data Proc-

essing Office in planning and programing the project on the computer, a complete subject and name index. This was the Copyright Office's first real experience in using computer technology. The staff also prepared summaries of every statement, argument, and proposal that had been made.

Working closely with the committee counsel, the Office then divided the entire corpus of the hearings into 10 general areas: subject matter of copyright, ownership, duration, notice and registration, manufacturing and importation requirements, community antenna systems and other secondary transmissions, jukebox performances, compulsory license for phonorecords, educational copying and fair use, and educational broadcasting and other performing rights. Each subject was then divided into subtopics and under each of these was listed every issue raised by the hearings. Thus, the subcommittee was able to consider them in context, to weight the arguments for and against each one, and to arrive at decisions.

Meeting usually twice a week from February through September 1966, the House Judiciary Subcommittee held 51 executive sessions, many of them lasting 2 hours or more, which were attended by representatives of the Copyright Office. One unprecedented session, on February 24, 1966, was held at the Library of Congress after the subcommittee toured the Copyright Office and was greeted by the Librarian and Deputy Librarian.

Examining each issue and then redrafting the pertinent section of the bill, the committee maintained an informal, bipartisan atmosphere in its executive sessions. The members deserve the gratitude not only of those interested in copyright law revision but also of the public at large for their enthusiasm, intellectual commitment, and hard work on a bill that will have lasting value for generations to come. A special appreciation should be given to the acting chairman of the subcommittee, Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, whose conduct of the

hearings and the executive sessions was a model of dedicated public service and statesmanship. An editorial in the August 23, 1965, issue of *Publishers' Weekly* summed up the prevailing sentiment when it said: "It's a committee which can restore one's faith in the process of representative democratic government."

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, opened hearings on the revision bill in August 1965 but delayed resuming them during the fiscal year, partly because of the intense copyright activity in the House subcommittee.

On October 12, after the end of fiscal 1966, the full House Judiciary Committee reported the bill as amended (H. Rept. 2237, 89th Cong., 2d sess.). It is hoped that the amended bill will be reintroduced and acted upon in the 90th Congress, possibly before the end of calendar 1967.

The Year's Copyright Business

Although it would be inconceivable for any member of the operating divisions of the Copyright Office to regard fiscal year 1966 as a relaxing one, statistics show that, for the first time in 14 years, the total number of registrations actually decreased. As compared with 293,617 registrations in all classes of material in fiscal 1965, the 1966 total was 286,866, an overall decrease of 2.3 percent. With the exception of books, lectures, prints, and renewals, each of which increased, registrations declined throughout the whole range of copyrightable material.

Foreign registrations increased by nearly 2 percent, and renewals, which follow a different statistical pattern from other classes of material, gained by over 8 percent despite a 100-percent increase in renewal fees. The number of copyright registrations for artistic designs embodied in or applied to "useful articles" once again declined, from 6,500 in

1965 to 5,900 in 1966, a decrease of approximately 10 percent. The percentage of applications requiring correspondence remained about constant: 11.4 percent of the claims were passed for registration after correspondence and 2.6 percent were rejected.

The passage of the "fee bill," Public Law 89-297, effective November 26, 1965, was the overriding factor in the demands made on the Office's operating personnel during the fiscal year. The act increased statutory registration fees (with the exception of those for commercial prints and labels) from \$4 to \$6, fees for renewal registrations from \$2 to \$4, and reference search fees from \$3 to \$5 an hour. The fees charged for certifications, for recording assignments and related documents, and for recording notices of use were similarly increased. These increases, the first since 1948, were necessary to narrow the substantial gap between receipts and expenses and to make the Office more nearly financially self-sustaining.

Whatever the reasons—possibly the current state of authorship, publishing, and the economy—the predicted 10- or 15-percent decrease in registrations, based on the statistical effects of the 1948 fee increase, proved to be just over 2 percent.

By careful advance planning the changeover was accomplished with little of the upheaval that characterized the last fee increase nearly 20 years earlier. In the month between enactment and the effective date of the increase, the Reference Division sent notifications of the new fee schedule to over 35,000 persons, arranged for a press release and for publicity in various media, and obtained the cooperation of major author and publisher organizations and bar associations in notifying their members of the change. Copyright application forms and informational circulars were revised to accord with the new fees.

As was expected, the number of applications received rose substantially just before the increase, and 3,774 pieces of mail, an all-time record, were received in the Office on Mon-

day, November 22, 1965. There were also the anticipated cases of short-fee deposits immediately after the effective date. On the whole, however, the changeover was relatively smooth, and within a few weeks nearly 90 percent of the applications were being received with the proper fee. The lessons learned will be valuable when the Office is faced with the much larger transitional problems created by general revision of the copyright law.

The workload in every operation of the Service Division increased significantly over 1965. During the fiscal year, 336,525 pieces of incoming and 370,135 pieces of outgoing mail were processed, representing a 10-percent increase in mail handled. In addition, total earned fees were \$1,470,249, an all-time record and 22 percent more than the previous year.

Reference searches were made for 104,000 titles, an increase of 23 percent over 1965. Telephone inquiries rose by 10 percent to 19,000, and mail inquiries by 13 percent to 16,000. The Reference Division also carried on extensive research projects: a cumulative report on the importation of English-language books in cooperation with the Bureau of Customs; a compilation of U.S. copyright decisions before 1909; a collection of treaties, proclamations, and other international materials relating to copyright involving the United States; and substantial additions to the expanding and valuable Biobibliographic File.

Even though total registrations decreased slightly during 1966, the Cataloging Division reproduced and distributed more than 1.8 million cards, representing an increase of 100,000 over 1965. In addition to the 673,000 sent directly to the Copyright Card Catalog, 846,000 cards went into the preparation of copy for the printed *Catalog* and 81,000 cards were sent to other catalogs of the Library of Congress and 217,000 to subscribers to the Cooperative Card Service.

The record set in March 1965 for registrations in a single month stood for only one year. March 1966 was the largest month in

the history of the Copyright Office, with a total of 30,556 registrations, 2 percent more than the previous record.

Official Publications

With the publication in September 1965 of part 5 in the *Copyright Law Revision* series prepared by the Copyright Office and issued by the House Committee on the Judiciary, the prelegislative history of the revision program was completed. Part 5 contains the discussions and comments on H.R. 11947, the 1964 revision bill. The series begins with the Register's *Report* of July 1961 and concludes with his *Supplementary Report*, issued in May 1965 as part 6.

The major publication of the year was the 3-volume record of the *Hearings Before the Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, on H.R. 4347, H.R. 5680, H.R. 6831, H.R. 6835, Bills for the General Revision of the Copyright Law, Title 17 of the United States Code*. This is the complete transcription of the testimony of all witnesses, together with additional statements and exhibits, that make up the record of the 22 days of hearings held by the subcommittee between May and September 1965.

Staffing and production difficulties continued to delay publication of the official *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. Ten issues were received from the Government Printing Office and nine others were either complete and ready for printing or in various stages of compilation. While catalog production during the year had not increased appreciably, more issues were actually ready or in the process of compilation than at the end of fiscal 1965.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1963-1964, compiled and edited by Benjamin W. Rudd of the Copyright Office, was issued as the Office's Bulletin No. 34. The 18th in a series of publications

for official and public use, this is a valuable record of decisions reported in Federal and State courts involving copyright and related cases in the field of intellectual property.

Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

While 457,000 articles were deposited for registration in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 265,000 articles were transferred to the collections of the Library of Congress or were offered to other libraries through the Exchange and Gift Division. Among the materials that went to enrich the Library's collections were some that had been deposited in earlier years. For example, 387 scripts by Fred Allen and 23 dramas by Maxwell Anderson were transferred to the Manuscript Division, and the original score of *Camelot*, the Lerner and Loewe musical, was transferred to the Music Division. The Copyright Office is making an effort to retain a record copy of as much deposited material as possible.

Administrative Developments

Although the revision of the copyright law and the implementation of the fee increase left little time for planning or development in other major areas, fiscal 1966 may well be a crossroads in the administrative history of the Office. A series of retirements affected several top-level positions and brought about a reorganization in the administrative structure of the Copyright Office that was still in process as the year ended.

Moreover, during 1966 the Office decided to automate many of its operations as soon as possible. Faced with a constantly growing workload and with increasing problems of recruiting and holding qualified personnel, the Copyright Office must obviously use machines for the repetitive tasks they can do better and

faster than can human beings. In spite of the obvious need for automatic data processing, the volume of work is so large that even small changes lead to serious disruptions. Furthermore, the general revision of the copyright law will probably make radical changes in the existing system. The changeover cannot be delayed, however, and the necessary plans for it were being made at the close of the fiscal year.

Problems of Registrability

The growing pains of the computer industry continued to be felt by the Copyright Office during the year. Proceeding under ground rules established in 1964, the Office accepted 36 claims to copyright in computer programs during fiscal 1966. This total, while microscopic in comparison with the number of registrations made for other forms of expression, represents many hours of discussions and is more than double last year's figure. There are indications of a growing awareness within the computer industry of the possibilities afforded by copyright protection for programs in which many millions of dollars have been invested.

Another challenging problem facing the Examining Division is the copyrightability of what is sometimes called "aleatory music" or "music of chance." In broad terms, such works consist of general instructions to performers which, when followed, result in sounds having accidental pitch and rhythm, if any. Regarded by some as a hoax and by others as a major art form, these works raise questions as to whether and when they can be regarded as "music," and in some cases as to whether they constitute the "writing of an author."

Organizational Problems

The merger of the examination of books and periodicals in the Book Section several years ago resulted in a large section which proved administratively unwieldy. To cope

more effectively with the tremendous physical bulk of the material involved and to distribute the workload more equitably the Examining Division transferred responsibility for domestic periodicals from the Book Section to the Arts Section in March 1966. The examination of periodicals has long been a special problem, and experiments in new techniques which show some promise for the future were attempted during the year.

The problems of inadequate work and storage space continue to beset the Office, with no immediate relief in sight. The General Services Administration is providing storage for deposits in a Federal Records Center, alleviating some of the problems. It is obvious, however, that between now and the opening of the Madison Memorial Library in the 1970's the need for space will be a constant and urgent problem in the Copyright Office.

Notices of Intention To Use

Under the present law, a producer who wishes to issue records of a copyrighted musical composition under the "compulsory licensing" provisions of section 1(e) is obliged to send a "notice of intention to use" to the copyright owner and a copy of the notice to the Copyright Office. The 1909 statute was silent as to the Office's obligations with respect to these copies, and no fee was provided for recording them. As a result, practices with respect to recordkeeping and indexing of "notices of intention" have varied from time to time over the past 57 years.

The new fee bill, effective November 26, 1965, established a fee for recording a "notice of intention to use." This change not only meant the imposition of new accounting procedures, but it prompted the Reference Division to survey the "notice of intention" records from 1909 to 1965. A total of 9,461 documents, covering 41,443 titles, had been filed during this period. They were numbered in two series, the first from 1909 through June 30, 1941, covering numbers 1 through 7413, and the second from July 1, 1941,

through November 23, 1965, covering numbers 1 through 2921. The condition of these records suggests the desirability of charging a fee for a recordkeeping activity to ensure proper controls and preservation.

"Notices of intention to use" filed after November 26, 1965, will be numbered in a new series and will be maintained as official Copyright Office records. Earlier documents are being prepared for microfilming. When completed, the microfilm record will be retained in the Copyright Office and the original instruments will be stored in a Federal Records Center.

Legislative Developments

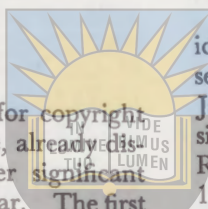
In addition to the program for copyright law revision and the fee increase, already discussed, there were several other significant legislative activities during the year. The first was the enactment of Public Law 89-142, signed by the President on August 28, 1965, which extended until December 31, 1967, the duration of subsisting second-term copyrights that would otherwise expire before that date. This measure was in itself an extension of a 1962 enactment (Public Law 87-668), which extended until December 31, 1965, copyright protection in cases where renewal terms would otherwise have expired between September 19, 1962, and December 31, 1965. As a result of these two interim laws all subsisting copyrights of which the 56-year total of the original and renewal terms would have expired between September 19, 1962, and December 31, 1967, are continued until the latter date. It should be noted that the extension applies only to copyrights previously renewed in which the second term would otherwise expire and not to copyrights in their first 28-year term. Also the act does not affect in any way the time limits for renewal registration.

Hearings under the acting chairmanship of Senator Philip A. Hart on the bill for protec-

tion of ornamental designs, S. 1237, were held before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights on July 28, 1965, and the Deputy Register of Copyrights, George D. Cary, was one of the witnesses strongly favoring the legislation. The bill was substantially similar to design measures considered by the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses and passed twice before by the Senate. Shortly after the end of the fiscal year the bill, with an important amendment excluding designs for wearing apparel from its scope, was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee and was passed by the full Senate.

An additional jukebox bill, H.R. 15004, identical to measures introduced by Representatives Emanuel Celler (H.R. 18) and James C. Corman (H.R. 2793) in the 1st session of the 89th Congress, was introduced by Representative Thomas M. Rees on May 11, 1966. On May 5, 1966, Representative Theodore Kupferman of New York, a leading expert on copyright law, introduced H.R. 14905, a bill to accord capital gains treatment to the taxation of income from transfers of copyrights and literary property. H.R. 13446, a bill with copyright overtones, was introduced by Representative Jonathan B. Bingham on March 9, 1966; it was aimed at establishment of a National Registry of Art "for the purpose of maintaining and administering records relating to the origin, transfer, and ownership of works of art." The principal office of the Director was to be in New York City, but with a repository under the Smithsonian Institution.

In June 1966 at the request of the Secretary of Commerce a bill was introduced in both Houses (H.R. 15638 by Representative George P. Miller and S. 3517 by Senator Warren G. Magnuson) "to provide for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and sale of standard reference data." Known as the Standard Reference Data Act, this measure was intended to set up a Government clearinghouse for technical scientific informa-



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tion and contained provisions prohibiting any person, without written authorization, from copying any data compilation bearing a specified symbol. Hearings on the bill were held before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics on the last 3 days of the fiscal year. The statement of Acting Librarian of Congress, John G. Lorenz, took the position that the bill seemed to create the equivalent of a copyright and thus raised serious problems under the Constitution and the present copyright statute's prohibition against copyright in Government publications; the statement concluded that, if Congress finds exceptional circumstances justifying the recognition of exclusive rights in this particular instance, it should be accomplished within the framework and limitations of the copyright law. After the end of the fiscal year an amended bill (H.R. 16897) specifically according statutory copyright protection to data compilations was passed by the House of Representatives.

On June 6 and 7, 1966, the House Ways and Means Committee held public hearings on H.R. 8664, H.R. 15271, and H.J. Res. 688, bills to implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (the Florence Agreement of 1950) and the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character (the Beirut Agreement of 1948). The Librarian of Congress testified during the public hearings, and the Committee heard testimony from the Deputy Register of Copyrights during later executive sessions on the measures. The record of the hearings includes a letter from the Register of Copyrights explaining the relationship between the copyright law, particularly its manufacturing requirement, and the Florence Agreement and indicating the adverse effect of delayed implementation on U.S. copyright relations. H.R. 8664, dealing with the Florence Agreement, was enacted on October 14, 1966 (Public Law 89-651), and H.J. Res. 688, concerning the Beirut Agreement, was

enacted on October 8, 1966 (Public Law 89-634).

In March and April 1966 the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, under the chairmanship of Representative Harley O. Staggers, held hearings on three bills (H.R. 12914, H.R. 13286, and H.R. 14201, 89th Cong., 2d sess.) dealing with the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the operation of community antenna television systems. The record of these hearings contains testimony bearing on the relationship between copyright and communications law in this field. On May 5, 1966, Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, as acting chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee then considering the revision of the copyright law, sent a letter to Chairman Staggers outlining certain proposed amendments in the revision bill with respect to community antenna systems which had direct bearing on the problem facing the Commerce Committee. This letter was printed in the *Congressional Record*, on May 9, 1966, and also in the record of the CATV hearings. On June 17, 1966, H.R. 13286, a bill specifically authorizing regulation of community antenna systems, was reported favorably by the House Commerce Committee (H. Rept. 1635, 89th Cong., 2d sess.).

The 1966 regular session of the General Assembly of the State of New York enacted four statutes of considerable interest and importance in the development of the copyright law. Chapter 668, effective September 1, 1966, reverses the common law doctrine established in the famous case of *Pushman v. New York Graphic Society, Inc.*, 287 N.Y. 302 (N.Y. Ct. App. 1942), under which an artist is presumed to have transferred his reproduction rights unless he expressly reserves them at the time he sells the painting, statue, or other unique copy in which his work of art is embodied. Under the new act, whenever an artist or his heirs transfer a "work of fine art," the "right of reproduction" is "reserved to the grantor" unless specifically transferred in writ-

ing. Chapters 982 and 988 deal with the unauthorized duplication of sound recordings, making it a misdemeanor, except in the case of ephemeral recordings made for broadcasting, for anyone to transfer sounds from one record to another with the intent to sell records or use them for profit, or to sell records with knowledge that they had been illegally dubbed, "without the consent of the owner"; the "owner" is defined as "the person who owns the master phonograph record . . . or other device used for reproducing recorded sounds." Chapter 983 deals with the labeling of phonograph records and, in addition to prohibiting the misleading use of the term "stereophonic," makes it a misdemeanor to distribute records "without the name and address of the manufacturer on the outside cover or jacket"; the "manufacturer" is defined as the owner or licensee of the right to distribute the master recording "through regular trade channels."

Judicial Developments

There were few developments during the year in either of the current actions in which the Register of Copyrights is a party. *Public Affairs Associates, Inc. v. Rickover*, the long-pending action in which both the Register and the Librarian of Congress are defendants, involves the question of whether certain works by Admiral Rickover are validly copyrighted or are "Government publications" and hence in the public domain. In December 1965 the plaintiff filed requests for admissions and supplemental interrogatories on the Register and several of the other Government defendants, as well as on Admiral Rickover, and these requests were answered.

Hoffenberg v. Kaminstein is an action by the coauthor of the novel *Candy* to compel the Register to accept an application which had previously been refused registration for failure to comply with the manufacturing requirements. In March 1966 the case was called up before a pretrial hearing examiner

who, on determining that the parties were not prepared for summary judgment proceedings, gave them 6 months within which to file a certificate of readiness.

Performing Rights and Community Antenna Systems

One of the most eagerly awaited and important copyright decisions in recent years was handed down near the end of the year, on May 23, 1966: Judge Herlands' landmark decision in *United Artists Television, Inc. v. Fortnightly Corp.*, 255 F. Supp. 177 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), involving the basic question of whether a "community antenna television system," a "CATV system," as it is called, infringes the exclusive right of public performance in a copyrighted motion picture when it picks up a licensed telecast of the work and sends it on to paying subscribers over wires. This sharply disputed question, which had never before been decided by a U.S. court, has assumed great economic importance because of the nationwide proliferation of CATV systems, which have not been paying copyright royalties.

The decision of the court, expressed in one of the most comprehensive, detailed, and carefully reasoned opinions ever issued in the copyright field, was that unauthorized CATV transmissions constitute an infringement of exclusive performing rights in the copyrighted works included in the transmissions. Aside from its great potential impact on the development of community antenna television in the United States, Judge Herlands' decision is important for its construction of the exclusive rights of copyright owners under the statute.

The basic holding in the *United Artists* case is that the activities of community antenna systems constitute a public performance within the meaning of section 1 of the copyright statute. The court concluded that, rather than being mere "passive antennas," CATV systems "consist of sophisticated, complex, extremely sensitive, highly expensive equipment, especially constructed and designed" for active

transmissions and which, in effect, "perform a function substantially identical to that of a network affiliated station, UHF translator, or VHF repeater." Starting with the "classic conception" of a performance as one involving an actor performing a work and an audience in each other's presence, Judge Herlands held that this concept has been altered by the "contemporary revolution in the science and technology of mass communication—a revolution generally recognized as profound as the invention of the printing press." The term "performance" today is held to incorporate three separable components: (1) the actor's rendition, (2) the "method of communicating the rendition to the audience," and (3) the method by which the audience receives it. After exhaustively analyzing the relevant case law, legislative intention, technology, and economic factors, the court concluded that any or all of these activities can be a "performance" within the meaning of the copyright law.

On the question of whether the "for profit" limitation on the public performance right was applicable, the court held that, "with respect to motion picture photoplays, the infringing public performance need not even be for profit." With respect to the other, non-dramatic motion pictures involved in the suit, the court decided that the performances had been "for profit" since the community antenna systems were operated as commercial business enterprises. For this purpose, the court specifically held that it made no difference whether the defendants levied their charges on subscribers on a monthly, yearly, per program, or any other basis and found it irrelevant: (1) that "defendant's systems do not rent, sell, or repair television receiving sets for subscribers"; (2) that "the subscribers . . . make the decisions as to when and whether the . . . sets are turned on or off"; and (3) that "defendant's . . . systems make no separate charge to subscribers related to whether or not a . . . set is turned on, or whether or

not a subscriber views any particular program."

The *United Artists* case is also the first decision in the United States containing an express ruling on the question of whether a copyright owner's license to broadcast a work carries with it an "implied in law license" for others to pick up the broadcast and transmit it further. Judge Herlands held that no such license should be implied and, in the light of today's technology, rejected the argument that the copyright owner could protect himself by refusing to license the initial broadcast. The court also held that nothing in the Communications Act of 1934 or the F.C.C. regulations in any way impairs the copyright owner's right to collect royalties.

Judge Herlands emphasized that it is the function of the courts to prevent "a new means of accomplishing an old and proscribed end from diluting or decreasing the scope of the monopoly Congress has granted to the copyright proprietor." He regarded this function as fundamentally different from "expanding the scope of that monopoly—which only the Congress can legitimately do." The opinion cites and quotes extensively from the discussion on community antenna systems in the *Supplementary Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law*, and "notes in passing that, despite the fact that exemptions from inclusion within the copyright proprietor's performance monopoly may arguably be desirable in certain instances purely on policy grounds, such desiderata are for Congress and not the courts." Having determined that the "defendant's activities constitute a public performance for profit within the meaning of the Copyright Act," the court held that it "has no discretionary power to except that defendant from the coverage of the Act. Only Congress can legitimately do that."

Five months before the *United Artists* decision was handed down, the same court ruled on the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment in the other major CATV case now

pending, *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Teleprompter Corp.*, 251 F. Supp. 302 (S.D.N.Y. 1965). After considering "extensive affidavits and memoranda" as well as the contentions urged during "full oral argument," the court denied the motion on the ground that, by its nature, the action was "not appropriate for disposition by summary judgment" and without a trial. Judge Wyatt noted that the "nationwide growth of CATV" has been "explosive," that the *United Artists* case was pending in the same court, that "a significant part of the factual area is technical," and that "the case at bar is not only one of first impression but is also a test case and one of the battles in a war between the television broadcasting industry on the one hand and the CATV system operators on the other."

The *United Artists* decision is being appealed, but as the first ruling on a question of national importance, its significance cannot be overestimated. It has focused attention on copyright as the dominant legal issue in the CATV controversy and has furthered the efforts at seeking a legislative solution to the problem. *Dispatch, Int. City of Erie*, 249 F. Supp. 267 (W.D. Pa. 1965), was an earlier action by a broadcaster against a CATV system on grounds other than copyright infringement. The court relied on *Cable Vision, Inc. v. KUTV, Inc.*, 335 F. 2d 348 (9th Cir. 1964), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 989 (1965), in holding "that television signals in the air are in the public domain, . . . that there is no property right of any person to be protected insofar as television signals are concerned," and that there is "free access to copy whatever the federal patent and copyright laws leave in the public domain."

The judicial construction of the phrase "public performance for profit" in the copyright statute was considered by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *United States v. D. I. Operating Co.*, 362 F. 2d 305 (1966), an excise tax case involving the meaning of the phrase "conducted for profit" in the Internal

Revenue Code. The court noted that the phrase in the copyright law "has been broadly interpreted to include indirect profit." The copyright decisions were held not to be compelling because the courts in those cases were concerned with "the protection of a specific statutory right"—"the monopoly rights created under the Copyright Act." Nevertheless, the court upheld a Treasury Regulation giving the phrase a construction consistent with that of the copyright cases.

Rights of Exhibition and Copying

The present copyright law does not grant an explicit right of "exhibition" or "display," and the question of whether projection of an ephemeral image of a copyrighted work constitutes "copying" has been a disputed issue for many years. The plaintiff in *Mura v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 245 F. Supp. 587 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), was owner of copyright in several hand puppets which were exhibited and used as part of the entertainment on two "Captain Kangaroo" programs. The puppets used were apparently authorized reproductions bought on the open market and, even though kinescopes of the programs had been made, the court held that there had been no infringement. Noting that "the electronic image produced in live television broadcasting . . . is not permanent," and that "after 1/15,000 of a second plus the time for the phosphor decay, which is measured in milliseconds, the image disappears and nothing is left," Judge Levet held that "the evanescent reproduction of a hand puppet on a television screen or on the projected kinescope recording of it is so different in nature from the copyrighted hand puppet that . . . it is not a copy."

Interestingly enough, the same point was touched on in the *United Artists* case discussed above, in which the plaintiff claimed that community antenna television transmissions constitute a form of "copying" or reproduction as well as a performance. As phrased by the court, the argument was that "defendant's CATV systems store information (i.e., pro-

gram intelligence) in the coaxial cables during the time the audio and video signals are being propagated through the cables; that 'the physical reality of the electromagnetic field containing the sights and sounds of the program is every bit as real as a piece of paper with print on it or of a photograph; . . . and that the storage of electromagnetic energy in CATV coaxial cables and on videotape is basically the same.' Although Judge Herlands observed that these arguments "are not without force," he held that "the potential ramifications of an adjudication of those additional issues are so far-reaching that the court will not pass on them where such a determination is not necessary to a disposition of the case at bar."

The complicated litigation involving alleged infringement of Jean Genet's *Journal du Voleur* (*Thief's Journal*) will be discussed in more detail below, but it produced an important decision involving the scope of the right to "copy" that should be noted here. A basic question in *Grove Press, Inc. v. The Greenleaf Publishing Co.*, 247 F. Supp. 518 (E.D.N.Y. 1965), was whether an American paperback publisher infringed the copyright in Genet's original French text when he copied word-for-word an English-language translation that had fallen into the public domain. The court held that copyright in a work covers more than the mere "form of communication" in the particular words chosen by the author: "The essence of a novel or any other story for that matter, is the plot, plan, arrangement, characters and dialogue therein contained and not simply its form of articulation." While noting that "the abstract idea of the novel or play alone" cannot be protected, Judge Bartels held that "the particular pattern employed in arranging and expressing that idea is entitled to protection." Since the translation in this case, "like any other derivative work, . . . is separate and apart from the underlying work . . . a dedication to the public of the derivative work did not, without more, emancipate the pattern of the underlying work

from its copyright." In construing the scope of the right to "copy," the court held that, even though "the copying of the original story was accomplished indirectly through copying of a translation of the original," this was "nonetheless copying": "Unauthorized copying may be effected either directly or indirectly; thus copying from a copy is no less an infringement than copying from the original copyrighted work."

Author's "Moral Right"

An exclusive right granted under a number of foreign copyright laws is the so-called "moral right" which, in one of its forms prohibits the distortion or mutilation of an author's work. There is no statutory recognition of any "moral right" in the United States, although some courts have approached a partial acceptance of the doctrine on grounds such as unfair competition.

Two cases during the year demonstrated the limited scope of the "moral right" in the United States. At the same time these cases threw a spotlight on the legal and moral issues involved in the cutting and interruption of motion pictures shown on television. While the plaintiffs (both famous film producer-directors) were largely unsuccessful in their legal actions, the nationwide publicity their arguments received could have some long-range effects.

The first case, *Preminger v. Columbia Pictures Corp.*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 398 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Trial Term, N.Y. County, 1966), *aff'd per curiam*, 149 U.S.P.Q. 872 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div 1966), *aff'd per curiam*, 150 U.S.P.Q. 829 (N.Y. Ct. App. 1966), involved the motion picture version of *Anatomy of a Murder*. Having failed to obtain a preliminary injunction requiring the film to be shown on television without cuts or commercial breaks (154 N.Y. Law Journal 17, Oct. 18, 1965; see also 154 N.Y. Law Journal 5, Nov. 10, 1965), Otto Preminger sought a permanent injunction on grounds of unfair competition. In denying this relief, Justice Klein began his decision "with the proposition that the law

is not so rigid, even in the absence of contract, as to leave a party without protection against publication of the garbled version of his work," and stated that the court "appreciates that the failure of the community . . . to protect its gifted men of letters led to tragedies which comprise scars in the history of civilization."

The court held, however, that protection of this sort must be subject to the terms of the contract governing television rights; it construed the contract in question, in the light of the "custom prevailing in the trade," to permit "the usual breaks for commercials" and "minor deletions to accommodate time segment requirements or to excise those portions which might be deemed, for various reasons, objectionable." With respect to cutting, Justice Klein's opinion implied rather strongly that major deletions beyond "the normal custom and practice in the industry," or cuts that "interfere with the picture's story line," would be actionable as unfair competition despite the contract; specifically, he stated that cuts reducing the 161-minute playing time to 100 minutes or less would "obviously . . . not be minor and indeed could well be described as mutilation."

Justice Klein's decision was affirmed by both the Appellate Division and the New York Court of Appeals. In the former, however, there was a strong dissent by Justice Rabin, who argued that the television contract should be construed as not allowing cuts without Preminger's approval. The dissent stressed that "the exhibition of a garbled version under Preminger's name should by all means be enjoined" as a matter of common law, without regard to any contractual rights, and added that "unlimited interruptions for commercials might tend to permit of a mutilated presentation of the picture to the detriment of the common law rights of the producer."

The second "moral rights" case, *Stevens v. National Broadcasting Co.*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 755 (Cal. Super. Ct., Los Angeles County, 1966),

involved the efforts by George Stevens to prevent the defendants from cutting and inserting commercials into its television showing of *A Place in the Sun* (Stevens' film version of Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*). Stevens was granted a preliminary injunction by Judge Nutter of the California Superior Court on the grounds of what the court termed the "false light concept": ". . . when a photoplay is chopped up with thirty to fifty commercials and the artist's name is put at the beginning of the film, it may be represented to the public that the artist is offering this to the public in this form." Judge Nutter distinguished the *Preminger* decision on the grounds that, unlike the *Stevens* case, the contract contained a specific television clause and was signed at a time when industry practices were well known. The court enjoined NBC from cutting or editing the film for the purpose of inserting commercials "or other material which will so alter, adversely affect or emasculate the artistic or pictorial quality . . . as to destroy or distort materially or substantially the mood, effect, or continuity." Judge Nutter made clear that the injunction did not prohibit the insertion of any commercials and suggested that the insertions be made at a change of scene.

NBC proceeded to show *A Place in the Sun* with nine separate interruptions for multiple commercials and with minor cuts totaling 10½ seconds. Stevens sought to have the defendants found guilty of contempt of court, 150 U.S.P.Q. 572 (Cal. Super. Ct., Los Angeles County, 1966), but Judge Wells ruled against him on the ground that the strict terms of the injunction were broad enough to permit what was done. Noting that "the most serious damage to the film was in the number of interruptions," and that "defendant's good faith would have been more apparent if it had reduced, even slightly, the number of interruptions from its regular format," Judge Wells nevertheless declared that "the main reason why the television ver-

sion did not violate the injunction was the power and strength of the film."

The court's position was that "the effect of commercial interruptions on a movie is in adverse ratio to the strength or quality of the film," and that *A Place in the Sun* was "so dramatic, strong, exciting, romantic, tragic, interesting and artistic that it prevailed over the commercial interruptions." The decision acknowledges that the effect of the commercials was "to lessen, to decrease, to disturb, to interrupt, and to weaken the mood, effect, or continuity, and the audience involvement; and, therefore, some of the artistry of the film." But, because of the film's strength and because "the average television viewer is thick-skinned about commercials and tends to disassociate them from what goes before and after," Judge Wells held that the film had not been "destroyed or distorted" within the meaning of the injunction.

Subject Matter of Copyright

The widespread use of miniature tape recorders and the increasing publication of works purporting to be verbatim transcripts of conversations and interviews raise a significant legal issue: under what circumstances can the verbal expression contained in conversations and personal dialogs be protected as literary property? This issue, which broke surface in two widely publicized cases during the year, was most clearly framed in *Hemingway v. Random House, Inc.*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 618 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y. County), *aff'd*, 25 App. Div. 2d 719, *on motion for summary judgment*, 156 N.Y. Law Journal 7 (July 22, 1966). The action was brought by Mrs. Ernest Hemingway to enjoin publication of the book *Papa Hemingway* by A. E. Hotchner, a close friend of the Hemingways.

The book, in the words of the court, is a "biographical study" whose "intimacy and immediacy is heightened by the liberal use of a conversational format wherein Hemingway is quoted extensively but always within the confines of conversations to which Hotchner

was also a party." Justice Frank characterized a number of these "conversational passages" as "contemplative in tone" and as including "reminiscences by the great author on a wide variety of topics ranging from the personal to the literary." In addition to claiming unfair competition, breach of trust, and invasion of privacy, the plaintiff asserted "that all of the material incorporated in the book which is based upon the language, expressions, comments and communications of Ernest Hemingway, is subject to a common law copyright, that is, the right of first publication of such material."

The New York Supreme Court, in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction, stated the "novel and provocative question" confronting it as "whether a person's participation in spontaneous oral conversations with friends over a course of years, in distinction to lectures or prepared dialogues, may be considered a literary work subject to a common law copyright." Justice Frank's negative answer to this question was based both on the public policy against possible restrictions on free speech and on the legal nature of conversations. Citing the "enduring fame and inspirational stimulus of the works of recorders such as Plutarch, Boswell and Carlyle," he regarded the "social and historical implications" of an injunction in cases of this sort as "striking at the very fundamentals of our political structure." The court also distinguished conversations from "the sort of individual intellectual production" subject to legal protection on two grounds: (1) that conversations "reflect a duality that defies dissection or divisibility" and therefore "cannot be cataloged as merely the cumulative product of separate and unrelated individual efforts"; and (2) that "random and disconnected oral conversations" are "merely a disoriented conglomeration of unconnected expressions" until they are given a presentation that "organizes them into a coherent format and renders them meaningful." This ruling was upheld on appeal, and motions for

summary judgment in the case were later denied.

This issue arose again in another action against the same defendant, *Rosemont Enterprises, Inc. v. Random House, Inc.*, 256 F. Supp. 55 (S.D.N.Y.), *rev'd*, 366 F. 2d 303 (2d Cir. 1966). This suit for infringement of copyright in certain *Look* magazine articles was a part of efforts to prevent publication of an unauthorized biography of Howard Hughes. Some use of the material in the *Look* articles had been made in defendant's book, including verbatim quotation of "two conversations, one between Hughes and the actor Skelton . . . , and the other between White [the author of the articles] and 'one of Hollywood's best known stars.'" The lower court held that these conversations, even if recounted accurately, "are not mere uncopyrightable historical facts," but are the author's "own version of what occurred, expressed in his own language and part of his effort to picture Hughes and his personality and is thus copyrightable." As an interesting counterpoint to the *Hemingway* opinion, Judge Bryan added: "Even assuming that the dialogue involving White himself was an exact repetition of the conversation, certainly White's part in the conversation would be original and would have contributed to the reply elicited. It likewise is copyrightable material." The District Court's decision enjoining publication of the biography was reversed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals on grounds of fair use, but this holding on the copyrightability of conversations was left undisturbed.

Several cases involving the familiar problems of copyrightability in the fields of maps, commercial labels, and trade catalogs arose in fiscal 1966. In *County of Ventura v. Blackburn*, 362 F. 2d 515 (1966), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld copyright in a map of Ventura County, Calif., which had been prepared at a cost of \$7,500 by "assembling, preparing, collating and compiling" information from government maps, assessors' records, aerial photographs, and other records.

The court held that "the fact that the source of the material for the map is in the public domain does not void the copyright," but added that "copyright protection is limited to the new and original contribution of the map maker," and that "there is a strong inference . . . that some of the material in the map was obtained by . . . observation on the terrain." The label case of the year was *Gray v. Eskimo Pie Corp.*, 244 F. Supp. 785 (D. Del. 1965), which held uncopyrightable the material appearing on the paper container that "simply describes the weight and content of SNONUTS, names plaintiffs as the manufacturer-distributor thereof, states that SNONUTS is plaintiffs' trademark, and describes SNONUTS as 'The Ice Cream with the Hole.'" Noting that "there is nothing unusual about the lettering which is used," the court cited the Copyright Office Regulations to support its conclusion that "matters such as these—slogans, names, listing of ingredients or contents, are not subject to copyright."

Blumcraft of Pittsburgh v. Newman Bros., Inc., 246 F. Supp. 987 (S.D. Ohio 1965), involved a claim of infringement of copyright in some of the art work in a catalog for ornamental iron railings. Plaintiff's catalog contained what was called a "new and dramatic means of presentation" of its products, consisting of a fence in sharp perspective and against a black background. Defendant's illustrations showed a very similar perspective view on a black background, but pictured defendant's own iron products rather than those of the plaintiff. The court held for the defendant on the ground that the perspective and background were mere ideas which went into the public domain on publication, and that defendant had not copied the copyrightable elements in plaintiff's work: "a copyright infringement action cannot be found in mere resemblances occasioned by a generally similar perspective presentation."

In *Lin-Brook Builders Hardware v. Gertler*, 352 F. 2d 298 (1965), the lower court had held that drawings of hardware products in

plaintiff's catalog were uncopyrightable, partly because they were advertisements of utilitarian articles and partly because the drawings lacked "originality." The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this decision, holding on the basis of "overwhelming authority" that advertising is copyrightable, and rejecting the trial court's conception of "originality." Judge Beeks indicated that the lower court "seems to have been led astray by the dual meaning of the word" since, taking a drawing of a Texaco oil can as an example, the court had said that it lacked originality because "any meticulous artist, looking at the can before him, would have drawn it in the same manner, achieving the same result." The appeals court held that a drawing of an oil can is no less copyrightable than a photograph of it, and that "originality" in copyright law is not a question of creativity or novelty, but one of authorship or source of origin." Under the decision, "appellees were free to copy the original oil can, but they were not free to copy Baxter's copy of the can."

In another case involving trade publications, *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 351 F. 2d 546 (1965), the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court decision and upheld copyright in two pages of a sales booklet containing "mathematical data and formulae with explanations for their use." The appeals court was careful not to base its decision on the copyrightability of the computations appearing in the mathematical charts, which the defendant could well have been found to have calculated independently. Instead, it held that the "arrangement, expression and manner of presentation . . . of the computations, formulae and explanations" were copyrightable and infringed. In a case involving copyright in various publications prepared in connection with "a plan for a service to provide an accounting of tax deductible drug purchases by individual taxpayers from drugstores," *Drugtax, Inc. v. Systems Programming Corp.*, 147 U.S.P.Q. 313 (M.D. Pa. 1965), the court denied a motion for a

preliminary injunction partly on the grounds that the plaintiff's "idea, plan and method" were not copyrightable and that the design of a telephone dial published as part of the material is in the public domain.

The idea or plan for a word-puzzle entitled *Scramble or Jumble* was held not to be subject to protection as literary property in *Dell v. Chicago-Tribune-New York News Syndicate Inc.*, 24 App. Div. 2d 859 (N.Y. 1965). On the other hand, where the plaintiff in *Silver v. Television City, Inc.*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 167 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1965), had reduced his idea for a television program entitled *Air Your Gripe* to concrete form "by tape recording, typewritten format, and dummy script," his common law rights were held to have been infringed by a program entitled *Pulse of the People*. Starting from the premise that "radio and television programs may be such literary productions as are protected by the common law" if they "evidence the exercise of skill, description and creative effort," Judge Montgomery held that it makes no difference that the author "takes existing material from sources common to all writers" as long as he "creates a new form and gives them an application unknown before in a different manner and for a different purpose resulting in a real improvement over existing modes."

The familiar principle that "no copyright protection will be given to the title of a literary production" was upheld in *Cinepix, Inc. v. Triple F Productions*, 150 U.S.P.Q. 134 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y. County, 1966), a case involving two television series both entitled *I Spy*. In *Northern Music Corp. v. Pacemaker Music Co.*, 147 U.S.P.Q. 357 (S.D.N.Y. 1964), *on motions for summary judgment*, 147 U.S.P.Q. 358 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), the issue was infringement of copyright in a composition entitled *Don't Let the Sun Catch You Cryin'* by another song entitled *Don't Let the Sun Catch You Crying*. Despite plaintiff's argument that "both compositions have the same central idea and literary text under the same title, and that the musical phrase underlying

the principal lyrical theme 'Don't Let the Sun Catch You Cryin'' is substantially the same," Judge Cooper denied a preliminary injunction on the ground that "mere similarity of the title line is not in itself enough," and Judge Palmieri denied motions for summary judgment on the ground that the showing of similarity was insufficient.

Publication

The difficult problem of what constitutes a general publication in the field of architectural designs was dealt with in *Read v. Turner*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 453 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1966). The plaintiffs, a married couple, drew up plans for their own home and let the defendant contractor use them under restricted conditions for purposes of preparing a bid. The contractor had 10 copies made of the plans and started building homes based on them. Meanwhile, after the plaintiff's home was completed, it was listed for sale with a large group of agents and given a number of open house showings. The purchaser was given a copy of the floor plan to obtain rug measurements.

The California District Court of Appeal noted that the California Code provisions "adopt, in general, the common law copyright rule; confer a copyright upon the designer of a house plan, protecting his property in the plan designed; and terminate the copyright upon publication when control by the owner over the subject thereof ceases." Justice Coughlin then reviewed the distinction between a "general publication" that terminates common law rights and a "limited publication" that does not, stating the factors to be considered as: "the intention of the owner, viz., whether his acts of publication are indicative of an intent that the subject of the copyright may be used by the general public; the character of the communication or exhibition effecting the publication; the nature of the subject of the copyright as related to the method of communication or exhibition in

question; and the nature of the right protected." The court indicated that both the making of additional copies of the plans and the building of homes from them could constitute infringement of copyright but held that a general publication of the plans took place (1) when the "plaintiffs, through their multiple listing and open house exhibitions, invited the general public to review the floor plan," and (2) "when they sold the residence and furnished the purchaser with a copy of the plans . . . without restriction upon the use." The court held specifically that the open exhibition of the house itself constituted a general publication of the floor plan since the plan "readily was observable by those to whom the exhibition was made." On the other hand, the original delivery of the plans to the defendant for bidding purposes was held to be a limited publication, and the court indicated that there could be recovery for any acts of infringement that took place before the house was opened for public inspection.

The concept of publication was also explored in cases involving infringement of Federal copyright in the designs of "troll dolls," *Scandia House Enterprises, Inc. v. Dam Things Establishment*, 243 F. Supp. 450 (D.D.C. 1965), and of textile fabrics, *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965). In the "troll doll" case large quantities of the popular figurines had been sold in the United States without notice, and the court held that "defendant cannot properly contend that manufacture of Dolls . . . without notice was an unauthorized act, a mistake, or a breach of a condition of a license agreement, particularly where defendant was aware of the manufacture of Dolls without notice and he did not take remedial action until 60 days before trial. Rejecting any argument based on section 21 of the copyright statute, Judge Jackson also held that "sale of Dolls by defendant without notice places the Dolls in the public domain from which they cannot be withdrawn by a contention that the omission

of the notice was accident or mistake, particularly where the notice was omitted from almost all of the Dolls ever manufactured." The court added that "a publisher is one who reproduces material for sale, . . . not one who purchases material for resale," and that sale to an intermediate distributor "without restriction as to the purpose of the sale and without limitation on [the] . . . right of distribution or resale" was a general rather than a limited publication.

In the *Key West* case the defendant argued, among other things, that copyright protection had been lost by two acts of general publication: (1) by showing a drawing of what became the fabric design to a prospective customer, and (2) by allowing publication of a reproduction of the design in a fashion article appearing in *Life* magazine. The court rejected the first argument on the grounds that exhibition of "renderings" of the design did not constitute publication, especially since "they were not even the complete design" and since the limited showing was merely to get an "opinion or reaction." The second argument was dismissed because "all of plaintiff's material was printed with the copyright notice beginning with that which first left the factory," and "plaintiff's 'cooperation' did not require it to insist that the statutory mark be displayed in the photographs used by *Life*."

B. Wilmsen, Inc. v. Consolidated Novelty Co., 251 F. Supp. 874 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), involved a dispute over importation of artificial Christmas trees. The defendant had registered claims to copyright in the design of trees imported from Hong Kong, and on the strength of its certificate was successful in having the Collector of Customs detain "piratical copies" of the tree imported by the plaintiff. The plaintiff in turn sued for a declaratory judgment as to the invalidity of the copyright and sought a preliminary injunction forcing Customs to release the goods. The court granted the injunction on the basis of evidence showing a "substantial likelihood of proving there was a publication without notice." In

Kontes Glass Co. v. Lab Glass, Inc., 250 F. Supp. 193 (D. N.J. 1966), a case involving glassware catalogs, the plaintiff was denied a preliminary injunction on general grounds of publication without notice or abandonment. The court concluded, without going into a detailed analysis of the items claimed to have been copied, that the entire catalog was probably in the public domain because parts of it had been reproduced from earlier uncopyrighted catalogs and pamphlets, because even after copyright registration plaintiff had published excerpts from its catalogs without notice, and because plaintiff waited 9 years to make registration and this "may have resulted in certain of its published items having become preempted in and by the public domain." Similarly, the court in *Gray v. Eskimo Pie Corp.*, 244 F. Supp. 785 (D. Del. 1965), found that the only copyrightable portion of plaintiff's label had been used earlier on bags and cartons; "although only a small quantity of SNONUTS was involved, it was for public sale," and "this constituted publication . . . without the statutory notice," which placed the material in the public domain.

Notice of Copyright

The familiar problem of the validity of a notice imprinted on the selvage of textile fabrics was raised again in *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965). The notice in this case appeared with each repeat of the design, at intervals of about 30 inches, and the defendant argued that the notice could have been embodied in the design itself without impairing its market value or aesthetic appeal. The court, in holding otherwise, remarked that although it may sometimes be possible for a well-known designer to work his name into a design, "it is not feasible for the printer or converter of the cloth to do so." The court also held that, even though the plaintiff's name had been changed from "Key West Fabric Company" to "Key West Hand

Print Fabrics, Inc." and some material may have appeared with the new name before it was officially recorded, the validity of the copyright was unaffected; "it is not necessary that the owner's true name be used at all so long as a name with which it is identified is used and no innocent persons are misled," and here the defendant was a "knowing infringer and aware of the existence of the copyright."

The notice appearing on the side rather than the front of a wall plaque was held sufficient in *Miller Studio, Inc. v. Pacific Import Co.*, 39 F.R.D. 62 (S.D.N.Y. 1965). On the other hand, in the "troll doll" case, *Scandia House Enterprises, Inc. v. Dam Things Establishment*, 243 F. Supp. 450 (D.D.C. 1965), the court refused to accept the claim that the word "Denmark" appearing in conjunction with the notice was an "accepted alternative designation" of the copyright owner. *Dam Things Establishment of Vaduz, Liechtenstein*. Judge Jackson ruled that the notice was "inadequate because the word 'Denmark' . . . is not the name of defendant, but identifies the country of origin usually placed on imported merchandise to conform to the requirements of the Tariff Act."

A test case to determine the rights of newspaper publishers to protect the advertisements prepared and published by them for local advertisers was decided against the plaintiff in *Brattleboro Publishing Co. v. Winnill Publishing Corp.*, 250 F. Supp. 215 (D. Vt. 1966). The four advertisements in suit, which were for a restaurant, a sports shop, a jewelry store, and a real estate dealer, had been published as part of plaintiff's copyrighted newspaper but without separate copyright notices of their own. Plaintiff claimed no copyright in national advertising or in political ads prepared by the candidates, but it asserted the right to sue another newspaper for reproducing its local advertising without permission. The court concluded that ownership in the advertisements remained with the advertisers who engaged the newspaper to prepare and publish them, and that therefore the general no-

tice in the newspapers was not adequate to protect the advertisements.

In *Lin-Brook Builders Hardware v. Gertler*, 352 F. 2d 298 (9th Cir. 1965), the trial court had held that, since many of the plaintiff's catalog illustrations had been copyrighted earlier, the new matter in the catalog was not protected since the copyright notice did not identify what material was copyrighted when. The Court of Appeals reversed this ruling as "contrary to the express language of the statute . . . and to the holdings of the decided cases."

The mare's nest of litigation involving Genet's *Thief's Journal* produced two decisions dealing with copyright notice during the year: *Grove Press, Inc. v. Greenleaf Publishing Co.*, 247 F. Supp. 127 (E.D.N.Y. 1965), on motion for preliminary injunction, and 247 F. Supp. 518 (E.D.N.Y. 1965), on motion for summary judgment. A rough chronology of the case begins in 1949, when Genet's novel *Journal du Voleur* was published in France with a valid U.S. copyright notice. An authorized English translation was made by Bernard Frechtman, an American citizen, and five pages of it were published in the United States in 1952 in the anthology *New World Writing* with a separate notice in Frechtman's name. The excerpt was registered separately in the Copyright Office. In 1954 the Frechtman translation, including the five-page excerpt in revised form, was published in France by the well-known Olympia Press, with a notice reading "Copyright 1954 by B. Frechtman and the Olympia Press, Paris." In 1964, acting under a license from Genet, Grove Press published an American edition of the *Thief's Journal* consisting of a substantially revised version of the Olympia Press edition; the copies bore a 1964 copyright notice in the name of the publisher and also contained a 1949 copyright notice referring to the original French edition. In 1965 the Greenleaf Publishing Company published an unauthorized edition which was an exact photo-offset fac-

simile of the 1954 Olympia Press edition. The 1949 edition was finally registered in the Copyright Office in July 1965, but no registration was ever made for the edition published by Olympia in France in 1954.

Greenleaf's basic defense was that the text of the Olympia Press edition is in the public domain because it represents a book in English by an American citizen and therefore violates the manufacturing requirements. Since no ad interim copyright was secured in the work, it was argued, the text of that edition, which is all that Greenleaf copied, went into the public domain 6 months after first publication. In moving for a preliminary injunction, plaintiff based its claim entirely on the five-page excerpt published in compliance with the manufacturing requirements and registered in 1952; since this excerpt was incorporated in the 1954 edition, defendant had copied it along with the rest of the text. The court upheld the validity of copyright in the excerpt, representing 2 percent of the entire text, and ruled that its protection was not lost by its incorporation in a foreign edition that failed to satisfy the manufacturing requirements. However, it refused to grant a preliminary injunction on the authority of a 1915 decision, *Bentley v. Tibbals*, 223 Fed. 247 (2d Cir.), which had concluded in a somewhat similar case that a person "who so embodies copyrighted with uncopyrighted matter that one reading his work cannot distinguish between the two has no right to complain if the book is republished by third parties."

This ruling with respect to the notice requirements, which seems to be against the weight of present authority in cases not involving the manufacturing requirements, was left undisturbed by the later decision of Judge Bartels on plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. The basis for that motion, however, was not limited to infringement of the five-page excerpt, but included a claim of copyright infringement with respect to the French text originally published in 1949. In ruling for the plaintiffs on this point, the court

held that the failure to copyright the English translation published by Olympia Press in 1954 was not "fatal to the copyright on the pattern of the underlying work unless the author has consented to such dedication." Since no consent by Genet had been shown, the defendants were held to have infringed the copyright in his French-language work by copying the uncopyrighted English translation.

Copyright Registration

At least four cases during the year added authoritative support to the established principle that a certificate of registration is prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright: *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 351 F. 2d 546 (7th Cir. 1965); *Mans Fabrics Co. v. Miss Celebrity, Inc.*, 246 F. Supp. 975 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); *Manpower, Inc. v. Temporary Help of Harrisburg, Inc.*, 246 F. Supp. 788 (E.D. Pa. 1965); and *Miller Studio, Inc. v. Pacific Import Co.*, 39 F.R.D. 62 (S.D.N.Y. 1965). The opinion in the *Manpower* case stated that a certificate constitutes "a prima facie showing of authorship, originality, ownership, copyrightability and publication by plaintiff," and the court in the *Flick-Reedy* case ruled that the presumption of validity is not overcome by a showing that some of the material in the work is in the public domain. In the *Miller* case Judge Levet held that, since a "Certificate of Registration is prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, . . . and in the absence of contradictory evidence is sufficient proof to establish a valid copyright, . . . there is no merit in defendant's assertion that a defense exists because plaintiff has not shown what was actually filed in the Copyright Office." On the other hand, it was held in *Gray v. Eskimo Pie Corp.*, 244 F. Supp. 785 (D. Del. 1965), that a certificate "is not evidence that plaintiff's commercial label always bore a statutory notice of copyright."

In *Gladys Music, Inc. v. Arch Music Co.*, 150 U.S.P.Q. 26 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), the court

held that the first assignee of the authors' common law rights "became the proprietor of the Song within the meaning of Title 17, U.S.C. Section 9, and, as such, was the sole person entitled to apply for statutory copyright." Thus, a registration for the unpublished composition, made in the name of a later assignee, was held to be void, and the court directed the defendant "to execute all necessary and proper documents which may be required to expunge from the records of the Register of Copyrights and throughout the world the void registrations." The decision indicates that no statutory copyright came into being until several months after the void registration, when the true proprietor registered a claim in its name. The main issue in *Richmond v. Weiner*, 353 F. 2d 41 (9th Cir. 1965), was whether the plaintiff was sole owner of a copyright or whether she owned it jointly with the defendant. The court held that the work was one of joint authorship; even though the plaintiff had made copyright registration in her name alone, the court upheld the registration and, on the theory that "equity regards as done that which ought to be done," ruled that the plaintiff held the copyright in trust for herself and the other owner.

One of the defendant's arguments in *Lin-Brook Builders Hardware v. Gertler*, 352 F. 2d 298 (9th Cir. 1965), was that the statement of "new matter" given in the certificate of registration covering plaintiff's catalog "was so indefinite and uncertain as to be a failure of notice to the public." The statement, which read "New matter consists of new artistic drawings of merchandise, new textual and pictorial material not previously published and new layouts and revisions," was held to "give all notice the statute requires." Even more liberal was the decision in *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965), where the applications and certificates of registration were shown to have stated a date of publication at least one month later than the date when the works were actually published. The court re-

fused to rule the certificates invalid, holding that since "there was no showing . . . that this was other than an innocent misstatement, unaccompanied by fraud or intent to extend the statutory period of copyright protection," the error "does not, therefore, invalidate the copyright."

Another defense in the *Key West* case was that plaintiff had delayed several months in making registrations and was thus guilty of laches. The court, in rejecting this argument, explained the delay as the result of "production problems" arising from the fact that the plaintiff's designs "became the rage of the dress-buying public in late 1962 and early 1963, and the demands on the manufacturing of fabric in Key West was great." It added that, "in any event, registration in the Copyright Office is only a prerequisite to suit and does not affect the efficacy of the copyright itself." A somewhat different conclusion is indicated in *Kontes Glass Co. v. Lab Glass, Inc.*, 250 F. Supp. 193 (D.N.J. 1966), where one of the grounds for denying plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction was that a delay of 9 years in making registration constituted laches which "may have resulted in certain of its published items having become preempted in and by the public domain."

The important rule of *Vacheron & Constantin—Le Coultre Watches, Inc. v. Benrus Watch Co.*, 260 F. 2d 637 (2d Cir. 1958), that no action for infringement of copyright in a work can be maintained unless and until a certificate of registration has been issued for the work, received support in two decisions during fiscal 1966. In the *Thief's Journal* case discussed above, *Grove Press, Inc., v. Greenleaf Publishing Co.*, 247 F. Supp. 518 (E.D.N.Y. 1965), Judge Bartels cited the *Vacheron* case as authority for his conclusion that "no affirmative relief could be grounded on the Olympia translation, at least in this Court, since no certificate of registration on this work has been issued by the Register of Copyrights."

The point was even more directly involved in the latest decision in the *Candy* case (*G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 251 F. Supp. 210 (S.D.N.Y. 1966)), concerning a motion by defendant to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no registration had been made for the material claimed to have been infringed. The court, in granting the motion, noted that the *Vacheron* case, which is "clearly in point and is not distinguishable," holds "directly that under § 13 an action for infringement may not be maintained when the work has not been registered with the Copyright Office." Judge Bryan commented that "Law Review criticisms of *Vacheron* on which plaintiffs place much reliance . . . , whether well taken or not, are, of course, quite beside the point," and held that "where there has been refusal to register a party's sole remedy lies in a proceeding in the nature of mandamus against the Register to compel registration." The court rejected as out of place the plaintiff's attack on the Copyright Office Regulation which was the basis for the refusal to register, stating that "under *Vacheron* that question can only be litigated in an appropriate action against the Register of Copyrights such as plaintiffs now have pending in the District of Columbia."

Ownership, Assignment, and Renewal of Copyright

Two decisions during fiscal 1966 dealt with the ownership of copyright in material prepared on order by an independent contractor. In *Lin-Brook Builders Hardware v. Gertler*, 352 F. 2d 298 (9th Cir. 1965), a case involving the art work in a hardware catalog, the court ruled explicitly that "when one person engages another, whether as employee or as an independent contractor, to produce a work of an artistic nature . . . in the absence of an express contractual reservation of the copyright in the artist, the presumption arises that the mutual intent of the parties is that the title to the copyright shall be in the person at whose instance and expense the work

is done." The artist's later assignment of any interest he had in his drawings to the plaintiff was held insufficient to rebut this presumption. The court in *Brattleboro Publishing Co. v. Winmill Publishing Corp.*, 250 F. Supp. 215 (D. Vt. 1966), cited the *Lin-Brook* decision as authority for its conclusion that "when an advertiser engages a newspaper to produce and publish an advertisement and there is no agreement made between the advertiser and the newspaper as to the ownership of the ad, then the ownership of the advertisement and the right to copy the advertisement is in the advertiser and not in the one who publishes it."

Ferrer v. Columbia Pictures Corp., 149 U.S.P.Q. 236 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Westchester Co., 1966), represented an effort by José Ferrer to enjoin distribution of the motion picture *The Long Ships* on the ground that he was co-author of the screenplay and that his permission was necessary in order to exploit the film. The court dismissed the claim, holding that "joint authors' of a literary work stand in the position of tenants in common . . . , and that either of the collaborators, without the consent of the other, may grant a license to use and deal with the work." The other author had transferred his rights to the defendant and, in the words of Justice Fanelli: "A grantee or licensee from a joint author may not be considered an infringer and may not otherwise be prevented by any other alleged joint author from dealing with the work pursuant to the terms of the license."

Although the central issue in *Gladys Music, Inc. v. Arch Music Co.*, 150 U.S.P.Q. 26 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), was the ownership of copyright in a song entitled *Good Luck Charm*, the Federal District Court held that it had jurisdiction since, if the defendant was not the copyright owner, it had infringed the plaintiff's copyright. The plaintiff's claim was based on a blanket agreement executed before the song had been written; the court concluded that "title to a composition prior to its existence is assignable," and that common law

copyright vested in the plaintiff as soon as the condition specified in the agreement—recording of the song by Elvis Presley—had been met. The currently popular Herman's Hermits were involved in the infringement action decided in *Hermusic, Ltd. v. Reverse Producers Corp.*, 254 F. Supp. 502 (S.D.N.Y. 1966); the court held that, even though some of the individual Hermits and their managers were stockholders and directors in the plaintiff corporation, they had no authority to grant an oral license to record compositions owned by the corporation.

In *Hiawatha Card Co. v. Colourpicture Publishers, Inc.*, 255 F. Supp. 1015 (E.D. Mich. 1966), a contract granting reproduction rights in photographs intended for use on post cards was held to be a license rather than a transfer of legal title of the exclusive right of reproduction, partly on the theory that copyright rights are indivisible and can be transferred only as a totality. *County of Ventura v. Blackburn*, 362 F. 2d 515 (9th Cir. 1966), involved construction of a contract granting "the right to obtain duplicate tracings on linen from the photographic negatives" of plaintiff's copyrighted map. The defendant had omitted the copyright notice from its reproductions, and the court held that, since this did not amount to a "duplicate tracing," the contract was breached and the defendant was an infringer. An effort to foreclose a mortgage on the copyright in a motion picture was upheld in *Empire Trust Co. v. Yankee Productions, Inc.*, 155 N.Y. Law Journal 10 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1966), even though the mortgage had not been recorded in the Copyright Office; the court held that the plaintiff had acquired the copyright and all rights in the work under the mortgage, and that the defendants could not benefit from the failure to record "for three reasons: first, they are not assignees without notice; they are not assignees who have made due registration; and, finally, they are not assignees."

Two cases in fiscal 1966 were actions for declaratory judgment dealing with ownership

of rights in renewal copyrights. The first and simpler of the two was *Donaldson Publishing Co. v. Bregman, Vocco and Conn, Inc.*, 253 F. Supp. 841 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), in which the principal issue was whether Walter Donaldson, the songwriter, had been an employee for hire or an independent contractor when he wrote 87 compositions for a corporation he had formed with two associates. The court found that, although "the money arrangement was heavily weighted in Donaldson's favor" and although he was employed to write songs for others during the period, "he deliberately chose to be an employee for hire." The court's ruling on this issue enabled it to avoid deciding whether, as alternatively argued by the defendant, the works had been "copyrighted by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author)"; that obscure provision of the copyright law must still await an authoritative construction. On another point, however, Judge Connella indicated that a divorced wife is not a widow within the meaning of the renewal provision.

In *Gordon v. Vincent Youmans, Inc.*, 358 F. 2d 261 (1965), the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, in a split decision, reversed a District Court judgment declaring the son of Mack Gordon, a co-author of the lyrics of *Time on My Hands*, to be a part owner of renewal copyright in the composition. The basic question was whether a group of several documents executed in 1930 and 1931, when read together, could be regarded as conveying Gordon's renewal interest in the copyright. Judge Hays, speaking for the majority, held that there were enough doubts on the question to require a trial; he also observed that 32 years had "elapsed before the appellants' rights were challenged," that "the rights under the original and renewal copyrights stem from the same source, and claims under one are inextricably tied to the other," and that "the fact that appellee has sued only on the renewal copyright does not preclude a finding of laches." Judge Timbers, in a long and force-

ful dissent, argued that the various documents clearly show that Gordon had not transferred away his renewal rights, especially in view of principle that, in construing renewal assignments, "the circumstances justifying the transfer of the right of renewal must be stronger than those justifying the transfer of the copyright, since the right of renewal is separate from the original copyright." Although the point was not directly at issue in the case, the *Gordon* decision is authority for the proposition that, where two authors wrote the words and a third wrote the music of a song, the renewal rights are to be divided into three equal shares.

Infringement and Remedies

At least a dozen cases during the year involved an interpretation and application of the tests for determining copyright infringement. More than half of these cases dealt with designs and works of graphic art: dolls in *Ideal Toy Corp. v. Fab-Lu Ltd.*, 360 F. 2d 1021 (2d Cir. 1966), and *Uneda Doll Co. v. P & M Doll Co.*, 353 F. 2d 788 (2d Cir. 1965); textile fabric designs in *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965), and *Manes Fabrics Co. v. Miss Celebrity, Inc.*, 246 F. Supp. 975 (S.D. N.Y. 1965); artificial flowers in *Fristot v. First American Natural Ferns Co.*, 251 F. Supp. 886 (S.D.N.Y. 1966); wall plaques in *Miller Studio, Inc. v. Pacific Import Co.*, 39 F.R.D. 62 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); and commercial labels in *Gray v. Eskimo Pie Corp.*, 244 F. Supp. 785 (D. Del. 1965). The plaintiffs in both the doll cases lost because of insufficient similarity between their products and those of the defendants. In the *Ideal* case the court held that "to sustain a claim of copyright infringement the claimant is required to demonstrate a substantial similarity between the copyrighted work and the alleged copy," and that "the appropriate test for determining whether substantial similarity is present is whether an average lay observer would recognize the al-

leged copy as having been appropriated from the copyrighted work."

The "ordinary observer" test resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff in the *Key West* case, in which the court refused to allow expert testimony on the question of similarity since "here the differences in design are purely incidental and anyone who did not set out to detect the disparities might well overlook them and regard the aesthetic appearances as the same." However, in the *Manes* case, the other decision involving a fabric design, Judge Cannella found the dissimilarities between the designs more pronounced than the similarities, and therefore denied plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction on the ground that "the total impressions created by the two designs are not substantially similar, and consequently no confusion on the part of the buying public can be anticipated."

In the *Fristot* case Judge Frankel noted that, in coming to his decision, he had "studied the polyethylene flora in evidence [artificial rhododendrons made in France and in Hong Kong], together with the parties' aesthetic, metric, and horticultural contentions about them." He concluded that, although the two flowers are "by no means identical in overall appearance . . . the distinguishing characteristics are wholly insufficient to conceal the substantial copying that adds up to infringement." The defendant in the *Miller* case alleged that its wall plaques "were copied from Japanese originals and not from the plaintiff's plaques." The court ruled that, although the burden of proving infringement is on the plaintiff, the latter "is not compelled to negate a claim which has not one iota of substantiation"; since the defendant had failed to introduce copies of the Japanese plaques it claimed to have copied, and since the plaques in suit were strikingly similar, the plaintiff was awarded summary judgment despite the lack of any direct evidence that defendant had had access to the plaintiff's work.

The tests of infringement applicable to informational or factual works were employed

in three cases during fiscal 1966: *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 351 F. 2d 546 (7th Cir. 1965); *Lapsley v. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants*, 246 F. Supp. 389 (D.D.C. 1965); and *Smith v. Little, Brown & Co.*, 149 U.S.P.Q. 799 (2d Cir. 1966). The *Flick-Reedy* case involved 2 pages of a 32-page booklet containing data, formulas, and explanations concerning piston rods. In holding that the defendant had infringed the copyright in these 2 pages, the court emphasized that the defendant had the same purpose as the plaintiff in publishing its work, that it went beyond merely using the plaintiff's work as "a starting point for further development of the ideas expressed," and that, since the 2 pages copied were an important part of the bulletin, their use detracted from the value of plaintiff's copyright. The *Lapsley* case, which involved a claim of infringement in a manuscript entitled *Budget Theory and Practice*, resulted in a holding that none of the three required elements of infringement—access, substantial similarity, and copying—had been proved. Although the defendant's publications contained words and phrases similar to those of the plaintiff, the court held that this was "only natural" because "all of these works deal with the same topic," and especially because "of the technical and complicated nature of the subject matter."

The plaintiff in *Scott v. WKJG, Inc.*, 149 U.S.P.Q. 413 (N.D. Ind. 1966), claimed that a 1962 episode on the *Loretta Young Show* infringed a play she had copyrighted in 1944. The court held that, since there was no direct proof of access, "the plays must have a 'striking similarity which passes the bounds of mere accident'" in order to establish infringement. The court considered that the similarities between the two plays were not noteworthy and, while agreeing that similar errors in two works, accused author's past copying, and an unusual speed in writing are all evidence of infringement, found this evidence insufficient in the present case.

Infringements of musical copyrights were alleged in *Nordstrom v. Radio Corporation of America*, 251 F. Supp. 41 (D. Colo. 1965), and *United States v. Rose*, 149 U.S.P.Q. 820 (S.D.N.Y. 1966). In the *Nordstrom* case the plaintiff claimed that one of the songs from the Broadway musical *Milk and Honey* infringed a copyrighted composition which he had submitted to RCA for possible recording. The court denied defendant's motion for summary judgment, noting that in certain circumstances access can be "proved by showing close similarities between the compositions involved" and that, despite defendant's denial of any possibility of access, the composer of the accused song had been in the United States for 3 days while plaintiff's song was in the RCA office. The *Rose* case represents one of the relatively few actions for criminal infringement of copyright: a successful prosecution for the publication and distribution of so-called "fake books" consisting of the words and melody line of hundreds of compositions.

The defense of fair use was considered in two cases already discussed in other connections: *Mura v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 245 F. Supp. 587 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), and *Rosemont Enterprises, Inc. v. Random House, Inc.*, 256 F. Supp. 55 (S.D.N.Y.), *rev'd*, 366 F. 2d 303 (2d Cir. 1966). The *Mura* case held that the incidental use of lawfully purchased hand puppets on a television show represented a reasonable and fair use which, "if anything, . . . would stimulate sales . . . rather than prejudice them." The ruling of the lower court in the *Rosemont* litigation was that the defendant's copying of certain material from articles on Howard Hughes in *Look* magazine was an infringement rather than a "fair use." The court stated that "in general 'fair use' is limited to cases where copyrighted material is used for purposes of criticism or comment or in scholarly works of scientific or educational value"; it added that outside these categories "permissible fair use is severely restricted . . . particularly so where the borrowing and bor-

rowed works are of the same general nature, deal with the same subject matter, are published primarily for commercial purposes, and are likely to compete with one another." This doctrine was specifically rejected by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in its reversal of the decision.

Questions of the proper joinder of parties in an infringement suit were raised in *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965), and *Harm's, Inc., v. Theodosiades*, 246 F. Supp. 799 (E.D. Pa. 1965). The court in the *Key West* case ruled that, where a copyright has been registered in the names of two claimants, both of them are indispensable parties in an infringement action. On the other hand, the court in the *Harms* case permitted four proprietors of copyright in different songs to be joined as plaintiffs in an action against the owner of the café where the compositions were performed and held the owner liable for infringement regardless of whether or not she paid the performers.

On February 28, 1966, the Chief Justice of the United States transmitted to the Congress a report on amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the U.S. District Courts, including special rules to be followed in copyright cases. The report (H. Doc. 391, 89th Cong., 2d sess.) notes that Rule 2 of the Copyright Rules, which had required that copies of allegedly infringing and infringed works accompany a complaint, is "unsupported by any unique justification," and is therefore rescinded as of July 1, 1966 (383 U.S. 1031). In a note on page 77 of the report, the Advisory Committee also expresses "serious doubts as to the desirability of retaining Copyright Rules 3-13," which set out a detailed procedure for seizing and impounding; since Congress is considering a general revision of the law, however, "the Advisory Committee has refrained from making any recommendation regarding Copyright Rules 3-13, but will keep the problem under study."

Two cases involving monetary liability for infringement of common law copyrights appeared to reach opposite conclusions. In *Lapsley v. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants*, 246 F. Supp. 389 (D.D.C. 1965), the court came to the conclusion that, to recover for common law copyright infringement, the "plaintiff must establish that he suffered actual pecuniary loss as the result of the alleged infringement, and may not rely solely upon the profits, if any, which the defendants may have earned in connection with the publication." In contrast, the Pennsylvania Superior Court in *Silver v. Television City, Inc.*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 167 (1965), ruled that "compensation cannot be refused because proof of the exact amount of the loss or injury is not produced." The rule of damages applicable to copyright infringement under the California Civil Code was construed in *Read v. Turner*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 453 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1966).

The 1965 litigation involving *Ethan Frome* produced another important and exhaustive decision in 1966—*Davis v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 249 F. Supp. 329 (S.D.N.Y. 1966)—this time construing the statutory damage provisions of section 101 of the copyright law. Judge Feinberg held, among other things, that a simultaneous network telecast of a play over 162 stations constituted a single act of infringement for which minimum statutory damages would be \$250 rather than \$40,500, and this result was followed with respect to simultaneous AM and FM broadcasts in *Baccaro v. Pisa*, 252 F. Supp. 900 (S.D.N.Y. 1966). The damages and attorney's fees recoverable in a case of an unauthorized recording of a musical composition were considered in *Norbay Music, Inc. v. King Records, Inc.*, 249 F. Supp. 285 (S.D.N.Y. 1966); Judge Bryan relied on Copyright Office Circular No. 5 in support of his assumption that the obligation to file a notice of intention to use a composition on recordings arises only after a "notice of use" covering that composition has been recorded.

Other Judicial Developments

Little happened in fiscal 1966 to clear up the confusion as to the scope of the Supreme Court's 1964 decisions in *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225, and *Compco Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.*, 376 U.S. 234. It now appears settled that, in a case like *Key West Hand Print Fabrics, Inc. v. Serbin, Inc.*, 244 F. Supp. 287 (S.D. Fla. 1965), where the work in question was published and came within the subject matter of copyright and where there was no fraud or "palming off," the courts will dismiss an unfair competition claim under State law. Beyond this, however, everything remains problematical.

Bogene, Inc. v. Whit-Mor Manufacturing Co., 253 F. Supp. 126 (S.D.N.Y. 1966), involved a Federal action for unfair competition under the Lanham Act involving "brochure sheets" which serve as labels for garment bags. The court rejected the defense that, under the *Sears* and *Compco* decisions, "the unfair competition law of a state cannot prevent the copying of works unprotected by design patents and copyright which nevertheless are subject to such federal protection" on the ground that "plaintiff's claim is predicated not on state unfair competition law but upon a Congressionally-created right of action for a particular kind of unfair competition." Significantly, the defendant also argued that "the Lanham Act would be unconstitutional if it is interpreted to prevent a competitor from copying a copyrightable but uncopyrighted label." The court sidestepped this fundamental issue by holding that "whatever the merits of that contention may be," both the complaint and the particular section of the Lanham Act are in substance seeking to prevent something else: "the use of any words or symbols which constitute a false designation of the origin of goods, not the mere act of copying another's label." In support of this assertion the court cited the *Sears* and *Compco* decisions and the Register's *Supplementary Report*.

Some of the greatest uncertainty concerning the *Sears* and *Compco* decisions lies in whether they have overruled the Supreme Court's 1917 decision in *International News Service v. Associated Press*, 248 U.S. 215, upholding the right to prevent the "misappropriation" of news reports. At least two cases during the year—*Pottstown Daily News Publishing Co. v. Pottstown Broadcasting Co.*, 247 F. Supp. 578 (E.D. Pa. 1965), and *Bond Buyer v. Dealers Digest Publishing Co.*, 154 N.Y. Law Journal 16 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Nov. 16, 1965), *rev'd*, 149 U.S.P.Q. 465 (App. Div. 1966)—indicate that the *INS* doctrine still has considerable vitality. In the *Bond Buyer* case, plaintiff was suing in the New York State courts for "piracy" of information disseminated by means of its private teletype network service called "Muni-facts." Systematic copying of the information was shown by the fact that defendant reproduced in its newsletter errors deliberately inserted by plaintiff in what it disseminated. The lower court, while expressing the opinion that plaintiffs' work product may be protected under the *INS* doctrine of "misappropriation" and that nothing in the *Sears* and *Compco* decision is "to the contrary," denied a temporary injunction because the invasion of rights was insufficiently clear. This decision was reversed by the Appellate Division, squarely on the authority of the *INS* case and without mentioning *Sears* and *Compco*.

The Federal Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania went even further in the *Pottstown* case, an action by a Pottstown newspaper against a broadcasting station for appropriation of its local news stories. The question there was whether the *Sears* and *Compco* cases had deprived the States of jurisdiction to grant relief in cases of this sort, and the court held specifically that they had not. Judge Body regarded it as "entirely possible, even in the light of *Sears*, *Roebuck*, that congressional failure to protect purely factual news accounts by the Copyright Act could be deemed an expression of a limitation of federal power rather than a congressional policy

which allows the copyright of such items," and he found "appealing" the suggestion that there is a distinction between "copying" and "appropriation" for this purpose. Failure to offer the plaintiff protection in this situation, in the court's opinion, "would leave a glaring loophole in the law" which "men of conscience would hardly condone." Judge Body specifically rejected defendant's theory that "if state unfair competition laws do not apply to items which could not be copyrighted, then a fortiori, state unfair competition laws cannot affect items which have been copyrighted." In his view, "it cannot be stated categorically that for a state to afford additional protection, through its unfair competition laws, to one's rights in an article which is capable of being either patented or copyrighted, under federal law, would run counter to the congressional policy expressed in the *Sears, Roebuck* case."

The confusion over what the Supreme Court meant in the *Sears* and *Compco* decisions is nowhere better illustrated than by the protracted litigation involving Fellini's *Nights of Cabiria*, which produced another decision during the year: *Flamingo Telefilm Sales, Inc. v. United Artists Corp.*, 24 App. Div. 2d 953 (First Dept. 1965). Here the New York court granted relief against unauthorized use of the film on television on the novel ground of conversion of a particular 16mm print. There was, however a strong dissent by Justice Stener, who argued that the case is basically one of Federal copyright law.

The first decision involving the current and widespread practice of dubbing phonograph records onto tape in cartridges for use in automobiles was handed down just before the end of the fiscal year: *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Cartridge City, Ltd.*, 155 N.Y. Law Journal 10 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., June 29, 1966). The court granted a temporary injunction against "the unauthorized duplication or dubbing of [plaintiff's] recordings on tape cartridges and selling them," something the defendants had already agreed to stop.

However, the court refused to enjoin the defendants "from renting their recording machines to others for the making of tapes of records owned by the customer and for their own use," holding that "it does not appear that 'custom duplicating' here involves a palming off." Another interesting case with overtones in the fields of both copyrights and "neighboring rights" was *Republic Productions, Inc. v. American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada*, 245 F. Supp. 475 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); the court in that case held that insistence by a performers' union on a clause in its contract with a motion picture company prohibiting the showing of motion pictures on television without the union's consent was not an antitrust violation, and that the same was true of the union's later requirement for periodic payments into a musicians' trust fund as the price for modifying the prohibition.

One of the most important patent cases in recent years, *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 39, was decided by the Supreme Court on February 21, 1966, and promises to have far-reaching effects on the entire field of intellectual and industrial property in the United States. Perhaps of most immediate interest to the copyright bar is the Court's apparent acceptance of the theory, originally propounded by former Acting Register of Copyrights Richard C. De Wolf, that the patent-copyright clause of the Constitution is a "balanced sentence," in effect giving Congress two separate powers: to promote the progress of science (i.e., learning, knowledge) by securing for limited times to authors the exclusive right to their writings, and to promote the progress of useful arts by securing for limited times to inventors the exclusive right to their discoveries. The Supreme Court, in quoting the "specific constitutional provision" from which "the federal patent power stems," omitted all reference to "science," "authors," and "writings," and in a footnote citing De Wolf's book stated: "The provision appears in the Constitution spliced

together with the copyright provision, which we omit as not relevant here."

International Developments

The adherences to the Universal Copyright Convention of two countries, Malawi and Yugoslavia, became effective during the fiscal year, and two more, Kenya and Venezuela, deposited their instruments of ratification, bringing the membership of the convention to a total of 54 countries. The adherence of Venezuela, which became effective on September 30, 1966, marks the first copyright relations ever established between the United States and that country. The United Kingdom declared that the Universal Copyright Convention applies to Bechuanaland,Montserrat, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Cayman Islands. A table appended to this report shows the status of copyright relations between other countries of the world and the United States.

In recent years the program for general revision of the U.S. copyright law and the preparations for revision of the International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the Berne Convention, last revised at Brussels in 1948) have been moving at about the same speed along their individual roads. These roads now show indications of converging in the near future. The already intense interest of foreign copyright experts in our revision effort, and the growing discussions of the pros and cons of U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention, suggest the possibility that changes in both domestic law and international relationships may be at hand. It is too soon to predict the form these changes will take, not only with respect to revisions in the Berne Convention itself but also with respect to U.S. policy on adherence to a revised convention. However, it is evident that the United States should prepare thoroughly for the diplomatic conference to be held at Stockholm in June 1967 to revise the

Berne Convention and should participate in the conference as more than an interested observer.

The Register of Copyrights headed a United States observer delegation at a meeting in Geneva from July 5 through July 14, 1965, of the Committee of Governmental Experts To Prepare for the Diplomatic Conference of Stockholm in 1967. In addition to the Register and Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief of the Business Practices Division of the State Department, who acted as alternate chairman of the delegation, those present from the United States included Herbert Fuchs, counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, Herman Finkelstein, general counsel of ASCAP, Sidney Schreiber, general counsel of the Motion Picture Association, and Mrs. Kelsey M. Mott, legal adviser of the Copyright Office.

At an earlier preparatory meeting of a committee of experts in 1963, the main attention was focused on proposed revisions in the Berne Convention dealing with presumptions as to the authorship and ownership of motion pictures. Although this issue remained important, controversy at the Geneva meeting centered on the special needs of developing countries with respect to copyrighted works originating abroad, the confrontation between the needs of these countries and their desire to join the Berne Union. A strong movement developed in favor of including special provisions in the convention to accommodate these countries with respect to the length of the copyright term, translation rights, broadcasting rights, and the use of copyrighted works for educational purposes. The committee approved some of these special provisions in principle, but its action was taken in the face of a good deal of opposition and the basic issue seems likely to emerge as the most important problem at the Stockholm Conference.

The 8th session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention met in Paris from Novem-

ber 15 through November 18, 1965, in conjunction with the 12th session of the Permanent Committee of the International (Berne) Union. The Register attended as the U.S. Representative to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, with Harold H. Levin, Chief of the Business Practices Division of the State Department, as his alternate; both the Register and Mr. Levin attended the Permanent Committee meeting as observers.

Meeting jointly since the third session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee in 1958, the two committees have been able to discuss common problems and plan joint action. Insistence on publishing the reports of each committee separately after the 1965 meeting, however, appears to be symptomatic of recent strained relations between the secretariats of UNESCO (responsible for the Universal Copyright Convention) and BIRPI (responsible for the Berne Convention), resulting in part from the pressures generated by the basic problem of accommodating the conventions to meet the needs of newly independent and developing nations. It is important for the United States and all the other countries who are parties to either of the conventions to work toward resolving any differences between the two organizations.

Within the next fiscal year the world will have passed another turning point in the his-

tory of international copyright relations, and the United States will have an important role in determining the future course of that history.

Taking "United States Copyright Protection and the Berne Convention" as his subject, Professor George H. C. Bodenhausen, the Director of BIRPI, gave the Fourth Annual Jean Geiringer Memorial Lecture in New York City on March 16, 1966. Although he saw some technical differences between the two systems of protection, Professor Bodenhausen felt that these obstacles could be overcome and concluded:

If H.R. 4347 and the Stockholm revision of the Berne Convention are both enacted the two systems will have approached each other so closely that, assuming the U.S. is sufficiently interested in acceding to the Berne Convention, it would be unthinkable that means could not be found to bring about this accession. . . .

This is a challenge that the United States cannot afford to ignore, and during the coming year efforts will be made to take advantage of opportunities that may not soon come again.

Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
Register of Copyrights

November 16, 1966

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of December 31, 1966

This table shows the status of United States copyright relations with the 130 other 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.	Greece	UCC, Bilateral.
Albania	None.	Guatemala	UCC, BAC.
Algeria	Unclear.	Guinea	Unclear.
Andorra	UCC.	Guyana	Unclear.
Argentina	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Haiti	UCC, BAC.
Australia	Bilateral.	Holy See (Vatican City)	UCC.
Austria	UCC, Bilateral.	Honduras	BAC.
Barbados	Unclear.	Hungary	Bilateral.
Belgium	UCC, Bilateral.	Iceland	UCC.
Bhutan	None.	India	UCC, Bilateral.
Bolivia	BAC.	Indonesia	Unclear.
Botswana	Unclear.	Iran	None.
Brazil	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Iraq	None.
Bulgaria	None.	Ireland	UCC, Bilateral.
Burma	Unclear.	Israel	UCC, Bilateral.
Burundi	Unclear.	Italy	UCC, Bilateral.
Cambodia	UCC.	Ivory Coast	Unclear.
Cameroon	Unclear.	Jamaica	Unclear.
Canada	UCC, Bilateral.	Japan	UCC.
Central African Republic	Unclear.	Jordan	Unclear.
Ceylon	Unclear.	Kenya	UCC.
Chad	Unclear.	Korea	Unclear.
Chile	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Kuwait	Unclear.
China	Bilateral.	Laos	UCC.
Colombia	BAC.	Lebanon	UCC.
Congo (Brazzaville)	Unclear.	Lesotho	Unclear.
Congo (Kinshasa)	Unclear.	Liberia	UCC.
Costa Rica	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Libya	Unclear.
Cuba	UCC, Bilateral.	Liechtenstein	UCC.
Cyprus	Unclear.	Luxembourg	UCC, Bilateral.
Czechoslovakia	UCC, Bilateral.	Madagascar	Unclear.
Dahomey	Unclear.	Malawi	UCC.
Denmark	UCC, Bilateral.	Malaysia	Unclear.
Dominican Republic	BAC.	Maldives Islands	Unclear.
Ecuador	UCC, BAC.	Mali	Unclear.
El Salvador	Bilateral by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902.	Malta	Unclear.
Ethiopia	None.	Mauritania	Unclear.
Finland	UCC, Bilateral.	Mexico	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.
France	UCC, Bilateral.	Monaco	UCC, Bilateral.
Gabon	Unclear.	Morocco	Unclear.
Gambia	Unclear.	Muscat and Oman	None.
Germany	Bilateral; UCC with German Federal Republic.	Nepal	None.
Ghana	UCC.	Netherlands	Bilateral.
		New Zealand	UCC, Bilateral.
		Nicaragua	UCC, BAC.
		Niger	Unclear.
		Nigeria	UCC.
		Norway	UCC, Bilateral.

Country	Status of copyright relations	Country	Status of copyright relations
Pakistan.....	UCC.	Switzerland.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Panama.....	UCC, BAC.	Syria.....	Unclear.
Paraguay.....	UCC, BAC.	Tanzania.....	Unclear.
Peru.....	UCC, BAC.	Thailand.....	Bilateral.
Philippines.....	Bilateral; UCC status undetermined.	Togo.....	Unclear.
Poland.....	Bilateral.	Trinidad and Tobago...	Unclear.
Portugal.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Tunisia.....	Unclear.
Rumania.....	Bilateral.	Turkey.....	None.
Rwanda.....	Unclear.	Uganda.....	Unclear.
San Marino.....	None.	United Arab Republic (Egypt).	None.
Saudi Arabia.....	None.	United Kingdom.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Senegal.....	Unclear.	Upper Volta.....	Unclear.
Sierra Leone.....	Unclear.	Uruguay.....	BAC.
Singapore.....	Unclear.	Venezuela.....	UCC.
Somalia.....	Unclear.	Vietnam.....	Unclear.
South Africa.....	Bilateral.	Western Samoa.....	Unclear.
Soviet Union.....	None.	Yemen.....	None.
Spain.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Yugoslavia.....	UCC.
Sudan.....	Unclear.	Zambia.....	UCC.
Sweden.....	UCC, Bilateral.		

Registrations by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Year 1962-66

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1962-66				
		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.).....	66, 571	68, 445	*71, 618	*76, 098	77, 300
B	Periodicals (issues).....	67, 523	69, 682	*74, 611	*78, 307	77, 963
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	2, 993	2, 535	2, 529	2, 095	1, 717
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	875	806	1, 112	848	911
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2, 813	2, 730	3, 039	3, 343	3, 215
E	Musical compositions.....	67, 612	72, 583	75, 256	80, 881	76, 805
F	Maps.....	2, 073	2, 002	1, 955	3, 262	1, 933
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	6, 043	6, 262	5, 915	5, 735	5, 164
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	3, 726	4, 003	4, 045	3, 241	2, 595
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1, 014	780	893	1, 239	867
J	Photographs.....	562	725	995	860	677
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	2, 889	2, 594	3, 325	2, 927	3, 081
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels.....	7, 167	7, 318	7, 013	7, 509	6, 285
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	2, 686	3, 207	3, 018	2, 536	1, 983
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	955	1, 009	1, 089	1, 216	906
R	Renewals of all classes.....	19, 274	20, 164	22, 574	23, 520	25, 464
	Total.....	254, 776	264, 845	278, 987	293, 617	286, 866

*Adjusted figure.

Schedule of Copyright Fees Before and After Copyright Law Was Amended, Effective November 26, 1965

	Former fees	New fees
Registrations:		
General fee	\$4.00	\$6.00
Commercial prints and labels	6.00	6.00
Renewals	2.00	4.00
Certifications:		
Additional certificate	1.00	2.00
Other certifications	2.00	3.00
Recordation of documents:		
Basic fee	3.00	5.00
Each additional page over six and each title over one .....	.50	.50
Recordation of notice of use:		
Basic fee	2.00	3.00
Each additional title over five in a single notice .....	.50	.50
Recordation of notice of intention to use:		
Basic fee	None	3.00
Each additional title over five in a single notice	None	.50
Searches: Hourly fee	3.00	5.00

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1962-66

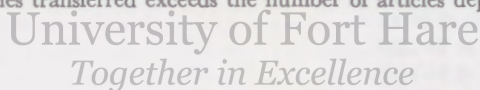
Class	Subject matter of copyright	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.)	131, 522	135, 324	141, 412	*150, 453	152, 632
B	Periodicals	134, 928	*139, 235	149, 073	156, 092	155, 382
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	2, 993	2, 535	2, 529	2, 095	1, 717
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	875	806	1, 112	848	911
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions ..	3, 276	3, 127	3, 413	3, 816	3, 590
E	Musical compositions	85, 325	92, 223	95, 287	*102, 548	97, 622
F	Maps	*4, 142	4, 004	3, 910	6, 523	3, 863
G	Works of art, models, or designs	10, 534	10, 993	10, 367	10, 196	9, 123
H	Reproductions of works of art	7, 423	7, 986	8, 084	6, 482	5, 120
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or tech- nical character	1, 438	1, 148	1, 347	1, 925	1, 369
J	Photographs	957	1, 221	1, 594	1, 460	1, 109
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	5, 778	5, 184	6, 647	*5, 854	6, 162
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	14, 334	14, 636	14, 022	*15, 017	12, 570
L	Motion picture photoplays	5, 352	6, 338	5, 984	5, 034	3, 886
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 788	1, 880	2, 049	*2, 258	1, 742
	Total	*410, 665	*426, 640	446, 830	*470, 601	456, 798

*Adjusted figure.

*Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress**

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.).....	57, 676	55, 742	56, 493	68, 218	68, 470
B	Periodicals.....	139, 644	145, 519	151, 476	162, 194	164, 522
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.	2, 993	2, 535	2, 529	2, 095	1, 717
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	0	0	0	0	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	125	316	351	356	816
E	Musical compositions.....	21, 729	20, 936	25, 132	25, 081	23, 847
F	Maps.....	4, 142	4, 004	3, 915	6, 523	3, 994
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	31	63	204	204	177
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	2	434	729	296	545
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	8	0	0	0	142
J	Photographs.....	6	0	2	2	8
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	61	109	150	81	257
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels.....	249	22	248	9	8
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	312	313	795	559	230
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	350	333	430	217	414
	Total.....	227, 628	230, 326	242, 454	265, 835	265, 147

* Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. This is the reason that in some categories the number of articles transferred exceeds the number of articles deposited, as shown in the preceding chart.



Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1962-66

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees earned	Number of registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
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
1965.....	1, 274, 813. 94	1, 208, 014. 66	293, 617	+14, 630
1966.....	1, 624, 081. 45	1, 470, 249. 12	286, 866	-6, 751
Total.....	6, 340, 652. 96	5, 933, 145. 89	1, 379, 091	.....

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1966

Balance on hand July 1, 1965.....		\$318, 343. 42
Gross receipts July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966.....		1, 624, 081. 45
Total to be accounted for.....		1, 942, 424. 87
Refunded.....	\$55, 568. 46	
Checks returned unpaid.....	4, 069. 14	
Deposited as earned fees.....	1, 446, 467. 52	
Balance carried over July 1, 1966:		
Fees earned in June 1966 but not deposited until July 1966.....	\$123, 991. 06	
Unfinished business balance.....	107, 971. 80	
Deposit accounts balance.....	202, 031. 98	
Card service.....	2, 324. 91	
	<u>436, 319. 75</u>	
		<u>1, 942, 424. 87</u>



	Number of registrations	Fees earned
Commercial prints and labels at \$6 each.....	6, 285	\$37, 710. 00
Published domestic works at \$4 each.....	82, 545	330, 180. 00
Published domestic works at \$6 each.....	97, 971	587, 826. 00
Published foreign works at \$4 each.....	1, 515	6, 060. 00
Published foreign works at \$6 each.....	2, 144	12, 864. 00
Unpublished works at \$4 each.....	29, 254	117, 016. 00
Unpublished works at \$6 each.....	31, 376	188, 256. 00
Renewals at \$2 each.....	11, 417	22, 834. 00
Renewals at \$4 each.....	14, 047	56, 188. 00
Total registrations for which fee paid.....	276, 554	1, 358, 934. 00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin.....	10, 312	
Total registrations.....	286, 866	1, 358, 934. 00
Fees for recording assignments.....		40, 559. 00
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....		18, 382. 50
Fees for recording notices of intention to use.....		87. 00
Fees for recording notices of use.....		16, 957. 00
Fees for certified documents.....		2, 793. 15
Fees for searches made.....		22, 772. 00
Card Service.....		9, 764. 47
Total fees exclusive of registrations.....		111, 315. 12
Total fees earned.....		1, 470, 249. 12

Appendixes



University of Fort Hare
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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

Membership. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of the year were:

Henry H. Fowler, 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 ending March 8, 1968); and Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (appointed for a term ending March 8, 1970).

Meetings of the Board. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1966.

Increase in Investments. A contribution of \$1,000 was received from Lewis Graham to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. The Nicholas Longworth Foundation was in-

creased by a gift of \$1,000 from Olin Dows and his sisters, Margaret Thyberg and Deborah Thomas. Members of the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern added \$11,095.94 to the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund. The major part of the last bequest of the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall, in the amount of \$603,310.40, was received. As specified by the donor, one-half of this sum was added to the funds of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation for music and one-half to the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

The permanent loan fund deposited in the Treasury amounted to \$4,514,069.77 on June 30, 1965. It was increased to \$5,130,476.11 by the above gifts totaling \$616,406.34. With the addition of the \$20,000 in the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, the grand total of the trust funds on June 30, 1966, was \$5,150,476.11.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND OBLIGATIONS ¹

	Permanent loan accounts ²	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1965.....	\$203,383.92	\$16,166.32	\$219,550.24
Income, fiscal 1966.....	193,653.52	18,283.16	211,936.68
Available for obligation, fiscal 1966.....	397,037.44	34,449.48	431,486.92
Obligations, fiscal 1966.....	164,426.86	29,324.32	193,751.18
Carried forward to fiscal 1967.....	232,610.58	5,125.16	237,735.74

¹ See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

² Includes income and obligations, Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest.

Activities Supported by Funds Held by the Board. With the assistance of income from gifts and bequests the Library of Congress continued activities that would not have been possible otherwise. Prints, music scores and recordings, and Hispanic materials were purchased for addition to the Library's collections. Cataloging assistance was provided to the Prints and Photographs Division, and research assistance and consultant services enabled the Hispanic Foundation to strengthen its program. Materials in European archives were examined and documents relating to America were microfilmed for the Library's collections. Chairs were maintained in American history, geography, music, and poetry in the English language.

Several musical works were commissioned, the original manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's collections. Concerts and literary programs were given in the Coolidge Auditorium, and several concerts in other cities were supported.

Trust funds also made possible participation by representatives of the Library in the First International Congress on Braille Printing in the Spanish Language and attendance of Library officers at other professional conferences. The backlog of braille transcribing work was reduced, and assistance by blind persons was provided in arranging braille music materials.

Special equipment was purchased for the Music Division, the Hispanic Room, and the Library's program for the blind.



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Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces, June 30, 1965	Additions, 1966	With- drawals, 1966	Total pieces, June 30, 1966
Volumes and pamphlets.....	13,453,168	353,251	39,016	13,767,403
Bound newspaper volumes.....	149,509	241	4,029	145,721
Newspapers on microfilm (reels).....	141,777	13,310		155,081
Manuscripts (pieces).....	127,959	252,181	94,030	28,117,882
Maps.....	2,886,455	127,974	11,380	3,003,049
Micro-opaques.....	254,606	24,000		278,606
Microfiche.....	319	12,019		12,338
Microfilm (reels and strips).....	190,136	33,782		223,918
Motion pictures (reels).....	82,124	4,000		86,124
Music (volumes and pieces).....	3,214,974	32,956	7	3,247,923
Recordings				
Discs.....	156,337	16,143		172,480
Tapes and wires.....	8,866	2,455		11,321
Books for the Blind				
Raised characters (volumes).....	903,260	134,669		1,037,929
Talking books (containers).....	888,075	142,744		1,030,819
Books on magnetic tape.....	8,208	2,000		10,208
Prints and drawings (pieces).....	175,604	950	30	176,524
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides.....	1,800,808	2,083	20,177	1,782,714
Posters.....	38,118	370	250	38,238
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.).....	998,519	78	7,665	990,932
Total.....	153,310,588	1,155,206	176,584	54,289,210

¹ Corrected figure.

B. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1965	Pieces, 1966
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the Blind.....	3, 132	7, 037
Books for the Law Library.....	57, 043	54, 574
Books for the General Collections.....	532, 409	510, 893
Copyright Office.....	1, 447	1, 870
Legislative Reference Service.....	46, 236	43, 570
Preservation of motion pictures.....		507
Public Law 480.....	92, 307	94, 994
Funds transferred from other Government agencies		
Aerospace Technology Division.....	140, 049	157, 831
Defense Research Division.....	3, 155	6, 030
Higher Education Act, Title II-C.....		3, 185
National Referral Center.....	1, 299	886
Working funds.....	1, 575	2, 845
Gift Funds		
Atamian Fund.....	7	30
Babine Fund.....	9	
Bennett Fund.....	1	
Carnegie Fund.....	2	
Edwards Fund.....		25
Finlandia Fund.....	104	112
Forest Press Fund.....		30
Friends of Law Library.....		1
Heineman Foundation.....	468	53
Houghton Fund.....	1	3
Hubbard Fund.....	22	56
Huntington Fund.....	725	192
Indic Cataloging Fund.....		7
Juda Foundation.....	1	
Loeb Fund.....	1	
Miller Fund.....	134	2
NBC Fund.....	1	10
Pennell Fund.....	119	249
Photoduplication revolving fund.....	34	26
Stern Fund.....	99	89
Whittall Foundation.....		1
Wilbur Fund.....	54	175
Total.....	¹ 880, 434	885, 283



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B. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

	Pieces, 1965	Pieces, 1966
By virtue of law		
Books for the Blind.....	23, 235	14, 197
Copyright.....	470, 588	456, 798
Public Printer.....	606, 078	775, 657
Total.....	1, 099, 901	1, 246, 652
By official donations		
Local agencies.....	3, 571	2, 857
State agencies.....	111, 455	110, 396
Federal agencies.....	2, 440, 002	2, 408, 894
Total.....	2, 555, 028	2, 522, 147
By exchange		
Domestic exchange.....	24, 264	24, 625
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	499, 670	473, 936
Total.....	523, 934	498, 561
By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	3, 636, 539	2, 472, 617
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	8, 695, 836	7, 650, 260



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¹ Adjusted to include Public Law 480.

C. THE ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS

	Volumes		
	Additions		Total contents, ¹ June 30, 1966
	1965	1966	
Chinese and Korean.....	3, 585	4, 665	379, 568
Hebraica.....	1, 660	3, 674	73, 693
Japanese.....	4, 969	5, 141	464, 021
Near East languages.....	6, 893	3, 701	55, 443
South and Southeast Asia languages.....	7, 911	6, 463	50, 941
Total.....	25, 018	23, 644	1, 023, 666

¹ Excludes 1,036 bound newspaper volumes.

D. ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1965	1966
Lists and offers scanned	1 69, 660	59, 824
Items searched	136, 065	119, 211
Recommendations made for acquisitions	131, 394	114, 951
Items accessioned	4, 703, 960	3, 338, 152
Items disposed of	3, 033, 626	2, 495, 842

¹ Change in statistical reporting.

E. ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY

	1965	1966
Lists and offers scanned	1, 995	2, 230
Items searched	23, 386	18, 054
Recommendations made for acquisitions	3, 861	2, 515
Items disposed of	528, 628	810, 200

University of Fort Hare
F. ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
Together in Excellence

	1965	1966
Order Division		
Evaluations	409	469
Reference inquiries answered	1, 578	1, 675
Order Section		
Titles searched	19, 984	21, 803
Purchase requisitions acted upon	57, 167	51, 974
Pieces accessioned	216, 070	191, 508
Invoices		
Received	13, 255	14, 050
Cleared	13, 254	14, 197
On hand at end of period	547	551
Serial Record Division		
Serial parts processed ¹		
Pieces processed	1, 745, 256	1, 754, 132
Volumes added to classified collections	18, 494	20, 792
Total	1, 763, 750	1, 774, 924

See footnotes at end of table.

F. ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT—Continued

	1965	1966
Reference inquiries handled		
Telephone inquiries	48, 589	62, 757
Personal and written inquiries	1, 427	624
Total	50, 016	63, 381
New entries made	11, 190	12, 936
Pieces awaiting disposition		
First search	193, 115	371, 820
Further search	8, 148	6, 630
Cataloging	40, 244	60, 634
Total	241, 507	439, 084
Exchange and Gift Division		
Incoming pieces	7, 907, 709	6, 834, 971
Outgoing pieces ²		
Exchange	1, 283, 096	1, 269, 475
Transfer	74, 022	73, 595
Donations to institutions	371, 729	434, 150
Pulping	2, 243, 948	2, 243, 704
Total	3, 972, 795	4, 020, 945
Exchange Sections		
Correspondence	7, 318	7, 146
Requests sent (form letters)	19, 601	16, 728
Acknowledgments (form letters)	24, 644	19, 563
Gift Section		
Correspondence	1, 468	1, 880
Requests sent (form letters)	14, 705	15, 062
Acknowledgments (form letters)	6, 619	6, 183
Incoming pieces handled		
Gift Section	652, 349	545, 533
Manuscript Division	2, 984, 190	1, 927, 084
Total	3, 636, 539	2, 470, 871
Monthly Checklist Section		
Items listed for publication	18, 807	19, 071
Items requested	4, 248	10, 532
Incoming pieces reviewed	77, 762	83, 407

¹ Pieces transferred to other libraries and materials discarded immediately are included.

² Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. Government publications are included in this total.

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

	1965	1966
PREPARATION FOR THE COLLECTIONS		
Preliminary cataloging		
Searching		
Titles received.....	220,241	225,221
Titles forwarded.....	238,551	237,741
Titles awaiting searching		
General.....	55,853	42,163
Slavic.....	4,238	7,563
Far Eastern languages.....	2,090	983
Gaelic, Greek, Hebrew, Turkish, Indonesian, South Asian, and Arabic.....	6,171	8,005
Total.....	68,352	58,714
Preparation of entries		
Entries prepared.....	119,992	116,732
Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging.....	14,263	11,676
Titles cataloged		
Regular cataloging		
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	100,743	116,321
Map Division.....	1,041	1,522
Total.....	101,784	117,843
Cooperative titles adapted		
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	3,387	3,165
Map Division.....	5	3
Total.....	3,392	3,168
Brief cataloging (multilith cards)		
Descriptive Cataloging Division (Music Section).....	4,787	3,600
Map Division.....	1,282	1,827
Total.....	6,069	5,427



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A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING—Continued

	1965	1966
Titles cataloged—Continued		
Form card cataloging (Descriptive Cataloging Division).....	3, 630	3, 441
Total new titles cataloged.....	114, 875	129, 879
Titles in process		
Cataloged awaiting revision and/or review.....	2, 359	1, 953
Awaiting cataloging.....	¹ 150, 125	174, 733
MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS		
Titles recataloged or revised		
Recataloged		
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2, 591	2, 537
Map Division.....	96	44
Total.....	2, 687	2, 581
Revised		
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	9, 197	12, 221
Map Division.....	22	49
Total.....	9, 219	12, 270
Total titles recataloged and revised.....	11, 906	14, 851
Titles recataloged awaiting revision.....	217	346
FOR OTHER LIBRARIES		
Cooperative titles edited		
Regular.....	3, 605	3, 327
Motion pictures.....	2, 880	3, 003
Manuscripts.....	1, 368	1, 511
Total.....	7, 853	7, 841
Titles awaiting editing.....	831	423
Number of cooperative libraries supplying copy.....	56	49
DEVELOPMENT OF CATALOG TOOLS		
Authority cards		
Entries established.....	50, 070	58, 720
Entries changed.....	7, 935	10, 074

¹ Corrected figure.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING

Résumé of Activities

	1965	1966
PREPARATION FOR THE COLLECTIONS		
Subject cataloging		
Titles classified and subject headed ¹	109,803	125,515
Titles awaiting revision.....	1,486	9
Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	17,200	19,317
Total pieces given form card cataloging.....	1,136	184
Shelflisting		
Titles shelflisted, classified collections.....	99,076	105,060
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections.....	142,318	143,489
Other titles shelflisted.....	6,178	11,500
Other volumes shelflisted.....	10,441	16,996
Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	1,853	9,445
Volumes awaiting shelflisting.....	4,956	10,437
Labeling		
Volumes labeled.....	374,451	349,314
Volumes awaiting labeling.....	8,253	7,939
MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS		
Recataloging or revising		
Titles recataloged.....	4,932	4,910
Titles revised.....	25,918	26,636
Total titles recataloged or revised.....	30,850	31,546
Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	93	34
Reshelflisting		
Titles reshelflisted.....	6,124	6,632
Volumes reshelflisted.....	10,297	12,986
Titles awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	2,612	5,567
Volumes awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	1,916	2,388
FOR OTHER LIBRARIES		
Cooperative titles edited		
Regular.....	3,605	3,327
Motion pictures.....	2,880	3,003
Manuscripts.....	1,368	1,511
Total.....	7,853	7,841

¹ Includes titles classified as Priority 4.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING—Continued

	1965	1966
DEVELOPMENT OF CATALOGING TOOLS		
Subject headings		
Established.....	4,206	4,028
Canceled or changed.....	214	314
Class numbers		
Established.....	2,218	2,233
Changed.....	442	218

Approximate Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections ¹

Class	Added, 1965		Added, 1966		Total volumes, June 30, 1966
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	818	3,577	1,784	6,047	262,454
B-BJ Philosophy.....	2,770	4,329	2,995	4,227	102,531
BL-BX Religion.....	3,016	4,851	3,363	4,134	299,898
C History, auxiliary sciences.....	980	1,736	1,058	2,602	115,748
D History, except American.....	8,345	13,865	9,726	16,276	492,833
E-F American history.....	3,184	6,064	3,459	6,073	380,296
G Geography - anthropology.....	2,385	4,215	2,872	4,918	152,662
H Social sciences.....	13,981	27,328	14,329	26,694	1,243,778
J Political science.....	3,382	9,540	4,520	10,281	488,292
L Education.....	2,792	4,739	2,834	4,892	267,416
M Music.....	8,412	16,194	8,590	16,185	353,713
N Fine arts.....	1,971	3,306	3,778	5,094	158,811
P Language and literature.....	21,307	28,346	23,050	30,808	982,960
Q Science.....	7,213	13,652	7,144	14,288	498,115
R Medicine.....	2,412	4,531	2,676	4,730	204,993
S Agriculture.....	1,798	3,603	1,891	3,568	220,073
T Technology.....	8,702	17,367	9,135	17,693	580,661
U Military science.....	711	1,886	902	1,941	110,473
V Naval science.....	688	1,646	524	1,035	62,122
Z Bibliography.....	2,058	6,411	3,327	7,591	291,574
Incunabula.....					445
Total.....	96,925	177,186	107,957	189,077	7,269,848

¹ Totals do not include, among others, the Law collections, part of the Orientalia collections, and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification Through Fiscal Year 1966

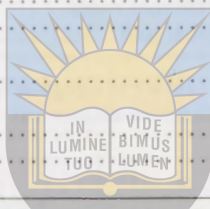
April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3,917	1949.....	31,151
1931.....	31,285	1950.....	31,785
1932.....	33,829	1951.....	30,453
1933.....	33,251	1952.....	26,280
1934.....	42,314	1953.....	33,799
1935.....	34,709	1954.....	30,509
1936.....	34,267	1955.....	20,744
1937.....	33,371	1956.....	19,994
1938.....	34,060	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	1965.....	21,497
1947.....	30,184	1966.....	25,565
1948.....	30,499		
		Total.....	1,055,123

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 C. CATALOG MAINTENANCE

	1965	1966
Card Preparation Section ¹		
Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year.....	43,127	67,506
Cards prepared for filing		
Official Catalog.....	620,319	734,924
Main Catalog.....	499,332	594,906
Annex Catalog.....	454,547	544,137
Music Catalog.....	91,589	86,071
Law Library Catalogs.....	42,895	62,357
Process Information File.....	363,118	423,986
Other catalogs.....	532,200	550,621
Total.....	2,604,000	2,996,002
Corrections made.....	21,651	11,661
Cards canceled.....	77,118	64,642
Cards in process, end of fiscal year.....	67,506	20,900
See footnotes at end of table.		

C. CATALOG MAINTENANCE—Continued

	1965	1966
Filing Section ²		
Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year	74, 421	115, 871
Cards filed		
Official Catalog	604, 875	696, 314
Main Catalog	487, 243	569, 930
Annex Catalog	441, 572	506, 169
Music Catalog	92, 252	79, 101
Process Information File	360, 686	425, 733
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	³ 4, 206	2, 691
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	20, 131	22, 375
Catalog of Juvenile Books (LC Classification)	3, 373	2, 804
Annotated Catalog of Children's Books		18, 824
Law Library Catalogs	37, 150	45, 389
Total cards filed	2, 051, 488	2, 369, 330
Unfiled cards on hand, end of fiscal year	122, 453	⁴ 238, 768
Process information inquiries handled	25, 618	30, 511



¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled in the Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-references; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised 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 Corrected figure.

⁴ Unfiled cards on hand are to be filed as follows: Official Catalog, 80,709; Main Catalog, 60,585; Annex Catalog, 73,699; Music Catalog, 7,807; Law Library Catalogs, 15,968; Process Information File, 685. The unfiled cards are mainly subject and added entry cards.

Growth of Library of Congress Catalogs

Catalog	Cards in catalogs, June 30, 1965	New cards added, 1966	Total cards, June 30, 1966
Main	12, 302, 651	472, 681	12, 775, 332
Official	13, 745, 592	607, 321	14, 352, 913
Annex	11, 908, 290	471, 884	12, 380, 174
Music	2, 215, 239	86, 071	2, 301, 310
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	31, 091	2, 691	33, 782
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	131, 781	22, 375	154, 156
Catalog of Juvenile Books	21, 249	2, 804	24, 053
Annotated Catalog of Children's Books		18, 824	18, 824
Total	40, 355, 893	1, 684, 651	42, 040, 544

D. GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1965	1966
CARDS RECEIVED		
Main entry cards		
Library of Congress printed cards.....	108,465	106,790
Cards contributed by other libraries.....	1,696,625	2,328,543
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry.....	340	357
Entries copied from regional union catalogs.....	161,525	195,684
Festschriften.....	704	683
Added-entry and cross-reference cards		
Library of Congress printed added entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	29,281	43,675
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	30,167	35,133
Cross reference cards made by division staff.....	954	530
Replacement cards		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	11,036	9,066
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards.....	4,648	3,703
Total cards received.....	2,043,745	2,527,785
CARDS (PRE-1952 IMPRINTS) FILED IN NATIONAL UNION CATALOG		
Cards filed in Catalog from Supplements.....	102,591	91,445
Cards removed as duplicates during filing.....	97,215	68,175
Total number of cards in Catalog.....	13,263,276	13,286,546
Cards filed in Supplements.....	409,920	731,873
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements.....	66,400	85,475
Cards removed from Supplements for filing in Catalog.....	102,591	91,445
Total number of cards in Supplements.....	2,610,943	3,183,961
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Slavic Union Catalog.....	643,518	699,731
Chinese Union Catalog.....	189,250	189,500
Hebraic Union Catalog.....	148,425	163,265
Japanese Union Catalog.....	105,712	106,500
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	31,091	33,782
South Asian Union Catalog.....	26,180	29,050
Southeast Asian Union Catalog.....	10,441	13,810
Korean Union Catalog.....	13,158	15,831
Near East Union Catalog.....	27,860	33,310
Total cards in Auxiliary Catalogs.....	1,195,635	1,284,779

D. GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG—Continued

	1965	1966
SERVICES		
Titles searched	35, 013	40, 937
Titles located	28, 563	33, 283
Titles not located	6, 450	7, 654

E. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1965	1966
Items sorted or arranged	6, 970, 628	7, 675, 796
Items cataloged or recataloged	42, 052	35, 016
Entries prepared for other finding aids	20, 106	46, 115
Authorities established	2, 412	1, 877
Items or containers labeled, titled, captioned, or lettered	176, 404	215, 533
Volumes or items prepared for		
Binding	457, 791	388, 046
Microfilming	541, 646	556, 373
Lamination	27, 615	51, 170
Repair	23, 020	17, 173
Cards arranged and filed	526, 785	390, 943



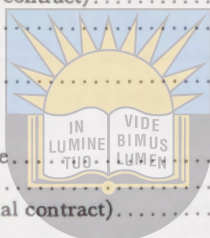
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F. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY

	1965	1966
Items sorted or arranged	359, 824	752, 197
Items shelved	22, 000	24, 998
Entries prepared for various finding aids	12, 927	971
Items or containers labeled	10, 716	15, 333
Items shelved	376, 143	539, 074
Items prepared for binding	28, 646	29, 593
Cards arranged and filed	45, 049	41, 967

Binding

	1965	1966
Volumes bound		
Full binding		
Government Printing Office	8,722	8,987
Commercial contract	18,312	21,776
Newspaper binding (GPO)	316	864
Economy binding (commercial contract)	11,251	13,423
Quarter-binding (GPO)	30,462	20,361
Total new binding	69,063	65,411
Full rebinding		
Government Printing Office	3,574	1,074
Commercial contract	9,974	5,479
Economy rebinding (commercial contract)	25,026	22,915
Total rebinding	38,574	29,468
Total volumes bound	107,637	94,879
Pamphlets stitched in covers	38,623	40,175
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned	5,576	5,815
Other books repaired without rebinding	8,891	11,025
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment	43,460	53,280
Manuscripts restored and repaired	76,815	90,209
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned	46,144	47,159



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Card Distribution

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1965	1966
Sales (regular).....	\$4,262,574.49	\$4,776,259.66
Sales (to U.S. Government libraries).....	251,376.97	257,735.77
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	150,863.18	177,186.44
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments.....	4,664,814.64	5,211,181.87

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME

Card sales (gross).....	\$3,703,565.96	\$4,008,540.64
Technical publications.....	0.00	50,966.34
Near-print publications.....	2,219.07	2,491.32
<i>National Union Catalog, including Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords.....</i>	704,561.13	838,366.45
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....</i>	0.00	8,130.00
<i>Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects.....</i>	121,082.54	145,786.00
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	124,429.64	155,098.75
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	8,956.30	1,802.37
Total.....	4,664,814.64	5,211,181.87

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES

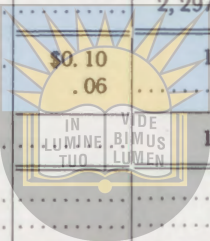
	ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES		
	Credit returns	U.S. Government discount	
Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$5,211,181.87
Adjustments			
Cards.....	\$55,958.13	\$16,506.59	
Publications.....	563.20	292.87	
Subscriptions			
<i>National Union Catalog.....</i>	4,760.50	3,927.09	
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....</i>	40.00	18.19	
<i>Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects.....</i>	1,385.50	970.85	
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	0.00	12.81	
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	1,212.50	1,233.41	
Total.....	63,919.83	22,961.81	-86,881.64
Total net sales.....			5,124,300.23

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular cards.....	\$0.15	687,410		\$103,111.50
	.11	558,545		61,439.95
	.10	3,879,590		387,959.00
	.09	5,492		494.28
	.07	2,857,175		200,002.25
	.06		31,151,656	1,869,099.36
	.05		12,662	633.10
	.04	5,875		235.00
	.03		30,681	920.43
	.01	183,520		1,835.20
Mailing charges.....				18,121.26
Total.....		8,177,607	31,194,999	2,643,851.33
Class 2: Annotated cards.....	\$0.20	3,579		\$715.80
Total.....		3,579		715.80
Class 3: Series orders.....	\$0.11	7		\$0.77
	.10	83,103		8,310.30
	.09	38,541		3,468.69
	.08	31,001		2,480.08
	.07	199		13.93
	.06		657,530	39,451.80
	.05	5	1	.30
	.04	6		.24
	.03	18	43	1.83
Mailing charges.....				487.46
Total.....		152,880	657,574	54,215.40
Class 4: Subject orders.....	\$0.10	80,594		\$8,059.40
	.08	1,280		102.40
	.07	63,443		4,441.01
	.06	41	36,888	2,215.74
	.05	547	38	29.25
	.04	207,460		8,298.40
	.03	137,510	10	4,125.60
	.01	2,042		20.42
Mailing charges.....				209.45
Total.....		492,917	36,936	27,501.67

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 7: Delayed orders.....	\$0.15	212,709		\$31,906.35
	.11	225,241		24,776.51
	.10	1,082,395		108,239.50
	.09	1,862		167.58
	.07	774,624		54,223.68
	.06		10,075,020	604,501.20
	.05		1,316	65.80
	.04	194		7.76
	.03		3,727	111.81
Mailing charges.....				8,117.14
Total.....		2,297,025	10,080,063	832,117.33
Class 8: Map cards.....	\$0.10	1,200		\$120.00
	.06		3,248	194.88
Total.....		1,200	3,248	314.88
Class 9: Miscellaneous.....				\$3,130.57
Mailing charges.....				28.33
Total.....				3,158.90
Class 10: Anonymous and pseudonymous cards.....	\$0.04	2,040		\$81.60
Mailing charges.....				3.90
Total.....		2,040		85.50
Class 11: Waste cards.....				\$428.50
Mailing charges.....				20.75
Total.....				449.25
Class 12: Phonorecord cards.....	\$0.15	13,860		\$2,079.00
	.11	9,930		1,092.30
	.10	38,009		3,800.90
	.07	28,321		1,982.47
	.06	262	683,757	41,041.14
	.05	3	1	.20
	.04	63,241		2,529.64
	.03	20,434	20	613.62
	.01	85		.85
Mailing charges.....				440.81
Total.....		174,145	683,778	53,580.93



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B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 22: Film cards.....	\$0.15	15,671		\$2,350.65
	.11	9,614		1,057.54
	.10	17,025		1,702.50
	.07	10,534		737.38
	.06	1,564	246,893	14,907.42
	.04	52,380		2,095.20
	.03	40,501		1,215.03
	.01	5,504		55.04
Mailing charges.....				186.60
Total.....		152,793	246,893	24,307.36
Class 23: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cards.....	\$0.04	245,105		\$9,804.20
Mailing charges.....				46.64
Total.....		245,105		9,850.84
Class 24: National Library of Medicine cards.....	\$0.02	68,742		\$1,374.84
Mailing charges.....				28.08
Total.....		68,742		1,402.92
Total first and second cards.....		11,768,033	42,903,491	\$3,651,552.11
Cards sold at minimum title charges.....	\$0.27	105,318		\$28,435.86
	.22	408,497		89,869.34
Total.....		513,815		118,305.20
Wholesale cards.....	8,028,955	(1,605,791 sets)		\$123,330.52
Mailing charges.....				1,633.87
Total.....	8,028,955	(1,605,791 sets)		124,964.39
Total gross card sales (including mailing charges but excluding proofsheets).....		63,214,294		\$3,894,821.70
Class 6: Proofsheets.....		9,374,753		\$111,862.82
Mailing charges.....				1,856.12
Total.....				113,718.94
TOTAL GROS. CARD SALES (including mailing charges).....				\$4,008,540.64

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	Sales	Mailing charges	Amount	
Class 32: <i>National Union Catalog: All issues</i>	\$830,860.00	\$608.50	\$831,468.50	
Class 33: <i>Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords</i>	6,765.25	57.70	6,822.95	
Class 35: <i>National Register of Microform Masters</i>	75.00		75.00	
				\$838,366.45
Class 34: <i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	8,130.00			8,130.00
Class 40: <i>Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects</i>	145,729.00	57.00		145,786.00
Class 45: <i>New Serial Titles: All issues</i>	148,738.75	135.00	148,873.75	
Class 46: <i>New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement</i>	6,225.00		6,225.00	
				155,098.75
Class 92: <i>Library of Congress Classification—Additions and Changes</i>	4,400.50			4,400.50
Class 93: <i>Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress</i>	11,901.85			11,901.85
Class 94: <i>Library of Congress Classification Schedules</i>	34,668.99			34,668.99
Class 96: <i>Nearprint publications</i>	2,491.32			2,491.32
Class 97: <i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i>	1,778.50	23.87		1,802.37
Total sales of technical publications.....				1,202,641.23
TOTAL GROSS SALES.....				\$5,211,181.87

C. TOTAL CARDS SOLD AND REVENUE, FISCAL YEARS 1957 TO 1966

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1957.....	26,953,659	\$1,146,782.99	\$1,131,917.72
1958.....	28,351,083	1,216,005.62	1,201,013.79
1959.....	30,093,915	1,655,085.69	1,636,151.08
1960.....	32,057,488	1,835,762.38	1,815,313.40
1961.....	35,678,496	2,039,674.41	2,012,813.73
1962.....	42,386,314	2,150,371.69	2,126,565.65
1963.....	46,022,022	2,455,058.64	2,422,692.83
1964.....	52,505,637	3,117,322.47	3,076,082.56
1965.....	61,489,201	3,703,565.96	3,652,483.51
1966.....	63,214,294	4,008,540.64	3,936,075.92

D. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1965	1966
Cards sold.....	61,489,201	63,214,494
Cards supplied to other libraries:		
To depository libraries.....	1,326,055	1,220,408
For Library of Congress catalogs.....	4,087,300	4,288,305
To other divisions in the Library of Congress.....	443,211	471,897
To foreign institutions.....	106,975	74,667
To U.S. Government libraries.....	227,144	203,031
To cooperating libraries.....	52,617	52,292
To Members of Congress.....	13,567	11,397
For special projects.....	69,228	89,415
To publishers, book donors, etc.....	392,578	366,528
To subscribers for revised series cards.....	6,816	3,615
For Card Division catalogs.....	541,154	779,615
Participants in PL-480 Program.....	2,074,712	1,975,497
Total.....	9,341,357	9,536,667
Total cards distributed.....	70,830,558	72,751,161
Cards added to stock.....	12,106,965	26,931,522
Cards received from the printer.....	82,937,523	99,682,683



E. PRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1965	1966
University of Fort Hare <i>Together in Excellence</i>		
New titles printed		
Regular.....	87,106	106,803
Cross-references.....	31,800	33,918
U.S. Government libraries.....	3,195	1,363
American libraries.....	1,582	1,326
Film.....	3,143	3,018
Sound recordings.....	3,330	2,792
Far Eastern languages.....	6,871	6,826
Cards for children's literature.....	0	4,141
Cards for talking books.....	784	879
Manuscript.....	1,777	2,766
Total.....	139,588	163,832
Titles reprinted by letterpress		
Daily reprints.....	16,520	32,064
Special reprints.....	5,966	13,182
Revised reprints.....	11,956	10,306
Total.....	34,442	55,552
Titles reprinted by offset.....	755,840	649,086

Photoduplication

	Library of Congress orders		All other orders ¹		Total	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Photostat exposures.....	7,596	7,982	32,165	28,746	39,761	36,728
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards.....	419,152	793,630	76,866	107,182	496,018	900,812
Other material.....	824,456	1,144,693	1,638,466	1,422,695	2,462,922	2,567,388
Negative microfilm exposures ²						
Catalog cards.....	8,167	198,328	122,564	111,562	130,731	309,890
Other material.....	70,671	34,216	7,223,067	7,931,801	7,293,738	7,966,017
Positive microfilm—in feet.....	2,496	4,380	3,752,493	3,616,066	3,754,989	3,620,446
Enlargement prints from microfilm.....	1,845	1,588	15,510	8,247	17,355	9,835
Photographic copy negatives....	1,597	1,429	9,634	6,141	11,231	7,570
Photographic contact prints....	4,534	5,581	21,236	14,013	25,770	19,594
Photographic projection prints..	1,937	2,090	7,261	7,533	9,198	9,623
Photographic view negatives....	³ 1,679	559	129	.....	³ 1,808	559
Lantern slides (including color)...	106	85	67	787	173	872
Black line and blueprints (in square feet).....	812	1,052	19,863	7,922	20,675	8,974
Offset plates.....	67	74	.....	.....	67	74
Dry mounting and laminating....	1,600	1,585	800	232	2,400	1,817

¹ Library of Congress orders for cooperative microfilming projects are included in this category.

² Includes microfilm exposures for electrostatic prints.

³ Corrected figure.

APPENDIX 7

Reader Services¹

	Bibliographies	
	Number prepared	Number of entries ²
Reference Department Divisions		
General Reference and Bibliography.....	26	9,781
Geography and Map.....	6	3,766
Hispanic.....	39	13,718
Loan.....		
Manuscript.....		
Music.....	8	73
Orientalia.....		
Prints and Photographs.....	65	1,971
Rare Book.....		
Science and Technology.....	12	14,673
Serial.....	3	2,220
Slavic and Central European.....	18	13,675
Stack and Reader.....		
Total.....	177	59,877
Law Library.....	80	3,518
Law Library in the Capitol.....		
Processing Department.....	52	1,848
GRAND TOTAL—1966.....	309	65,243
1965.....	301	⁶ 75,657
1964.....	289	60,860
1963.....	242	60,610
1962.....	233	79,337



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¹ See appendix 9 for complete statistics for the Division for the Blind, which are not included here. Also not included here are statistics for the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 117,062 inquiries in fiscal 1966.

² Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

³ All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans ³	In person ⁴	By correspondence	By telephone ⁴	Total ⁴
.....	.....	93,902	14,953	43,607	152,462
98,937	4,529	7,158	2,496	2,630	12,284
.....	.....	3,418	1,038	4,297	8,753
.....	241,860	14,291	5,714	103,450	176,455
101,336	1,309	3,488	2,849	6,364	12,701
39,778	4,423	8,584	11,091	16,188	35,863
45,916	414	18,095	859	20,057	39,011
52,546	440	11,264	4,150	12,156	27,570
37,350	459	5,371	914	3,296	14,581
25,215	50	5,549	2,189	4,650	12,388
290,591	24,984	41,527	1,847	25,669	69,043
34,082	1,575	18,033	799	22,366	41,198
1,054,017	1,107	19,752	5,998	10,294	36,044
1,779,768	241,860	250,432	107,897	280,024	638,353
386,048	10,696	79,717	1,839	27,376	108,932
25,410	4,896	15,567	.....	8,057	23,624
96	32	63	44,344	66,688	111,095
2,191,322	246,756	345,779	154,080	382,145	882,004
⁵ 1,866,113	226,617	337,680	141,975	405,149	884,804
2,179,875	224,305	339,784	110,938	367,137	817,859
2,150,994	231,015	402,548	106,906	291,613	801,067
2,102,399	217,294	407,510	97,897	296,657	802,064

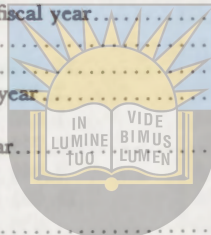
⁴ Figures in this column for years before 1964 are not completely comparable because of a revision and clarification of the definition.

⁵ Adjusted figure.

⁶ Main Reading Room closed for renovation the entire year.

Recording Laboratory

	1965	1966
Receipts, obligations, and potential value		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year	\$4,306.80	\$5,758.72
Receipts	29,976.68	32,260.12
Total available	34,283.48	38,018.84
Obligations	28,524.76	30,431.48
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year	5,758.72	7,587.36
Accounts receivable	1,497.96	3,367.32
Supplies on hand	11,546.80	12,770.06
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year	316.00	250.00
Potential value, end of fiscal year	\$19,119.48	\$23,974.74
Production of recordings		
12" acetate discs	0	7
5" tapes	0	2
7" tapes	184	147
10" tapes	260	1,148
Sale of pressings		
10" AFS discs at 78 rpm	48	21
12" AFS discs at 78 rpm	101	70
12" AFS discs at 33½ rpm	2,002	1,771
12" poetry discs at 33½ rpm	972	864



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Services to the Blind

	1965	1966
NATIONAL PROGRAM		
Talking-book machines		
Purchased	10,000	10,000
Repaired	12,400	¹ 13,200
Acquisition of books		
Talking-book titles ordered	486	422
Magnetic-tape titles received	516	514
Press-braille titles ordered	296	285
Press-braille musical scores and texts received	3,609	1,650
Handcopied-braille titles received	420	427
Handcopied-braille musical scores and texts received	182	203
Braille training		
Instruction in literary braille transcribing		
New students enrolled	225	324
Lessons and tests corrected	2,878	3,845
Certificates awarded	778	889
Instruction in braille proofreading		
New students enrolled	38	67
Lessons and tests corrected	668	757
Certificates awarded	17	10
Circulation (all regional libraries)		
Talking-book containers	3,356,948	3,770,685
Magnetic-tape reels	96,662	199,345
Braille volumes	422,782	498,845
Total circulation	3,876,392	4,468,875
Active readers		
Talking-book	84,047	88,341
Magnetic-tape	4,332	6,553
Braille	14,153	13,832
REGIONAL LIBRARY IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS		
Circulation		
Talking-book containers	22,009	23,700
Magnetic-tape reels	60,073	66,507
Braille volumes	26,775	24,309
Active readers		
Talking-book	528	578
Magnetic-tape	1,093	2,812
Braille	2,066	1,776

¹ Estimated figure.

Legislation

Public Law 89-90 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966.

Under this act funds were provided for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses—

Library of Congress.....	¹ \$11,738,000
Copyright Office.....	2,021,000
Legislative Reference Service.....	2,524,000
Distribution of catalog cards.....	4,035,000
Books for the general collections.....	780,000
Books for the Law Library.....	125,000
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind.....	2,675,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	112,800
Preservation of 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. 83-480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704 (n))	
U.S. currency.....	150,900
U.S.-owned foreign currency.....	1,694,000

Under this act funds were provided for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress Buildings and Grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care.....	879,000
Furniture and furnishings.....	274,000

Public Law 89-142 extends to December 31, 1967, the duration of copyright protection in cases where the renewal term of copyright subsisting in any work expires before that date.

Public Law 89-260 authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to construct the third Library of Congress building in square 732 in the District of Columbia to be named the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and to contain a Madison Memorial Hall. The amount of \$75,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for this purpose.

¹ Together with \$174,600 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses National Science Foundation," of which \$18,000 is to be retransferred to the Library of Congress appropriation "Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses."

Public Law 89-297 increases the fees payable to the Copyright Office.

Public Law 89-309 makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. Under this act \$500,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the purpose of providing preliminary plans and design for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

Public Law 89-329 (Higher Education Act of 1965) proposes to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. This act authorizes the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, \$6,315,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and \$7,770,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, to enable the Commissioner of Education to transfer funds to the Librarian of Congress for the purpose of (1) acquiring, so far as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship; and (2) providing catalog information for these materials promptly after receipt and distributing bibliographic information by printing catalog cards and by other means, and enabling the Library of Congress to use for exchange and other purposes such of these materials as are not needed for its own collections. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and the succeeding fiscal year, there may be appropriated, to enable the Commissioner to transfer funds to the Librarian of Congress for such purpose, only such sums as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

Public Law 89-426 makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Under this act funds were provided for the Library of Congress for increased pay costs as follows:

Salaries and expenses—

Library of Congress.....	\$256,700
Copyright Office.....	51,500
Legislative Reference Service.....	62,200
Distribution of catalog cards.....	65,300
Books for the blind.....	6,600
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program).....	3,600

Also under this act \$300,000 was appropriated to the Commissioner of Education for transfer to the Librarian of Congress for the acquisition and cataloging of library materials under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Financial Statistics

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

	Unobligated balances from prior year	Appropriations or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation, 1966	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
Annual appropriations.....	\$505,160.60	\$26,351,600.00	\$26,856,760.60	\$25,931,914.14	\$27,281.55	\$897,564.91
Transfers from other Government agencies.....	867,917.88	7,988,537.96	8,856,455.84	7,975,196.96	24,706.74	856,552.14
Gift and trust funds.....	1,211,249.81	2,029,126.90	3,240,376.71	2,054,982.03	.....	1,185,394.68
Total.....	2,584,328.29	36,369,264.86	38,953,593.15	35,962,093.13	51,988.29	2,939,511.73

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Annual appropriations	Unobligated balance from prior year	Current appropriations	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....		\$11,994,700.00	\$11,994,700.00	\$11,984,412.76	\$10,287.24	.....
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....		2,072,500.00	2,072,500.00	2,068,073.21	4,426.79	.....
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....		2,586,200.00	2,586,200.00	2,577,981.23	8,218.77	.....
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....		4,100,300.00	4,100,300.00	4,099,276.65	1,023.35	.....
Books for the general collections.....	\$26,136.97	780,000.00	806,136.97	795,668.35	.....	\$10,468.62
Books for the Law Library.....	27,198.40	125,000.00	152,198.40	128,728.84	.....	23,469.56
Books for the blind.....		2,681,600.00	2,681,600.00	2,678,386.78	3,213.22	.....
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	20,468.96	112,800.00	133,268.96	110,954.53	.....	22,314.43
Preservation of motion pictures.....		50,000.00	50,000.00	49,887.82	112.18	.....
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program.....	421,331.59	1,848,500.00	2,269,831.59	1,428,543.97	.....	841,287.62
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.....	10,024.68	.....	10,024.68	10,000.00	.....	24.68
Total annual appropriations.....	505,160.60	26,351,600.00	26,856,760.60	25,931,914.14	27,281.55	897,564.91

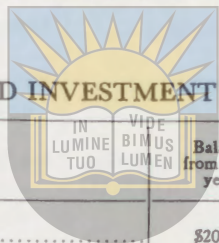
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	Unobligated balance from prior year	Receipts from other agencies	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
Consolidated working funds						
General funds						
No year.....	\$857,010.81	\$1,677,562.00	\$2,534,572.81	\$1,684,537.20	.....	\$850,035.61
1966.....	.....	6,115,475.96	6,115,475.96	6,090,769.22	\$24,706.74	.....
Trust fund, no year.....	3,664.58	.....	3,664.58	3,664.58	.....	.....
Special funds, no year.....	5,763.98	18,000.00	23,763.98	17,247.45	.....	6,516.53
Transfer appropriations						
No year.....	1,478.51	174,600.00	176,078.51	176,078.51	.....	.....
1966.....	.....	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	.....	.....
Total transfers from other Government agencies.....	867,917.88	7,988,537.96	8,856,455.84	7,975,196.96	24,706.74	856,552.14

SUMMARY—PERMANENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL)¹

	Balance from prior year	Added to principal, 1966	Balance forwarded to 1967
Hubbard account.....	\$20,000.00	.....	\$20,000.00
Permanent loan account.....	4,514,069.77	\$616,406.34	5,130,476.11
Total.....	4,534,069.77	616,406.34	5,150,476.11

¹ Does not include investments valued at approximately \$1,140,000 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.



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GIFT AND

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.
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association.	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature.
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Enrichment of music collection.....
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest.....	Chair of aeronautics.....
Huntington, Archer M.:	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind.
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.

TRUST FUNDS

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
² \$20,000.00	\$3,311.79	\$800.00	\$4,111.79	\$2,568.22	\$1,543.57
6,684.74	1,525.51	267.40	1,792.91	.....	1,792.91
83,083.31	1,653.16	3,323.34	4,976.50	3,212.12	1,764.38
14,843.15	1,279.35	593.72	1,873.07	.....	1,873.07
93,307.98	24,607.88	3,732.32	28,340.20	10,480.06	17,860.14
804,444.26	3,565.92	32,177.78	35,743.70	25,514.41	10,229.29
6,000.00	1,873.36	240.00	2,113.36	.....	2,113.36
6,585.03	263.40	263.40	526.80	.....	526.80
9,009.09	371.08	340.47	711.55	.....	711.55
90,654.22	12,602.92	3,626.16	16,229.08	.....	16,229.08
5,227.31	872.59	209.10	1,081.69	850.59	231.10
112,305.74	4,850.54	4,492.22	9,342.76	2,198.41	7,144.35
49,746.52	650.01	1,989.86	2,639.87	2,637.75	2.12
98,525.40	4,054.59	3,941.02	7,995.61	3,001.06	4,994.55

See footnotes at end of table.



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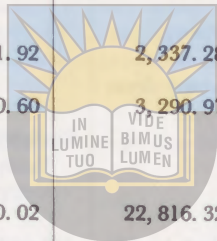
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on permanent loan—Con.	
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
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 consultantsip 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 collections.
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke:	
Poetry and Literature Fund	Presentation of various kinds of literature
Poetry Fund	Development of the appreciation of poetry in this country
Literature Fund	Development of the 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.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
\$208,099.41	\$5,840.25	\$8,323.98	\$14,164.23	\$1,353.06	\$12,811.17
10,691.59	387.95	425.92	813.87	.....	813.87
20,548.18	1,515.36	821.92	2,337.28	108.41	2,228.87
36,015.00	1,850.37	1,440.60	3,290.97	1,629.40	1,661.57
303,250.46	10,686.30	12,130.02	22,816.32	14,410.71	8,405.61
290,500.00	25,126.32	11,620.00	36,746.32	8,785.02	27,961.30
62,703.75	26,263.40	2,508.16	28,771.56	828.00	27,943.56
12,088.13	4,729.70	483.52	5,213.22	.....	5,213.22
27,548.58	881.31	887.25	1,768.56	.....	1,768.56
694,934.79	405.55	21,732.78	22,138.33	15,700.00	6,438.33
101,149.73	134.10	4,045.98	4,180.08	3,900.00	280.08
150,000.00	11,489.52	6,000.00	17,489.52	5,141.19	12,348.33
1,526,716.17	606.57	55,004.04	55,610.61	52,099.01	3,511.60



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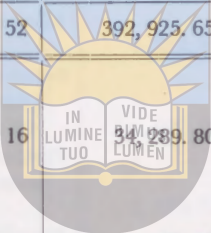
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on permanent loan—Con.	
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.....	
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 Lincolnia, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection.
Total income from investment account.....	
Library of Congress gift fund:	
American Historical Association.....	Support of the Conference on Latin American History..
	Compilation of a union list of Latin American newspapers in selected U.S. repositories.
American Library Association.....	Preparation for publication of <i>Books for College Libraries</i> ..
Arno and Bowker Companies.....	Compilation and publication of <i>New Serial Titles</i>
Atamian Memorial Fund, established by David Atamian.	Acquisition of Armenian materials published anywhere in any language for the collections of the Library of Congress.
Bennett, Charles E.....	Purchase of Hispanic documents.....
Bollingen Foundation, Inc.....	Extension of the recording program and strengthening of the Library's Poetry Archive.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
\$192,671.36	\$36,310.37	\$7,706.86	\$44,017.23	\$8,427.07	\$35,590.16
81,856.92	10,559.11	3,274.28	13,833.39	1,582.37	12,251.02
31,285.29	5,115.64	1,251.42	6,367.06	.....	6,367.06
5,130,476.11	200,072.13	192,853.52	392,925.65	161,858.64	231,067.01
.....	16,006.64	18,283.16	34,289.80	29,324.32	4,965.48
.....	84.68	.....	84.68	.....	84.68
.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00
.....	16,166.32	18,283.16	34,449.48	29,324.32	5,125.16
.....	8,788.11	5,000.00	13,788.11	9,410.43	4,377.68
.....	.....	15,350.00	15,350.00	8,438.52	6,911.48
.....	.....	3,100.00	3,100.00	.....	3,100.00
.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	9,527.35	40,472.65
.....	13.57	100.00	113.57	11.08	102.49
.....	1,316.58	1,316.58	1,316.58
.....	292.88	292.88	166.31	126.57



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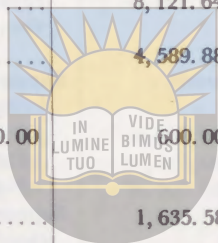
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued Canadian Defence Research Board.....	Toward preparation of the bibliography of aviation medicine.
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Production of phonograph records of American folklore.. Establishment of an African unit in the Library of Congress.
	Microfilming of Chinese journals..... Symposium on American literature, to be held in the Library of Congress.
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.
Council on Library Resources, Inc.....	Planning the study of possibilities of mechanization in large research libraries. Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Establishment of the National Register of Microform Masters Office and publication of a first volume of information collected by it.
	Support of the work of the Federal Library Committee.. Foreign manuscript copying..... Pilot project for the distribution of cataloging information in machine-readable form.
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors.	Distribution of documents to participating libraries....
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.....	Editing and preparation costs in connection with publication of <i>Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects, 1960-64</i> .
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.....	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field....

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
	\$65.73		\$65.73	(\$12.26)	\$77.99
	636.61		636.61	598.92	37.69
	35,491.06		35,491.06	26,598.92	8,892.14
	8,121.64		8,121.64	8,030.35	91.29
	4,589.88		4,589.88	2,127.05	2,462.83
		\$600.00	\$600.00		600.00
	1,635.58		1,635.58	1,635.58	
	6,197.87	35,563.00	41,762.87	9,552.67	32,210.20
	13,801.25	17,500.00	31,301.25	12,927.06	18,374.19
		32,550.00	32,550.00	23,509.33	9,040.67
		25,100.00	25,100.00	15,017.79	10,082.21
		97,500.00	97,500.00	96,794.30	705.70
	36,301.97	28,105.66	64,407.63	21,721.73	42,685.90
	34,137.69		34,137.69	33,272.69	865.00
	839.75		839.75	757.09	82.66



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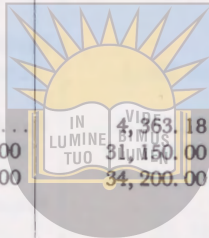
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Ford Foundation	<p>Development of further Latin American programs over a 3-year period, 1964-67.</p> <p>Development of a coordinated program for microfilming foreign documentary material, over a 3-year period, 1955-58.</p> <p>Preparation, publication, and distribution of an illustrated catalog of the Library's American print collection, over a 2-year period, 1964-66.</p>
Foreign Program, various contributors	<p>Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480:</p> <p>Fiscal year 1962</p> <p>Fiscal year 1965</p> <p>Fiscal year 1966</p> <p>Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under P.L. 480:</p> <p>In United Arab Republic</p> <p>In India/Pakistan</p> <p>In Indonesia</p> <p>In Israel</p>
Forest Press, Inc	<p>Toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</i>.</p> <p>Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 18th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</i>.</p>
Friends of the Law Library of Congress.	For use in the purchase of the 1557 edition of <i>Natura Brevium</i> .
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division.
Houghton, Arthur A., Jr	Purchase of rare books
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
	\$43,752.23		\$43,752.23	\$37,277.92	\$6,474.31
	268.97		268.97		268.97
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	4,363.18		4,363.18		4,363.18
	30,150.00	\$1,000.00	31,150.00	31,150.00	
	500.00	33,700.00	34,200.00		34,200.00
	34,933.54	51,425.00	86,358.54	39,816.71	46,541.83
	37,918.69	19,000.00	56,918.69	37,626.93	19,391.76
	20,918.45	22,000.00	42,918.45	11,335.55	31,582.90
	35,010.47	42,500.00	77,510.47	27,672.45	49,838.02
	5,037.92	20,180.00	25,217.92	25,217.92	
		63,375.00	63,375.00	21,173.27	42,201.73
		532.00	532.00	532.00	
	1.00	50.00	51.00		51.00
	2,204.39	5,000.00	7,204.39	2,893.00	4,311.39
	211.61	250.00	461.61	298.52	163.09
		30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00



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GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Lindberg Foundation	Purchase of maps
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations.
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.
Mearns, David Chambers	Purchase of manuscripts for addition to the Archibald MacLeish papers.
National Broadcasting Company	Prints and Photographs Division
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation deposit in the Library of Congress.
Oberlaender Trust	Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries.
Pittsburgh, University of	For any purpose at the discretion of the Librarian
Program for the Blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Rockefeller Foundation	Establishment of a microfilming laboratory in New Delhi, India.
Rowman & Littlefield, Inc.	Toward publication of the quinquennial edition of the <i>National Union Catalog, 1958-62</i> .
	Toward publication of the <i>National Library of Medicine Catalog</i> .
Shoe String Press, Inc.	Toward publication of the <i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962</i> .

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$200.00		\$200.00
	80.26	35.35	115.61		115.61
		14,401.67	14,401.67	\$14,401.67	
	34.97		34.97		34.97
	4,047.66		4,047.66		4,047.66
	350.00		350.00		350.00
	55.59		55.59	22.30	33.29
		13,500.00	13,500.00	8,396.38	5,103.62
	753.41		753.41	750.00	3.41
	500.00		500.00		500.00
	1,023.09	364.85	1,387.94	1,006.58	381.36
	1,251.05	90.80	1,341.85		1,341.85
	11,000.00		11,000.00	10,717.67	282.33
	156.83		156.83	150.00	6.83
		20,000.00	20,000.00	17,856.62	2,143.38
	78.59		78.59	78.59	



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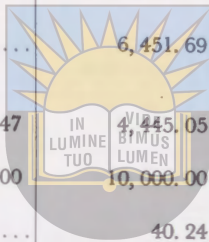
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Continued	
Social Science Research Council.....	Arrangement of the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress.
	For a meeting to organize a professional association of Latin Americanists.
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest.....	Purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.
Stern, Alfred Whital: Donations and bequest.....	Purchase of material for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana.
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors.....	Toward expenses of the project.....
Sobiloff, Hyman J.....	Various poetry projects.....
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> .
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.
Total, Library of Congress gift fund.....	
Service fees	
Photoduplication Service.....	
Recording laboratory, Music Division.....	
Verner W. Clapp publication fund.....	
Hispanic Foundation publication fund.....	
Conversion of motion-picture film to a safety base.....	

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

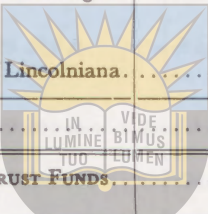
Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
.....	\$4,465.83	.....	\$4,465.83	\$3,438.68	\$1,027.15
.....	.....	\$15,000.00	15,000.00	11,789.71	3,210.29
.....	4,156.91	.....	4,156.91	200.00	3,956.91
.....	6,451.69	.....	6,451.69	3,539.87	2,911.82
.....	443.58	4,001.47	4,445.05	3,558.54	886.51
.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
.....	40.24	.....	40.24	40.24	.....
.....	2,784.15	831.78	3,615.93	3,615.93	.....
.....	10,116.38	21,200.00	31,316.38	20,100.35	1,1216.03
.....	4,741.74	50.00	4,791.74	914.62	3,877.12
.....	425,132.59	799,058.58	1,224,191.17	715,556.93	508,634.24
.....	543,333.66	958,234.11	1,501,567.77	1,098,656.80	402,910.97
.....	5,758.72	32,259.12	38,017.84	30,426.65	7,591.19
.....	3,199.45	584.50	3,783.95	3,783.95
.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
.....	25,196.19	25,196.19	8,839.42	16,356.77



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GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Service Fees—Continued	
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 <i>Lincolniana</i>
Total service fees
GRAND TOTAL, GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS	



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."

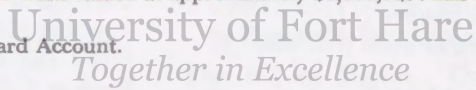
² Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved Aug. 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1966	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1966	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1967
.....	\$647.16	.....	\$647.16	.....	\$647.16
.....	685.05	\$35.75	720.80	.....	720.80
.....	5,960.19	1,560.97	7,521.16	\$2,751.05	4,770.11
.....	810.00	120.00	930.00	.....	930.00
.....	1,172.75	141.00	1,313.75	.....	1,313.75
.....	566,566.98	1,018,131.64	1,584,698.62	1,145,673.92	439,024.70
⁴ 5,150,476.11	1,211,249.81	2,029,126.90	3,240,376.71	2,054,982.03	1,185,394.68

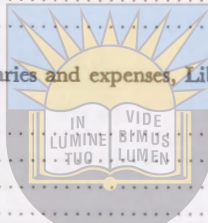
³ Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately \$1,140,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

⁴ Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.



Employment

	Employed on June 30—	
	1965	1966
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress		
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, Classification, Exhibits, Information, Information Systems, Personnel, and Publications Offices	55	56
Administrative Department	348	351
Law Library	66	72
Processing Department	481	509
Reference Department	468	488
Total appropriated under salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	1,418	1,476
Books for the blind	41	44
Copyright Office	246	266
Distribution of catalog cards	391	420
Legislative Reference Service	231	243
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	18	15
Preservation of motion pictures	2	2
Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480)	9	11
Total appropriated funds	2,356	2,477
Transferred and working funds	850	757
Gift and trust funds	184	178
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	3,390	3,412



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Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

Fifty Books of the Year 1964. Volumes selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for their excellence of typography, design, and manufacture. August 20 to September 26, 1965.

First Ladies and Hostesses of the White House. Lithographic, engraved, and photographic portraits of the Presidents' wives and other official hostesses of the White House. November 15, 1965, to February 14, 1966.

Indiana: The Sesquicentennial of Statehood. Books, manuscripts, maps, broadsides, prints, political cartoons, and photographs illustrating the history and development of the State. Opened January 23, 1966.

Dorothea Lange Photographs. Photographs of migrant farm workers and of small-town or rural people in all walks of life, taken in the 1930's by Miss Lange for the Farm Security Administration. March 7 to April 11, 1966.

Fables From Incunabula to Modern Picture Books. Nearly 100 rare and unusual editions of children's fables, many illustrated. Opened April 17, 1966.

White House News Photographers' Association 23d Annual Exhibit. Outstanding news photographs of 1965. Opened April 19, 1966.

The 20th National Exhibition of Prints. Seventy-two serigraphs, lithographs, etchings, and other fine prints by contemporary printmakers. Opened April 30, 1966.

Recent Acquisitions. A selection of maps, music, manuscripts, prints, rare books, and other materials added to the Library's collections since January 1965. Opened May 13, 1966.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

Treasures of Early Printing.

White House News Photographers' Association 22d Annual Exhibit. Closed September 6, 1965.

Centennial of Nevada's Statehood. Closed January 18, 1966.

Author, Artist, and Publisher: The Creation of Notable Books. Closed April 11, 1966.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS

The Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz.
The Gettysburg Address. First and second drafts.

The draft of the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson, with changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

The Bill of Rights. One of the original engrossed and certified copies.

The Virginia Bill of Rights. Autograph draft by George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee.

The Magna Carta. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

Manuscripts and other materials associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

Letter of January 26, 1863, from Abraham Lincoln to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Instruments from the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

75th Anniversary of the Pan American Union. Books, manuscripts, photographs, and other materials relating to its establishment in

1890 and the construction of its headquarters in 1908-10. Closed September 30, 1965.

Bicentennial of the Birth of Robert Fulton (1765-1815). November 1, 1965, to April 13, 1966.

Centennial of the Birth of Anne Sullivan (1866-1936). Opened April 14, 1966.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

In Memoriam: Adlai E. Stevenson, 1900-1965. Manuscripts, photographs, drawings, books, and pamphlets relating to the late Ambassador to the United Nations. July 23 to October 31, 1965.

Officers of the Army and Navy from Rhode Island. Prints, photographs, and books. May 2 to May 31, 1966.

Finnish Children's Books. About 25 illustrated volumes from some 100 children's books given to the Library by the Finnish Publishers Association. May 31 to June 30, 1966.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The First Decade of the Universal Copyright Convention, 1955-65. Materials relating to its origin and development. Closed November 30, 1965.

Copyright in Congress. Revision of the Copyright Law since 1909, including the pending bill. Opened January 10, 1966.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Andrés Bello (1781-1865). Works of the outstanding Latin American educator, philologist, jurist, poet, and political figure. Opened November 1, 1965.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

William E. Borah. Papers commemorating the 100th anniversary of his birth. Closed July 31, 1965.

Francis Bowes Sayre. Papers relating to his career in the U.S. Government and the United Nations. August 2 to September 30, 1965.

Edward W. Bok. Papers, including holograph sheets of his autobiography and some of his correspondence with U.S. Presidents. October 1 to November 30, 1965.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. An engrossed and signed copy, shown with related manuscripts, to commemorate its ratification. December 6, 1965, to January 31, 1966.

The Tristram Legend. A rare vellum fragment of a late 15th-century Icelandic version of the legend. February 1 to March 31, 1966.

John Callan O'Laughlin (1873-1949). Correspondence, featuring letters from Theodore Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, John J. Pershing, and Douglas MacArthur. April 1 to May 31, 1966.

Charlotte Cushman (1816-76). Papers commemorating the 150th anniversary of her birth. Opened June 1, 1966.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Customs of the Peoples of Southeast Asia. July 1 to August 31, 1965.

Istanbul, Old and New. September 1 to October 31, 1965.

Use of Leisure in Japan. November 1 to December 31, 1965.

Hindu Forms of Worship. January 3 to February 28, 1966.

Chinese Festivals. March 1 to April 30, 1966.

From an Antique Land. Ancient and modern travel accounts by pilgrims to the Holy Land. May 3 to June 30, 1966.

RARE BOOK DIVISION

Dante Alighieri: 1265-1965. Closed November 30, 1965.

Rudyard Kipling. Manuscripts, autograph letters, and many first editions, commemorating the centennial of his birth. December 1, 1965, to June 20, 1966.

Poland's Millennium. Rare books, manuscripts, maps, and pictorial materials in observance of the 1,000th anniversary of the acceptance of Christianity by Poland. Prepared by the Slavic and Central European Division. Opened June 27, 1966.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Exhibit in connection with the 84th annual conference of the American Library Association, Detroit, Mich., July 2-9, 1965.

Exhibit in connection with the 80th meeting of the American Historical Association, San Francisco, Calif., December 28-30, 1965.

Exhibit in connection with the annual meeting of the Council for Exceptional Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, April 17-24, 1966.

Exhibit in connection with the 59th meeting of the Organization of American Historians, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27-30, 1966.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Unless otherwise noted these were circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

American Art Nouveau Posters. Shown in Mobile, Ala., Long Beach, Calif., Gainesville, Fla., and Monroe, N.Y.

The American Flag. Shown in Danbury, Conn., Topeka, Kans., Ann Arbor, Mich., Monroe, N.Y., Oklahoma City, Okla., Johnson City, Tenn., and Racine, Wis.

Be My Guest. Shown in Danbury, Conn., Columbus, Ga., Notre Dame, Ind., Newark, N.J., and Pottstown, Pa.

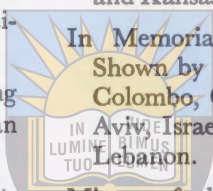
Fifty Years of American Prints. Shown in Danbury and Storrs, Conn., Mason City, Iowa, Topeka, Kans., Hagerstown, Md., and Kansas City, Mo.

In Memoriam—John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Shown by the U.S. Information Agency in Colombo, Ceylon; New Delhi, India; Tel-Aviv, Israel; Amman, Jordan; and Beirut, Lebanon.

Mirror of the Artist. Shown in Oswego, N.Y., and Marietta, Ohio.

The Photographer and the City. Circulated by the American Federation of Arts and shown in San Francisco, Calif., Boston, Mass., Kalamazoo, Mich., Elmira and Geneseo, N.Y., Columbus, Ohio, and St. Catherine, Ontario.

World Fairs. Shown in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., Boulder, Colo., Corning, N.Y., Columbus, Ohio, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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Library of Congress Publications¹

Aerospace Medicine and Biology; an Annotated Bibliography. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va., 22151.

Vol. 7-10. 1958-61 literature. 821 p. in 2 parts. Paper. \$5.25 each part. Cumulative Indexes for Volumes 1-10, 1952-61. 184 p. Paper. \$2.25.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965. 1966. 177 p. Cloth, \$2.25; free to libraries. Paper, free.

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965. 27 p. Paper. Free.

Antarctic Bibliography. Irregular. Edited by George Doumani.

Vol. 1. 1965. 506 p. \$4.25.

Arms Control & Disarmament; a Quarterly Bibliography With Abstracts and Annotations. Paper. 75 cents a copy. \$2.50 a year; \$3.25 foreign.

4 issues, summer 1965-spring 1966. Paper. 1965-66.

¹ This is a list of publications issued during the fiscal year. For a full list of publications see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1966*. Priced publications, unless otherwise indicated, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. When Card Division is indicated, orders should be addressed: Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 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.

Bibliographical Procedures & Style; a Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress. By Blanche Prichard McCrum and Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 1954, reprinted with list of abbreviations, 1966. 133 p. Paper. 75 cents.

Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress. Monthly. 8 p. Paper. Free.

12 issues, July 1965-June 1966. 1965-66.

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series. For the complete catalog \$20 a year, \$25.75 foreign; prices for individual parts are given below. Beginning with vol. 20 (1966 entries), the complete catalog will be \$50 a volume domestic, and prices for individual parts will increase accordingly.

Part 1. Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals. \$2.50 a copy. \$5 a year, \$6.25 foreign.

Vol. 17, no. 2. July-December 1963. 1966. 1,248 p.

Part 2. *Periodicals.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.

Vol. 17, no. 2. July-December 1963. 1965. 251 p.

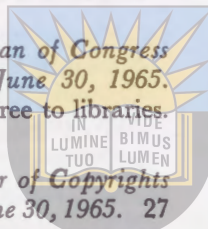
Parts 3-4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.

Vol. 18, no. 2. July-December 1964. 1965. 98 p.

Vol. 19, no. 1. January-June 1965. 1966. 87 p.

Part 6. *Maps and Atlases.* 50 cents a copy. \$1 a year, \$1.25 foreign.

Vol. 18, no. 2. July-December 1964. 1965. 133 p.



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Vol. 19, no. 1. January-June 1965.
1966. 151 p.

Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels*.
\$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.

Vol. 18, no. 2. July-December 1964.
1965. 67 p.

Vol. 19, no. 1. January-June 1965.
1966. 73 p.

Parts 12-13. *Motion Pictures and Film-
strips*. 50 cents a copy. \$1 a year, \$1.25
foreign.

Vol. 18, no. 2. July-December 1964.
1965.

Vol. 19, no. 1. January-June 1965.
1966.

*Catalog of the 20th National Exhibition of
Prints Held at the Library of Congress May 1
Through September 18, 1966*. 1966. 15 p.
Free.

Cataloging Service. Bulletin. Irregular.
Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution
Service.

Nos. 71-75. 1965-66.

*Children's Books, 1965; a List of Books for
Preschool Through Junior High School Age*.
Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Lois B.
Watt. 1966. 16 p. Paper. 15 cents.

Classification Schedules:

Class D. History: General and Old World.
2d ed. 1959, reprinted with supplement-
ary pages, 1966. 747, 55 p. Paper. Card
Division, \$4.25.

Class E-F. History: America. 3d ed.
1958, reprinted with supplementary pages,
1965. 607, 23 p. Paper. Card Division,
\$3.50.

Class J. Political Science. 2d ed. 1924,
reprinted with supplementary pages, 1966.
434, 161 p. Paper. Card Division, \$4.

Class P. Philology and Literature.

PB-PH. Modern European Languages.
1933, reprinted with supplementary
pages, 1966. 226, 51 p. Paper. Card
Division, \$2.50.

*PJ-PM. Languages and Literatures of
Asia, Africa, Oceania, America, Mixed
Languages, Artificial Languages*. 1935,
reprinted with supplementary pages,
1965. 249, 191 p. Paper. Card Di-
vision, \$3.25.

*P-PM. Supplement. Index to Lan-
guages and Dialects*. 2d ed. 1957, re-
printed with supplementary pages, 1965.
71, 5 p. Paper. Card Division, 90
cents.

*PQ, part 2. Italian, Spanish, and Por-
tuguese Literatures*. 1937, reprinted
with supplementary pages, 1965. 223,
29 p. Paper. Card Division, \$2.

PT, part 1. German Literature. 1938,
reprinted with supplementary pages,
1966. 312, 17 p. Paper. Card Division,
\$2.35.

*PT, part 2. Dutch and Scandinavian
Literatures*. 1942, reprinted with supple-
mentary pages, 1965. 102, 27 p. Paper.
Card Division, \$2.

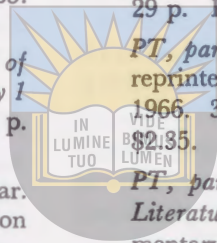
*Class S. Agriculture, Plant and Animal
Industry, Fish Culture and Fisheries,
Hunting Sports*. 3d ed. 1948, reprinted
with supplementary pages, 1965. 101, 63
p. Paper. Card Division, \$1.25.

Class V. Naval Science. 2d ed. 1953, re-
printed with supplementary pages, 1966.
115, 39 p. Paper. Card Division, \$1.50.

Class Z. Bibliography and Library Science.
4th ed. 1959, reprinted with supplement-
ary pages, 1965. 226, 61 p. Paper. Card
Division, \$2.25.

Dante Alighieri; Three Lectures. By J. Ches-
ley Mathews, Frances Fergusson, and John
Giardi. 1965. 53 p. Paper. 25 cents.

*Decisions of the United States Courts Invol-
ving Copyright, 1963-1964*. Compiled and
edited by Benjamin W. Rudd. 1965. 616 p.
(Copyright Office Bulletin No. 34.) Paper.
\$2.75.



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Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index. 9th abridged ed. 1965. 594 p. Available from Forest Press, Inc., Lake Placid Club, N.Y. 12948, and from the H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452. \$10.

Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions With Index. Single copy prices vary. Subscription for each session, \$10, \$13 foreign.

89th Congress, 1st session. 1 cumulative issue, 7 supplements, and the final. July–December 1965. 1965.

89th Congress, 2d session. 4 cumulative issues and 6 supplements. January–June 1966. 1966.

A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Social Sciences. 1965. 218 p. Paper. \$1.50.

Fables From Incunabula to Modern Picture Books; a Selective Bibliography. Compiled by Barbara Quinnam. 1966. 85 p. Paper. 40 cents.

Guide to the Special Collection of Prints & Photographs in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Paul Vanderbilt. 1955, reprinted 1965. 200 p. Paper. \$1.25.

Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 27. Social Sciences. Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation. Edited by Earl J. Pariseau. 1965. 515 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla. \$20. Beginning with no. 26, even-numbered volumes cover humanities; odd numbers cover social sciences.

Information Bulletin. Weekly. Card Division, \$2 a year. Free to libraries.

52 issues, July 6, 1965–June 27, 1966. Paper. 1965–66.

LC and You; a Handbook of Information for the Staff. 1965. 34 p. Paper. Free.

L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Quarterly. Card Division, \$1.50 a copy, \$6 a year.

3 issues, June–December 1965. 1965–66.

Latin America in Soviet Writings; a Bibliography. Vol. 2. 1959–1964. Compiled by Leo Okinshevich; edited by Robert G. Carlton. 1966. 311 p. Cloth. Published by the Johns Hopkins Press for the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress. Available from the Johns Hopkins Press, 5820 York Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218. \$15, or \$25 for vols. 1 and 2 (vol. 1 was published after the end of the fiscal year).

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Card Division, \$201.50 a year.

July–September 1965; January–March 1966; April–June 1966. 1965–66. Paper. Annual issue, 1965. 1966. 3 vols. Cloth.

Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. A cumulative list with subject index of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Three quarterly issues and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. (The first two 1966 issues appeared after the end of the fiscal year in a combined volume.) Card Division, \$8 a year. Supplied free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*.

July–September 1965. 1965. Paper.

Annual issue, 1965. 1966. 296 p. Paper.

Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords. A cumulative author list with subject index of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. A semiannual issue and, except for years of quinquennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Card Division, \$4.50 a year. Supplied free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*.

January–June 1965. 1965. 277 p.

Annual issue, 1965. 1966. 579 p.

Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1966. 1966. 32 p. Free.

The Little Magazine and Contemporary Literature; a Symposium Held at the Library of

Congress 2 and 3 April 1965. 1966. 119 p. Paper. Published for the Reference Department, Library of Congress, by the Modern Language Association of America. Available from the Materials Center, Modern Language Association, 4 Washington Place, New York, N.Y. 10003. \$1.25.

Madagascar and Adjacent Islands; a Guide to Official Publications. Compiled by Julian W. Witherell. 1965. 58 p. 40 cents.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Monthly. Paper. 35 cents a copy. Including separate index, \$3 a year; \$3.75 foreign.

12 issues, July 1965–June 1966. 1965–66.

Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. Monthly. Paper. Single copy prices vary. \$14 a year; \$19 foreign.

12 issues, June 1965–May 1966. 1965–66.

National Directory of Latin Americanists: Bibliographies of 1,884 Specialists in the Social Sciences and Humanities. Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series No. 10. 1966. 351 p. \$2.

National Library of Medicine Catalog. A list of works represented by National Library of Medicine cards. Part I: Authors; Part II: Subjects.

1960–65 cumulation. 1966. 6 vols. Available from Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011. \$73.50.

National Register of Microform Masters. A list of titles for which master negatives exist, for purposes of copying and preservation. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries. Irregular. Card Division, price varies. Supplied free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*.

September 1965. 56 p. \$1.50. Paper.

January 1966. 56 p. \$1.50. Paper.

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 Resources and Technical Services Division's Resources Committee, American Library Association. Nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation. Card Division, \$403 a year. In addition to all issues of the *National Union Catalog*, subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* and *Music and Phonorecords* catalogs; the *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations*; and the *National Register of Microform Masters*.

9 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations. July 1965–June 1966. 1965–66.

Annual issue, 1965. 1966. 7 vols. Cloth.

National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations. A cumulative author list of additional locations of titles represented by Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. A semiannual and an annual cumulation each year. Paper. Card Division, free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*.

Annual issue, 1965. 1966. 1,337 p.

June 1966. 1966. 385 p.

The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1963–1964. 1965. 500 p. Cloth. Card Division, \$10.

New Serial Titles. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Monthly issues and cumulative annual volume. Card Division, \$95 a year. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials*, third edition.

12 issues, July 1965–June 1966. 1965–66.

Paper.

Annual issue, 1964 (1961–64). 1965.

Cloth.

New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement. Monthly. Card Division, \$25 a year.

12 issues, July 1964–June 1966. 1965–66.

Paper.

Newspapers of East Central and Southeastern Europe in the Library of Congress. Edited by Robert G. Carlton. 1965. 204 p. Paper. \$1.

Presidents' Papers Index Series. One copy of the appropriate index will be supplied free to each purchaser of the microfilms of the Presidents' papers. Positive copies of the microfilms are for sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress.

Grover Cleveland. 1965. 345 p. Paper. \$2.25.

Ulysses S. Grant. 1965. 83 p. Paper. 70 cents.

Public Law 480 Project Accessions Lists.

India. Monthly. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York 09675.

Indonesia. Irregular. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356.

Israel. Monthly. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York 09672.

Middle East. Monthly. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center (Cairo), U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

Nepal. 3 issues per year. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York 09675.

Pakistan. Monthly. Available from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York 09271.

Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Single copy prices vary; \$2.50 a year, including the *Annual Report* (paper); \$3.25 foreign.

4 issues, October 1965–July 1966. 1965–66. Paper.

The Rare Book Division: a Guide to Its Collections and Services. Rev. ed. 1965. 51 p. Paper. 50 cents.

Registers of Papers in the Library of Congress. Francis Bowes Sayre. 1965. 11 p. Card Division, 30 cents.

The Rhodesias and Nyasaland; a Guide to Official Publications. Compiled by Audrey A. Walker. 1965. 285 p. Paper. \$1.50.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. 1965. 20 p. Paper. Card Division, free.

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalog of the Library of Congress. Monthly supplements to the 7th edition, which was published after the end of the fiscal year, cumulating each month from January through June and from July through December. Card Division, \$5; prices of separate cumulations vary.

12 monthly issues. July 1965–June 1966.

Paper. Supplement, July 1964–June 1965. 246 p. Paper. Card Division, \$2.50; \$3.25 foreign.

Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. 9th ed. 1965. 214 p. Free on request to the Union Catalog Division.

Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada. 3d ed. 1965. 5 vols. Cloth. Available from H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452. \$120.

World List of Future International Meetings. Part I: Science, Technology, Agriculture, Medicine. Part II: Social, Cultural, Commercial, Humanistic. For each part there are 12 issues a year, of which March, June, September, and December are cumulative quarterlies. Single copy prices vary. Part I, \$3.75 a year, \$4.75 foreign. Part II, \$3.50 a year, \$4.50 foreign.

12 issues of each part, August 1965–July 1966. 1965–66.

Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1965

October 30. The New York Pro Musica,
Noah Greenberg, musical director.

1966

March 11. The Contemporary Chamber
Ensemble, Arthur Weisberg, conductor.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1965

September 12. The New York Pro Musica,
Noah Greenberg, musical director, at South
Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

September 19. The Guarneri String Quartet
at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

November 2. The New York Woodwind

Quintet for the Raleigh Chamber Music
Guild, Raleigh, N.C.

December 8. The Kroll Quartet at Sullivan
County Community College, South Falls-
burg, N.Y.

December 13. A program of instrumental
and vocal music for the Southern Califor-
nia Chamber Music Society, Los Angeles,
Calif.



1966
February 3. The Paganini Quartet for the
Birmingham Chamber Music Society,
Birmingham, Ala.

March 13. The Fine Arts Quartet for the
Raleigh Chamber Music Guild, Raleigh,
N.C.

University of North Carolina
Together in Excellence

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

1965

October 7, 8. The Juilliard String Quartet,
Walter Trampler, viola, and Leslie Parnas,
violoncello.

October 14, 15. The Juilliard String Quar-
tet.

October 21, 22. The Juilliard String Quar-
tet and Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello.

November 4, 5. The Juilliard String Quartet
and Brooks Smith, piano.

November 11, 12. The Juilliard String
Quartet.

November 19. Mischa Schneider, violon-
cello, and Leo Smit, piano.

November 26. Quartetto di Roma.

December 3. The Claremont String Quar-
tet.

December 10. Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute,
and Robert Veyron-Lacroix, harpsichord
and piano.

December 17, 18. The Juilliard String
Quartet and Rudolf Firkusny, piano.

1966

January 7. Luigino Gorini and Sergio Lo-
renzi, duo-pianists.

January 14. The New York Chamber
Soloists.

- January 21. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.
- January 28. The Metropolitan Opera Studio.
- February 4. The Baroque Chamber Players of Indiana University.
- February 11. Szymon Goldberg, violin, and Victor Babin, piano.
- February 18. The New York Wind Ensemble.
- February 25. The Balsam-Kroll-Heifetz Trio.
- March 4. Boris Kroyt, viola, and Artur Balsam, piano.
- March 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.
- March 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet and Clark Brody, clarinet.
- March 31, April 1. The Juilliard String Quartet.
- April 7, 8. The Juilliard String Quartet and Walter Trampler, viola.
- April 14, 15. The Juilliard String Quartet.
- April 21, 22. The Juilliard String Quartet, Paul Makanowitzky, violin, Sonya Monosoff, violin, Walter Trampler, viola, and Charles McCracken, violoncello.



University of Fort Hare
POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, AND LECTURES
Together in Excellence

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY
AND LITERATURE FUND

1965

- October 6. Katherine Anne Porter, "The Long War: Recollections of a Writer's Beginnings," lecture.
- October 18. M. B. Tolson, poetry reading.
- October 25. Kenneth Rexroth, poetry reading.
- November 1, 2. Cleveland Play House Touring Company, Jean Anouilh's *Antigone*, adapted by Lewis Galantieri, dramatic performance.
- November 8. James Dickey, poetry reading.
- November 22, 23. Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, Jean Baptiste Racine's *Phèdre*, translated by William Packard, dramatic performance.
- November 23. The same program presented in the afternoon for senior high school students of the Washington metropolitan area.
- December 13. Philip Booth, poetry reading.
- 1966
- January 17. Colin Wilson, "The Revolution in Literature," lecture.
- January 31, February 1. Lucille Lortel, Judith Rutherford Marechal Productions, Inc., and Konrad Matthaei, in association with Jay Stanwyck, presenting the University of Michigan Professional Theatre Program production of Donald Hall's *An Evening's Frost*, dramatic performance.
- February 7. Henry Rago, poetry reading.
- March 21. William Jay Smith, poetry reading.
- March 28. W. H. Auden, poetry reading.

March 29. Andrei Voznesensky, poetry reading, in Russian; William Jay Smith, reading translations in English.

April 25, 26. Arnold Moss and Company, George Bernard Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*, staged reading.

THE ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON FUND

1965

October 11. Stephen Spender, "Chaos and Control in Poetry," lecture.

1966

May 2. Stephen Spender, poetry reading.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK
OBSERVANCE

1965

November 3. Frances Clarke Sayers, "A Certain Height: A Perspective on Children's Books," lecture.



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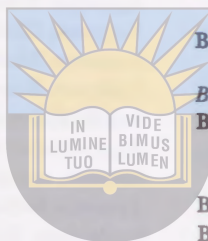
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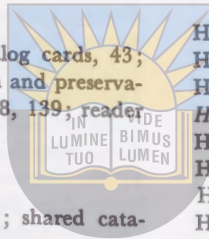
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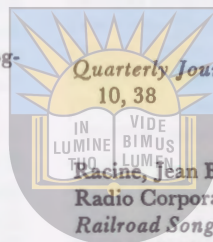
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