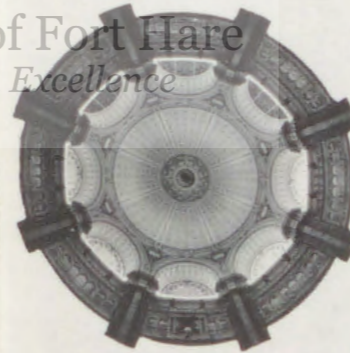




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Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1965

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON : 1966



L.C. Card 6-6273

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The photo on the cover of the paperbound copies of this report and on the title page is based on Bob Burchette's color transparency published in the Washington Post on May 25, 1965. This adaptation is by the Library's Photoduplication Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1966

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Joint Committee on the Library

89th Congress, 1st Session

Representative Omar Burleson, *Chairman*

Senator B. Everett Jordan, *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:* Julian P. Langston.

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, 1965: Henry L. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; Representative Omar Burleson, *Chairman* of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary*; and Benjamin Mosby McKelway (*term expires March 8, 1968*).

Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL:

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

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION:

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

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

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

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

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY:

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

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

Office of the Librarian

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Mrs. Marlene D. Morrisey, Executive Assistant
Mrs. Olga A. Mikhalevsky, Secretary (through
March 26, 1965)
Mrs. Gladys O. Fields, Secretary (from March 29,
1965)
Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Con-
gress (through July 31, 1964)
John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress (ef-
fective October 11, 1965)
Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Clarence E. Witt, Classification Officer
Samuel S. Snyder, Information Systems Specialist
(from August 3, 1964)
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
Sarah L. Wallace, Publications Officer

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

Robert S. Bray, Chief
Charles Gallozzi, Assistant Chief
Mrs. Pauline R. Bollenbacher, Selection and Pub-
lications Officer for the Blind
Alfred Korb, Technical Adviser
Mrs. Maxine B. Dorf, Braille Adviser

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Robert H. Land, Chief
Joseph E. Hall, Assistant Chief (died May 25, 1965)
Edward N. MacConomy, Assistant Chief (from June
21, 1965)
Conrad C. Reining, Head, African Section
Albert C. Stillson, Head, Arms Control and Dis-
armament Bibliography Section
Mrs. Helen Dudenbostel Jones, Head, Bibliogra-
phy and Reference Correspondence Section
Virginia Haviland, Head, Children's Book Sec-
tion
Mrs. Kathrine O. Murra, Head, International Or-
ganizations Section
Peter Draz, Head, Public Reference Section

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION

Arch C. Gerlach, Chief (from September 7, 1964)
Walter W. Ristow, Associate Chief (from June 21,
1965); Chief (through September 6, 1964);
Assistant Chief (September 7, 1964-June 20,
1965)

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Howard F. Cline, Director
Earl J. Pariseau, Assistant Director and Editor,
Handbook of Latin American Studies
Francisco Aguilera, Specialist in Hispanic Culture

LOAN DIVISION

Legare H. B. Obear, Chief
 Ralph L. Henderson, Assistant Chief
 Charles H. Stephenson, Jr., Head, Library Station in the Capitol

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

David C. Mearns, Chief, and Assistant Librarian for the American Collections
 Daniel J. Reed, Assistant Chief (through July 18, 1965)
 John C. Broderick, Assistant Chief (from July 19, 1965)
 Fred Shelley, Head, Presidential Papers Section through August 1, 1965)
 Russell M. Smith, Head, Presidential Papers Section (from August 2, 1965)

MUSIC DIVISION

Harold Spivacke, Chief
 Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief
 Mrs. Rae Korson, Head, Archive of Folk Song
 Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, Honorary Curator, Collection of Stradivari String Instruments (died June 29, 1965)
 Robert B. Carneal, Chief Engineer, Recording Laboratory

NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

John F. Stearns, Chief
 Charles E. McCabe, Assistant Chief (from February 15, 1965)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Horace I. Poleman, Chief*
 Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Head, Chinese and Korean Section
 Lawrence Marwick, Head, Hebraic Section
 Osamu Shimizu, Head, Japanese Section (died March 8, 1965)
 Andrew Y. Kuroda, Head, Japanese Section (from April 12, 1965)
 Robert F. Ogden, Head, Near East Section
 Cecil C. Hobbs, Head, South Asia Section

*Died November 6, 1965.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Edgar Breitenbach, Chief
 Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief (through July 17, 1964)
 Alan M. Fern, Assistant Chief (from July 20, 1964); Curator for Fine Prints (through July 19, 1964)
 (Vacant), Curator for Fine Prints and Head, Processing and Curatorial Section
 John B. Kuiper, Head, Motion Picture Section (from July 5, 1965)
 Hirst D. Milhollen, Specialist in Photography, Photograph Collection
 Virginia Daiker, Head, Reference Section (from July 6, 1964)

RARE BOOK DIVISION

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Dwight E. Gray, Chief
 Marvin W. McFarland, Assistant Chief
 (Vacant), Head, Aeronautics Section
 Arnold J. Jacobius, Head, Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Section
 George A. Doumani, Head, Cold Regions Bibliography Section
 Mauree Ayton, Head, Radioisotopes Bibliography Section (project discontinued June 30, 1965)
 Emmett B. McGeever, Head, Reference and Library Services Section (through May 10, 1965)
 J. Burlin Johnson, Head, Reference and Library Services Section (from July 5, 1965)
 Clement R. Brown, Head, Special Bibliographies Section

SERIAL DIVISION

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

SLAVIC AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN DIVISION

Sergius Yakobson, Chief
 Paul L. Horecky, Assistant Chief
 George E. Perry, Curator, Slavic Room (from July 20, 1964)



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STACK AND READER DIVISION

Edward N. MacConomy, Chief (through June 21, 1965)
 Dudley B. Ball, Chief (from August 2, 1965), Assistant Chief (through August 1, 1965)
 Robert V. Gross, Supervisor, Microfilm Reading Room

Law Library

Lewis C. Coffin, Law Librarian and General Counsel
 Francis X. Dwyer, Associate Law Librarian
 William S. Strauss, Assistant General Counsel

AMERICAN-BRITISH LAW DIVISION

William H. Crouch, Chief and Deputy General Counsel
 Walter H. Zeydel, Assistant Chief
 James G. McEwan, Librarian, Anglo-American Law Reading Room
 Robert V. Shirley, 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
 Lester S. Jayson, Deputy Director
 Burnis Walker, Executive Officer
 Charles A. Goodrum, Coordinator of Research

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

Harry N. Stein, Chief

ECONOMICS DIVISION

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

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

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

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIVISION

William C. Olson, Chief (through August 10, 1965)
 Ernest S. Lent, Assistant Chief (from July 5, 1965)

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL RESEARCH DIVISION

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

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

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

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Tom V. Wilder, Chief

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

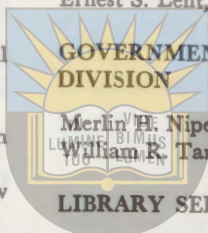
Edward Wenk, Jr., Chief (from September 28, 1964)

SENIOR SPECIALISTS DIVISION

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director
 William J. Welsh, Associate Director
 Edmond L. Applebaum, Executive Officer
 Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Officer
 Mrs. Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
 Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, Editor, Union List of Serials Project (project completed August 4, 1965)



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PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM

Robert D. Stevens, Coordinator (through August 21, 1964)
 Donald F. Jay, Coordinator (from August 23, 1964)
 John C. Crawford, Director, India
 James R. Bowman, Director, Indonesia
 Harry R. Stritman, Director, Israel
 Rodney G. Sarle, Director, Middle East
 David G. Donovan, 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
 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)

CYRILLIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROJECT

Rudolf Smits, Chief
 Peter A. Pertzoff, Assistant Chief

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

Benjamin A. Custer, Editor and Chief
 Elva L. Krogh, Assistant Chief

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

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

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Jennings Wood, Chief
 Paul E. Edlund, Assistant Chief (from January 4, 1965)

ORDER DIVISION

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

SERIAL RECORD DIVISION

Mrs. Mary E. Kahler, Chief
 Mrs. Marjorie B. Amis, Assistant Chief (through October 2, 1964)

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

Copyright Office

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights
 George D. Cary, Deputy Register
 William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register
 Abe A. Goldman, General Counsel

CATALOGING DIVISION

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief
 Mrs. Aubry L. Graham, Assistant Chief

EXAMINING DIVISION

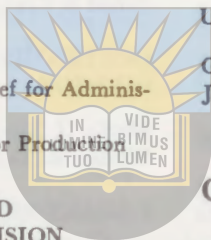
Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Examining
 Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant Chief

REFERENCE DIVISION

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

SERVICE DIVISION

Luther H. Mumford, Chief (through August 1, 1965)
 Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief



Administrative Department

Robert C. Gooch, Director
 Paul L. Berry, Associate Director
 Julius Davidson, Assistant Director for Financial Management (from September 28, 1964)
 Duard M. Eddins, Executive Officer (from July 20, 1964); Assistant to the Director (through July 19, 1964)

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS DIVISION

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

OFFICE OF COLLECTIONS MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION

Paul E. Edlund, Collections Maintenance and Preservation Officer (through January 4, 1965)
 August S. Domer, Assistant Collections Maintenance and Preservation Officer

OFFICE OF FISCAL SERVICES

Julius Davidson, Chief (through September 27, 1964)
 Arthur Yabroff, Chief (from October 1, 1964)
 William W. Rossiter, Deputy Chief and Budget Officer
 Richard L. Cain, Sr., Assistant Budget Officer
 William C. Myers, Accounting Officer (from November 9, 1964)
 Edward L. Beaver, Assistant Accounting Officer (from December 14, 1964)
 George R. Perreault, Data Processing Officer
 James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer
 Roy H. Spillers, Assistant Disbursing Officer

GUARD DIVISION

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

OFFICE OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

John C. Murphy, Chief

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

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

**Permanent Committee for the
Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise**

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Chairman, *ex officio*
 Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian, in Charge of the Administrative Office for the Devise

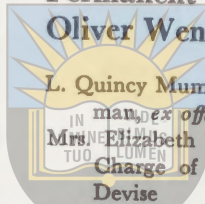
Jefferson B. Fordham, Harry Hunt Ransom, Frederick D. G. Ribble, Ethan A. H. Shepley

**Committee To Select Prints for
Purchase Under the Pennell Fund**

Edgar Breitenbach, Rudy O. Pozzatti, Fritz Eichenberg

**Library of Congress Branch,
Government Printing Office**

John C. Davis, Manager



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Consultants of the Library of Congress

Consultant in Poetry in English

Reed Whittmore (through May 31, 1965)
Stephen Spender (from September 13, 1965)

Honorary Consultants

AERONAUTICS

Charles A. Lindbergh

AMERICAN CULTURAL HISTORY

Jay Broadus Hubbell
Howard Mumford Jones

AMERICAN HISTORY

Avery O. Craven
Lawrence H. Gipson
Arthur Meier Schlesinger*

AMERICAN LETTERS

Saul Bellow
Catherine Drinker Bowen
Babette Deutsch
Richard Eberhart
Howard Nemerov
Katherine Anne Porter
Elmer Rice
John Steinbeck



Louis Untermeyer
Reed Whittmore

ENGLISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY

Clara E. LeGear

HISTORY OF CANON LAW AND ROMAN LAW

Stephan George Kuttner

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL RELATIONS

Waldo Gifford Leland

ISLAMIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND NEAR EASTERN HISTORY

Myron B. Smith

TYPHOGRAPHY AND DESIGN

Warren W. Ferris

* Died October 30, 1965.

Liaison Committees

LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE OF HUMANISTS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Julian P. Boyd, Editor, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*
Frederick H. Burkhardt, President, American Council of Learned Societies
Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor, *The Adams Papers*
Pendleton Herring, President, Social Science Research Council
Walter Muir Whitehill, Director and Librarian, Boston Athenaeum
Louis B. Wright, Director, Folger Shakespeare Library

Richard Logsdon, Chairman, Association of Research Libraries (until January 28, 1965)
Foster E. Mohrhardt, Chairman-elect, Association of Research Libraries (from January 28, 1965)
James E. Skipper, Executive Secretary, Association of Research Libraries
Alleen Thompson, President, Special Libraries Association (from June 9, 1965)
Robert Vosper, President-elect (1964-65) and President (1965-66), American Library Association
Bill M. Woods, Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association

LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE OF LIBRARIANS

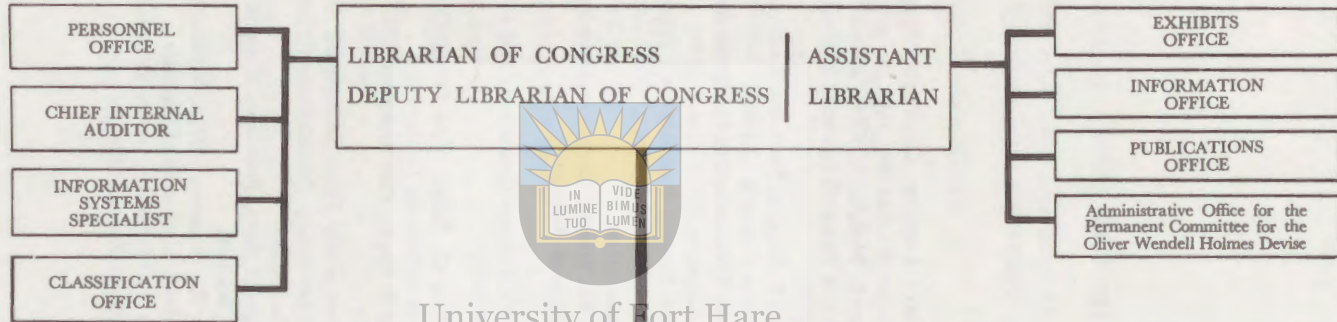
William Buddington, President, Special Libraries Association (until June 9, 1965)
Edwin Castagna, President, American Library Association (until July 9, 1965)
Verner W. Clapp, President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
David H. Clift, Executive Director, American Library Association
Edward G. Freehafer, Chairman-elect (1964-65) and Chairman (1965-66), Association of Research Libraries
Mary V. Gaver, President-elect, American Library Association (from July 9, 1965)

LIBRARIAN'S LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

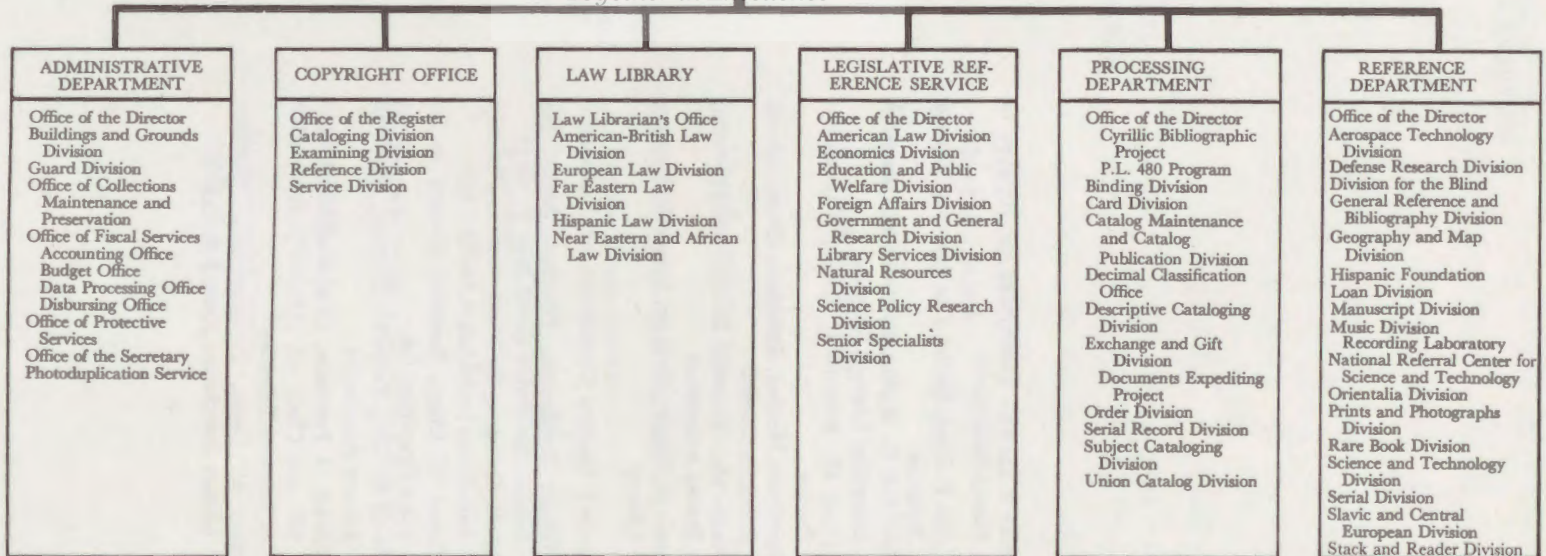
William O. Baker, Vice President, Research, Bell Telephone Laboratories
Fred R. Cagle, Vice President, Tulane University
Robert Mario Fano, Department of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Frederick Seitz, President, National Academy of Sciences
Don R. Swanson, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago
Alan T. Waterman, former Director, National Science Foundation

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Organization Chart



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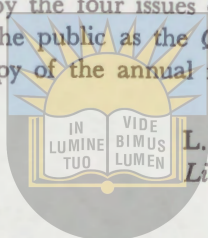
Letter of Transmittal

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, 1965. 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.



L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

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Introduction

ANY ATTEMPT to review the activities of the Library of Congress in a single year becomes both a vexation and a satisfaction. The vexation has roots in the task of selecting from its many complex operations those of the greatest permanent significance, regretfully discarding others which are important but which cannot be included in a report of reasonable length. The satisfaction comes from the progress that is evident only when time is borrowed to look backward instead of forward. Then the pattern of successive daily tasks emerges; the small gains, slowly made, when measured and assessed, become major advances. The six chapters that follow are an attempt to report those events and activities of fiscal 1965 that have had the greatest significance for the various worlds that the Library serves.

Statistics have sustained many a sling and arrow but still endure, enjoying a sturdiness and a popularity surprising in a science so frequently attacked. Their endurance is evidence that they have value and that to the inquiring eye they serve as a measuring stick. One of the frequently used statistical appendices to the annual report shows the growth of the collections and the total contents of the Library. This table indicates that, in round numbers, at the close of fiscal 1965 the Library's collections had increased by 662,500 pieces to a total of 44,189,100. Many of the individual collections passed the million mark long ago. Manuscripts, the raw material of history, total 18,838,300; and maps, guides for exploring minds throughout the ages, have reached a count of 2,886,500. The music collection, one of the world's finest, now numbers 3,215,000 volumes and pieces, 156,300 discs, and 8,900 recordings on tapes and wires. Produced by many generations of photographers,

the negatives, prints, and slides in the collections have reached a total of 1,800,800. The number of bound newspaper volumes continues to decline—from 150,500 to 149,500 in fiscal 1965—as the reels of microfilmed newspapers increase—from 130,600 to 141,800 in the same period. Among other materials in miniature are 254,600 micro-opaques, 300 microfiche, and 190,100 reels and strips of microfilm. Prints and drawings total 175,600 pieces, posters, 38,100.

Collecting materials and making them accessible by classification and cataloging are but part of a library's job. The primary purpose of any collection of books and other materials is to make knowledge available to those who need it. As in most libraries, those who want information from the Library of Congress write or telephone if they cannot come in person. Of the 884,800 individuals given direct reference assistance during the fiscal year by the Reference Department, the Law Library, including the one in the Capitol, and the Processing Department, 38.2 percent were served in person and 16 percent by letter. Almost 46 percent of the requests were handled by telephone, over one-fourth of these coming from Congressional offices. Use of the Federal Telecommunications System has proved so efficient in answering reference queries that in the future a rapid rise in the percentage of readers answered by telephone is certain. Readers used almost 1,866,100 items within the Library and 226,600 loans were made to Members of Congress, Government agencies, other libraries, and similar borrowers. Figures for the Legislative Reference Service are given below.

The intensive legislative activity of the 89th Congress in its first session placed heavy demands on the 535 Members of Congress and

their offices, demands which were reflected in their requests to the Legislative Reference Service. Because Members of Congress, who are meeting the complexities of current problems, need not superficial answers but rather extensive research studies that are accurate, objective, and authentic in their interpretation, the actual figures reported by the Legislative Reference Service are no indication of the work of the staff for they measure quantity not depth. Nevertheless, Congressional inquiries totaled 99,830, an increase of 2,400 over fiscal 1964; 13,650 reports and other written responses were prepared, well over the record high of 11,750 reached last year; and more inquiries—14,790—were answered in March than in any other single month in the Service's history. More significant, however, are the figures for the last half of the fiscal year. All inquiries received by the Service from January through June 1965 increased 13 percent over the corresponding period in 1964; those answered in written form, 30 percent.

Perhaps unique as a service offered by a parliamentary library, if the international interest in it is an indication, is the Legislative Reference Service's newest organizational unit, the Science Policy Research Division, established in August 1964. By the end of the fiscal year, the infant division headed by Edward Wenk, Jr., had received over 350 inquiries from 34 Senators and 54 Congressmen and from 12 subcommittees in both Houses, had been asked to furnish assistance to 7 different committee hearings, and had prepared 40 analytical studies, one of 286 pages and another of 203 pages.

Blind readers, numbering over 100,000, borrowed over 3,875,000 units in braille, on discs, and on magnetic tape from the Library of Congress and 31 other regional centers in the United States. For the first time the 10,000 talking-book machines manufactured this year included 3 speeds—33, 16, and 8 rpm's. In

addition, an estimated 12,400 units were repaired and returned to service.

Approximately 17,000 subscribers bought 61½ million printed catalog cards during the year—9 million more than in fiscal 1964. From the sale of cards and technical publications the Library deposited \$4,355,000 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

For the 13th straight year the Copyright Office reports a rise in total registrations. In fiscal 1965 they increased 14,600 over the previous year to reach a total of 294,000. Fees earned for registrations and related services also broke all records. Gross receipts came to \$1,208,000, and a total of \$1,202,000 in applied fees was turned over to the Treasury.

Receipts from miscellaneous sources—\$29,000 in fiscal 1965—are also deposited in the U.S. Treasury with copyright fees and funds collected from the sale of cards and technical publications. Therefore, the total deposit was \$5,586,000, or 23 percent of the \$24,082,000 appropriated directly to the Library for fiscal 1965.

Testimony on a measure which may affect every American writer, composer, and artist of the next half century, as well as the users of their creative works, began on Wednesday, May 26, in room 2226 of the Rayburn House Office Building before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Judiciary Committee. This was the 1965 bill to revise the present U.S. Copyright Law. Hearings began before the Senate Judiciary Committee in August; these will be resumed during the second session of the 89th Congress. The copyright law of this country

Informal shots of the Thirteenth Festival of Chamber Music. Bottom, left to right: Howard Mitchell, Luigi Dallapiccola and Nancy Williams, Howard Hanson and Harold Schonberg, Juan Orrego-Salas and Aaron Copland, John Langstaff, and Walter Hendl. Right: Virgil Thomson, Walter Piston, and William Schuman with Anne Carter, Linden Maxwell, and Carol Rockwell.



Photos by George Tames of the New York Times except those of Mitchell and Thomson, which are by the Library's Photoduplication Service.



was originally passed by the First Congress in 1790 and has been completely revised only three times in the 175 years since then. Extensive studies by the Copyright Office of the present statute, which has not been changed materially since 1909, began 10 years ago. In 1961 I submitted to the Congress the *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the Copyright Law*. A series of meetings with a panel of copyright experts followed. As a result of conferences and discussions, a bill was introduced in July 1964 to allow wide distribution of its proposals and give those interested an opportunity to study them. The 1965 bill was prepared in the light of the resulting suggestions received by the Copyright Office. A fuller discussion of the copyright revision effort is found in chapter VI of this report. It is interesting to recall that it was on another Wednesday—June 6, 1906—that the legislative phase of the proceedings which resulted in the present copyright statute began. The scene was the Congressional Reading Room in the Library of Congress, then called the Senate Reading Room, and the first witness was, as in 1965, the Librarian of Congress. Then the title was held by Herbert Putnam and his testimony was joined by that of R. R. Bowker, composer Victor Herbert, and the March King, John Philip Sousa.

Forty years ago, in October 1925, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation sponsored the first Festival of Chamber Music in the Library of Congress, thus inaugurating the Coolidge Auditorium. This past fiscal year the 13th festival marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Coolidge, to whom the music and musicians of this century owe so much. The program for the festival, which was held October 30, 31, and November 1, and the artists and the composers who contributed to it are described fully in chapter III. It is a privilege to pay tribute to Mrs.



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Coolidge here, however, for to her the Library of Congress owes the definition of its role in contemporary musical life.

The Library's Symposium on American Literature, held April 2 and 3, was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Editors and educators assembled in the Coolidge Auditorium for discussions of literary publishing and the teaching of contemporary literature. Three of the six papers were given by Consultants in Poetry at the Library of Congress—Allen Tate, who served in 1943–44, Karl Shapiro, 1946–47, and Reed Whittmore, 1964–65. William Phillips, editor of *Partisan Review*, Peter Caws, executive associate of the Carnegie Corporation, and Wayne Booth, dean of the College and George M. Pullman professor of English at the University of Chicago, gave the other papers.

J. Chesley Mathews of the University of California at Santa Barbara, Francis Ferguson, author of *Dante's Drama of the Mind* (1953), and John Ciardi, poet and author of verse translations of the *Inferno* and the *Purgatorio*—all authorities on Dante—joined in the Library's salute to the great Italian poet on the 700th anniversary of his birth. Their lectures, scheduled for publication in the fall of 1965, were presented under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

Gertrude Clarke Whittall

The Dante symposium was one of many events made possible over the years by the establishment in 1950 of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. But it was not that fund, nor her famous collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library in 1935, nor the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, which provides for concerts in which the instruments are used, nor the furnishing of the Poetry Room, nor her gifts of manuscripts, which made the staff of the Library of Congress feel

that they had lost a close and valued friend when they received word that she had died on June 29, only 3 months before her 98th birthday. It is a comfort to remember that the introduction to last year's report paid tribute to her while she could still know the appreciation and affection felt for her by her many friends at the Library. Mrs. Whittall was a wise as well as a generous woman. She made her gifts freely and set no restrictions which would limit their usefulness in the future. A letter which she wrote in 1945 is a basic policy statement governing the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. In it is a sentence characteristic of her and of her foresight: "I do not wish to burden future generations with burdensome stipulations since I am aware of the fact that it is impossible to foresee what conditions may be like in the future." For a long time a stranger coming to his first concert in the Coolidge Auditorium will wonder why so many of the audience pause at a certain aisle seat and pay it a silent salute. It is their tribute to the lively, gracious, and generous woman who made many of the concerts possible.

International Publishers Congress

Since 1896 when about 200 book and music publishers assembled in Paris for their first meeting, the Congresses of the International Publishers Association have been held, usually every 3 years, in the great capitals of Western Europe. The 17th Congress, which took place in Washington May 30 to June 5, 1965, marked, therefore, a major point in the history of the IPA for it was the first meeting to be held in the New World—in fact, the first outside Western Europe. Representatives from about 30 countries who gathered for the congress received a cream-colored card from the Library inviting them "to attend a concert in honor of the International Publishers Association to be presented . . . by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Coolidge Auditorium . . . followed by the opening of an

exhibit 'Author, Artist, Publisher: The Creation of Notable Books' and a reception in the Great Hall of the Library." In order to accommodate all the guests, invitations were issued for two nights, June 1 and 2. The program of chamber music planned in honor of the publishers was presented by the New York Chamber Soloists, who offered works spanning the 18th to the 20th centuries composed by Bach, Telemann, Mozart, Schumann, and Mel Powell.

Formally opened following the concert and scheduled to run through December 1965, Author, Artist, and Publisher was the most noteworthy of the Library's 12 major exhibits during the fiscal year. To illustrate the steps in the creation of unusual books the works



Guests view musical treasures at the exhibit opening.
Photo by Chase Studios, Washington.

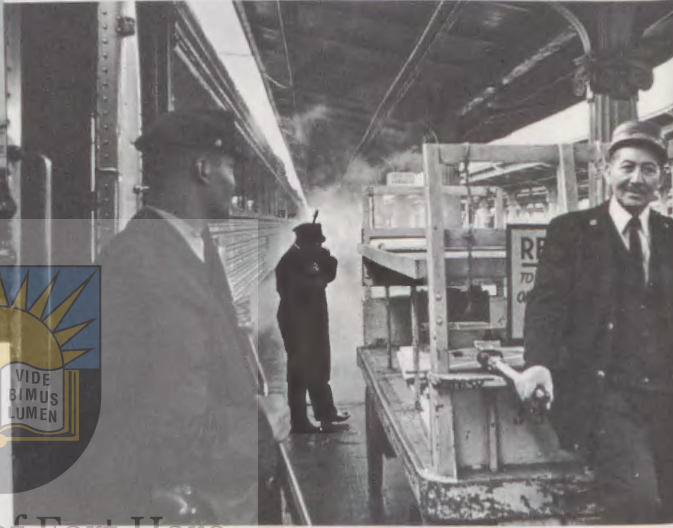


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Above: Loading documents at the Library's Annex for shipment to the World's Fair. Right: Transfer to the train under armed guard. Far right: Andrew Jackson exhibit in the Hall of the Presidents at the fair.



of more than 50 writers were shown with such related materials as original drawings, sketches, authors' manuscripts, letters relating to the works, designs for printing and binding, and printers' proofs. Thus the exhibit presented an edition in paper wrappers of *The Art of Rehearsal* by George Bernard Shaw published by Samuel French in 1928 and the issue of *Collier's Weekly* for June 24, 1922, in which the piece, under the title "Make Them Do It Well: The Art of Rehearsal," was first published in the United States. Accompanying these were two letters from Shaw to French, one saying that he did not know what had been done in the way of editing by *Collier's* and asking "to see a copy of it before it goes any further" and the other indicating that he was unconcerned over advertising inserted on the final leaf. In a cablegram, which was also displayed, Shaw told the publisher that he could "improve the appearance of pamphlet greatly by printing all headings

in small capitals without big initials." Finally, page proof and samples of the cover on blue and green cover stocks showed the work in its final stages of production. Prepared by the Exhibits Office with the assistance of the Reference Department's Hispanic Founda-

tion and the Manuscript, Rare Book, Geography and Map, Music, and Prints and Photographs Divisions, the exhibit catalog was printed by the Yale University Press. The April 1965 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* borrowed the exhibit's theme of the creation of notable books and featured liberally illustrated articles by Dan Lacy, author, lecturer, and bookman, Fritz Eichenberg, illustrator, author, and graphic artist, and Joseph Blumenthal, book-and-type designer and printer.

Exhibits

On a rainy March 29, an armored car from the Treasury Department drew up to the Library of Congress. As guards stood by, staff members from the Library and the National Archives and Records Service loaded it with items from the Library's collections, and it drove off to Union Station. There the pre-



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cious cargo, joined by documents from the White House and the National Archives, was transferred to a train and, accompanied by a special courier and protected by an armed guard, was borne off to New York to be exhibited in the Hall of the Presidents in the Federal Pavilion at the World's Fair.

The story of this exhibit of memorabilia of 13 Presidents, which opened April 29, 1965, goes back to the fall of 1963. Several weeks before his death, President John F. Kennedy sent a memo to Assistant Secretary of Commerce Herbert W. Klotz, calling his attention to the typewriter in the White House which belonged to President Woodrow Wilson and inquiring about the possibility of an exhibition honoring U.S. Presidents at the New York World's Fair. The concept and development of the exhibit were personally directed by the

from diverse collections and consisted of museum as well as manuscript material, that it could not be presented until the second year of the fair. In all probability, this was the first time that so many items relating to so many Presidents had been assembled for a single exhibit. Treasures from the Library which were shown were the duplicate original of the Bill of Rights; Abraham Lincoln's First and Second Inaugural Addresses, his Farewell to Springfield Address and the last photograph of Lincoln from life made by Alexander Gardner just 4 days before the President's assassination; the rough draft of Andrew Jackson's First Inaugural Address and a cartoon showing "King Andrew"; the First Inaugural Addresses of Thomas Jefferson, James K. Polk, Grover Cleveland, and Theodore Roosevelt; TR's First Annual Message to Congress, De-



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President until the eve of his fateful trip to Texas. Representatives of the National Archives and Records Service, the White House, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Library of Congress, who worked with officials of the U.S. Commission for the New York World's Fair on the project, were, in fact, assembling at the Library for their first meeting when word was received of the assassination of President Kennedy. Subsequently, President Johnson asked that plans for the exhibit be continued and that, as a special tribute, John F. Kennedy be included.

So ambitious was the exhibit, which drew

December 3, 1901; Woodrow Wilson's Address to Congress outlining the "Fourteen Points" and the Nobel Peace Prize medal awarded to President Wilson; and the military banner presented to General Eisenhower by the members of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, which after the fair closed was transferred by the Library to the National Archives and Records Service for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library at Abilene, Kans., where it can be appropriately displayed with related material.

Author, Artist, and Publisher has been described above as the most noteworthy of the year's 12 major exhibits in the Library. Another important show, the 21st in the series

JANUARY 1965
The Quarterly Journal
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The USSR and Eastern Europe

Periodicals in Western Languages

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2
MARCH 1965

Arms Control & Disarmament

A QUARTERLY
BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH ABSTRACTS
AND ANNOTATIONS

The Writer's Experience

RALPH ELLISON and KARL SHAPIRO



THREE-DIMENSIONAL
MAPS

Lessons Presented Under the
Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke W...

LIBRARIE
and
AUTOMAT



BULGARIA
A Bibliographic Guide

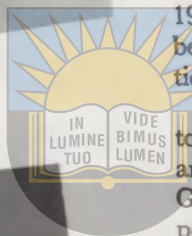
of State exhibits inaugurated in 1945, marked the centennial of Nevada's statehood. Chiefly historical in character, it featured rare books, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, prints, drawings, and photographs from the collections of the Library and of the National Archives. The catalog of the exhibit, extensively illustrated, was published in June 1965.

Three displays—World Fairs, Posters from Germany, and American Naval Prints of the 18th and 19th Centuries—were based upon the extensive holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division. The first, a display of prints, drawings, and photographs beginning with the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London in 1851 and ending with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904, is one of 10 shows from the Library being circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

Many visitors to the Library come expressly to see such treasures as the Gutenberg Bible and the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. A new addition to these permanent displays is the famous letter that President Abraham Lincoln wrote to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker on January 26, 1863, regarding his appointment of Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac. It is now on view in the foyer of the Rare Book Room in a case built especially for it through funds provided by the late Alfred Whital Stern, who also gave the manuscript.

On 41 occasions during the past year the Library lent material from its collections for exhibition to other libraries, museums, art galleries, and similar institutions. They ranged from one piece to complete displays. One such loan consisted of 26 items from the Hans Christian Andersen materials in the Jean Hersholt Collection. These were borrowed by the Dallas Public Library for an exhibit of Andersen memorabilia during a citywide 2-week salute to Denmark in October 1964. A catalog was published, and the display was extensively publicized in Dallas newspapers.

A few of the more than 250 publications prepared by various divisions of the Library in fiscal 1965.



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A complete list of the exhibits for the year is given in appendix XIII.

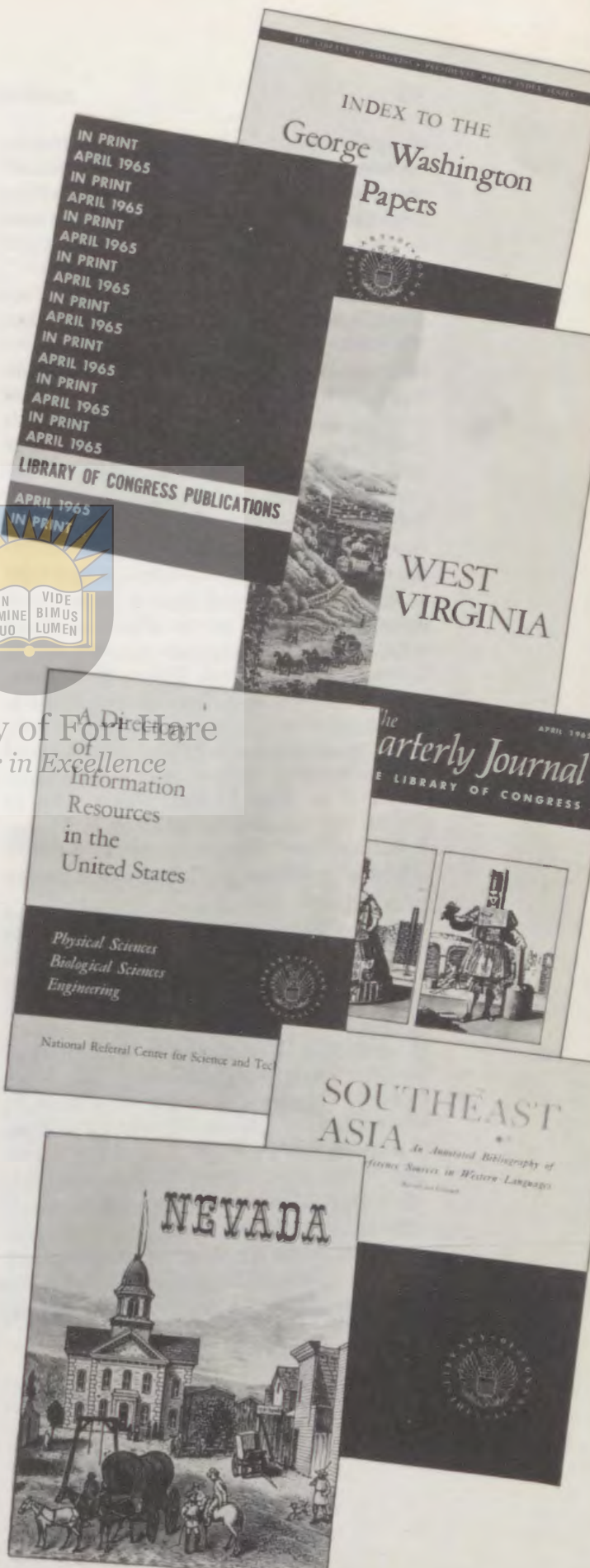
Publications

Subjects covered by Library of Congress publications range from Abraham Lincoln to Zanzibar. *Arms Control & Disarmament*, a new quarterly bibliography, appeared in January 1965 and was prepared by the Arms Control and Disarmament Bibliography Section of the Library's General Reference and Bibliography Division with the support of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Entries are selected from publications received by the Library that are also likely to be available in the larger research and public libraries of the United States. Abstracts and annotations accompany the entries.

January also marked the publication of the first of a series of directories designed to meet the information needs of the Nation. This was *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering*, a 352-page book describing the subject specialization, information services, and publications of some 1,100 organizations and institutions throughout the United States. Prepared by the National Referral Center for Science and Technology at the Library of Congress, the content was based on the growing register of information which the Center is developing on a continuing basis.

The tremendously popular annual list of selected books for boys and girls from preschool through junior high school age, *Children's Books*, also made its debut in fiscal 1965. Compiled by Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section at the Library of Congress, and Lois B. Watt, Chief of the Educational Materials Laboratory, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the 15-cent publication sold over 12,000 copies in less than 10 months. A committee of children's librarians from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia assisted the compilers in preparing the list.

Designed for use by libraries of all sizes, the 17th edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification*



was published on June 12. Special attention has been given in this revision to the needs of libraries serving other cultures. A more complete description of this cataloging tool, used by libraries throughout the world, is found in chapter I.

Several of the Library's publications received special recognition during the year. The booklet described in the 1964 annual report, *Robert Frost: A Backward Look*, won first prize in the Popular Special Publication category of the Federal Editors Association's Government-wide publications contest. The award was presented on April 27. Ruth Freitag was runner-up for the Eunice Rockwell Oberly Award made biennially by the American Library Association to the American citizen who compiled the best bibliography in agriculture or related sciences in the 2-year period preceding the year in which the award is made. Miss Freitag, under the direction of Conrad C. Reining and Walter W. Deshler, compiled *Agricultural Development Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa*, a bibliography published by the Library in 1963. *Arms Control & Disarmament* and another bibliography compiled by Miss Freitag, *Union Lists of Serials*, were selected for inclusion in Eugene P. Sheehy's list, "Selected Reference Books of 1964-65," published in *College and Research Libraries*, July 1965.

At the 1963 midwinter meeting of the American Library Association, Frederick Wagman, then president-elect of ALA, claimed that the library profession as a whole knows too little about the activities and services of the Library of Congress. "Most of us take the Library of Congress for granted," he said. "We rarely reflect on the extent of its service to us or on how a great many of our libraries would have to operate if LC did not give us the service that it does. We often think how helpful it would be if LC could do more, but we rarely try to help it do more. . . ."

At least one in Mr. Wagman's audience did more than listen. The editor of the *Library Journal* introduced a series of articles on the

Library of Congress, which opened in the January 1965 issue, by announcing that for the *Library Journal* it would be "LC Year." Noting that 1965 marked the 165th anniversary of the founding of the Library as well as the 150th anniversary of the purchase by Congress of Thomas Jefferson's library, he wrote:

The series, as a whole, will attempt to illuminate, in human terms, what the Library of Congress means. What *are* its collections and why? What does LC *do* in its varied programs? What services does it provide and to whom? What are some of its problems? What is it like—to staff and users?

Of the 13 articles, 11 were written by Library staff members. Rutherford D. Rogers, Deputy Librarian of Congress when the series was proposed, had left the Library to assume his duties as Director of University Libraries at Stanford University before his "intimate view" of "administering a giant" appeared. Lyman H. Butterfield, editor-in-chief of *The Adams Papers* and history lecturer at Harvard University, was chosen to write the final article scheduled to appear in December 1965.

Descriptions of completed, continuing, and contemplated publications are found throughout the text of this report. Titles published in fiscal 1965 are listed in appendix XIV.

Legislation Affecting the Library

From the standpoint of libraries in general as well as the Library of Congress in particular, 1965 made legislative history. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act with its provisions for strengthening school library resources, the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966, providing \$55 million for public library services and construction, the Medical Library Assistance Act, the 1965 bill to revise the U.S. Copyright Law, the Higher Education Act, and the legislation for the much-needed third building for the Library of Congress were all introduced during the

fiscal year. Only the first became law before June 30.

Three were of special significance to the Library of Congress. The first, the 1965 bill on copyright revision, has already been discussed in preceding paragraphs.

The Higher Education Act was signed by the President on November 8 and is now Public Law 89-329. Title II, Part C, of the act authorizes appropriations 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 acquiring, as far as possible, all library materials of value to scholarship that are currently published throughout the world and providing catalog information for these materials promptly. Any of these materials not needed for the Library's own collections may be used for exchange and other purposes. Sums for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and the succeeding fiscal year are to be authorized by law. Although the Congress delayed the funding of the new program until the second session, it is hoped that money will be available to begin operations by April 1966.

The provisions of Part C, Title II, were suggested by the Association of Research Libraries and supported by the Library of Congress, the Librarian joining his testimony with that of representatives of ARL and the American Library Association. The essential arguments that were presented to the committees of the House and Senate can be summed up in five sentences:

The Nation's college and university libraries face a critical situation in their attempts to gain prompt and effective cataloging control of the increasing quantities of important materials published throughout the world.

Until they have been fully cataloged, these materials are of little value to students or scholars.

To catalog materials from all over the world and on an unlimited number of subjects re-

quires a cataloging staff with not only technical skill but also the intellectual competence to deal with the whole range of human knowledge and with the whole range of languages that appear in print.

Since there has been and continues to be a severe shortage of qualified catalogers, it is wasteful not only of money but also of valuable human skill for many libraries throughout the country to do original cataloging of the same title.

Centralized cataloging of these books at the Library of Congress will eliminate wasteful duplication of effort, provide the most efficient use of the limited cataloging resources available, and result in an appreciably quicker and better cataloging control.

In passing this important legislation the Congress again demonstrated its realization of the central role of libraries in the Nation's intellectual growth and development. Federal aid has been granted to help solve the problem of cataloging library materials, and the Library of Congress has been given a mandate to perform these services for all libraries in the country.

Third Building

Legislation authorizing a third building gives hope of solving one of the Library's most crucial problems. Even a cursory glance over annual reports reveals the need for additional space, growing more acute each year. As long ago as 1960, funds for preliminary planning for a third building were appropriated, but proposals for a Madison Memorial, in which some space for the Library of Congress would be provided, complicated the issue and finally resulted in a stalemate.

Legislation was introduced during the first session of the 89th Congress, however, which combined both plans into one workable solution. It would authorize construction of a third library building named the James Madison Memorial Building that would contain a memorial hall to honor the fourth President.

The site designated is just south of the Library's Main Building.

Hearings were held in the Senate in late May and early June, but its Committee on Public Works did not make a report until after the close of fiscal 1965. As reported, the bill authorized the Administrator of General Services rather than the Architect of the Capitol, who traditionally has responsibility for the Library's buildings and grounds, to construct the building and it also authorized \$5,000 for preliminary planning and design. This bill passed the Senate on August 30.

In the House, the post of chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works—the subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the legislation—had been vacant for some time following the death of the former chairman, Representative T. A. Thompson of Louisiana. Late in August, Representative Kenneth J. Gray of Illinois was appointed chairman. Hearings were held by the subcommittee shortly after Labor Day and the bill as reported to the House by the full Committee on Public Works provided for the Architect of the Capitol to construct the building under the direction of the Senate and House Building Commissions and the Joint Committee on the Library, in consultation with a committee of architects designated by the American Institute of Architects, and authorized \$75,000,000 for planning and construction. Following its passage on October 1 by an overwhelming vote of 328 to 5, the House version of the bill was approved by the Senate Committee on Public Works. Senator B. Everett Jordan (North Carolina), vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, brought it to the floor for Senate agreement with the House amendments, and the bill was signed into law by the President on October 19. It was described by one newspaper columnist as a monument to legislative compromise.

The final Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1966, Public Law 89-309, appropri-

ated \$500,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for the purpose of preliminary planning and cost estimates. It will be at least 5 years before the new building can be occupied, but Congress by its action has met a basic need. Perhaps one of the best summaries of the importance of the third building to the Library of Congress and to the services it renders the Nation is found in Senate Report No. 641, dated August 24, 1965:

There is nowhere in existence a library that assumes all of the manifold functions that the Library of Congress assumes and no other that can match its performance. Space alone will not solve the immense and almost insoluble problems that the Library of Congress must continue to face, but it is the absolute precondition to any rational or realistic attempt at solution.

Appropriations

Other legislation vital to the services and activities of the Library provided operating funds for fiscal years 1965 and 1966. The total amount appropriated to the Library for fiscal 1965—\$24,081,800—came from two sources. Public Law 88-454, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 1965, provided \$23,333,100. An additional \$748,700 to meet increased salary costs resulting from the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-426) was appropriated to the Library by Public Law 89-16. Through the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, Congress also directed the National Science Foundation to transfer \$168,000 to the Library, two-thirds of the cost of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, and appropriated \$2,602,200 to the Architect of the Capitol for the structural and mechanical care of the Library and for furniture and equipment. A summary of this legislation is found in appendix XI.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1966, which became Public Law 89-90 when it was signed by the President on

July 27, 1965, appropriated \$25,905,700 directly to the Library, an increase of \$1,823,900 over fiscal 1965. In making the appropriation, the Congress provided for these needs among others:

- 10 positions in the Law Library and the Processing Department for the application of the newly developed classification schedule for American and British legal materials
- 24 positions in the Processing Department to maintain currency in the acquisition of materials, in the filing of catalog cards, and in the processing of serials
- 22 positions in the Reference Department to strengthen the processing activities of the special custodial divisions and to improve reference service
- 4 positions in the Law and Administrative Departments
- 13 new positions in the Copyright Office to meet the workload caused by increased registrations
- 4 additional positions in the Science Policy Research Division of the Legislative Reference Service
- 7 new positions to meet the increased workload in the production of printed cards and technical publications, including a new service for annotated cards for children's literature
- 2 new positions in the program of services to the blind
- \$210,000 to initiate a study of automation of the central bibliographic controls of the Library of Congress
- \$147,700 to meet increased costs of printing catalog cards and technical publications
- \$200,000 to establish a contingency fund to be used to meet unbudgeted workload increases in the sale of printed cards
- \$25,000 to establish a fund for the purchase of unique materials for the Library's collections
- \$78,000 to convert talking book machines for use with 8 rpm records

\$150,000 to supply blind readers with books on magnetic tape and machines on which to play them

\$303,000 to expand the existing book procurement programs (Public Law 480) in India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic

In addition, the Congress directed the National Science Foundation to continue its support of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* by transferring \$174,600 to the Library and gave the Architect of the Capitol \$1,153,000 for maintenance of the Library's buildings and grounds and for furniture and equipment.

Defense and the Library of Congress

Although the Library, through its voluminous and highly varied collections and its general reference and bibliographic facilities, had long served the military and naval branches of the Government, it was the impetus of World War II and the flood of literature that resulted from wartime research and development that impelled the Library toward a larger role in defense information, especially in the broad areas of science and technology. The new pattern of service took the form of specialized cataloging, bibliographic, and abstracting activities of interest to particular elements of the Armed Forces. One such project involving technical report literature was undertaken for the Navy in 1947; another dealing with a wider range of literature led to the formation of an Air Information Section, under Air Force sponsorship, in 1949. In that same year, the Congress authorized the establishment of a Science Division, and shortly afterward a bibliography project was set up in that division for the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment (SIPRE) of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Increasing demands by elements of the Department of Defense led to further organizational changes within the Library and to

expansion of the number and subject competence of the staff. In 1952 the Navy Research Section and the Army-sponsored SIPRE Project were combined under the Technical Information Division. The next year, when the Department of Defense established an Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA), a major portion of the Technical Information Division was organized as the ASTIA Reference Center and continued to operate as such until 1958 when all ASTIA functions—those carried out at the Library and those of the ASTIA Document Center at Dayton, Ohio—were brought physically together within the Department of Defense.

With the departure of the ASTIA operation in 1958, the Library reorganized its scientific and technical reference and bibliography activities by establishing the present Science and Technology Division. Assigned to this division were the SIPRE Bibliography Project, the Aeronautics Section (successor to the former Aeronautics Division, which had been set up in 1929) and the Bibliography Section of the now-abolished Technical Information Division, which continued to perform non-ASTIA services for Department of Defense agencies.

Defense-oriented activities continue to be a major responsibility of the Science and Technology Division. Besides providing reference and bibliographic services to the Congress, to nondefense agencies of the Government, to the scientific community, and to the public—operating the Science Reading Room on a 7-days-a-week schedule—it engages in a dozen, or more special bibliographic projects relating to Department of Defense research and development programs. Publications resulting from these and the division's other bibliographic activities are in almost all cases made available to the public. The Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Section, for example, which grew out of a Navy project begun in 1954, is at present sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and by the U.S. Air Force, to whose

information systems it contributes abstracts and indexing for a broad array of foreign as well as domestic literature. One of the two major tasks of the Cold Regions Bibliography Section remains the preparation, on catalog cards and in book form, of the *Bibliography on Snow, Ice, and Permafrost* (Vol. 19 appeared in 1965), sponsored by the Army Materiel Command's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. The Special Bibliographies Section, successor of the Bibliography Section of the old Technical Information Division, handles a variety of bibliographies and literature surveys relating to aeronautical, engineering, and ordnance research, chiefly in the Department of Defense. Publications which have been prepared in this section include the *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography*, the *Bibliography on Saliva, Effects of Cold on Man, Infrared, Marine Borers, The Polar Bibliography, Underwater Swimming, and Visibility*.

The Aerospace Technology Division of the Library, which is supported by the Defense Department, had its beginnings in the Air Information Section of the Air Studies Division established in 1949. Today the division is responsible for providing the executive branch of the Federal Government with significant scientific and technical information from foreign published sources, a program that has three aspects. First, to provide executive agencies with current information relevant to the aerospace sciences and technologies, the division screens some 1,300 scientific and technical journals and selects articles for abstracting. Over 2½ million articles have been screened and over 225,000 have been abstracted since this activity was launched in 1956. Second, the division undertakes research in depth on topics of priority interest and prepares a variety of reports, ranging from annotated bibliographies to state-of-the-art studies. Finally, the division plays a major role in the lexicographic area, compiling specialized glossaries to facilitate "human" translation efforts and preparing

comprehensive dictionaries essential to the machine-aided translation program sponsored by the Federal Government.

Both the abstracts and reports prepared by the division are made available to the U.S. scientific, academic, and industrial communities through the National Bureau of Standards' Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information in the Department of Commerce. Both human and machine-aided translations of significant articles or books are also released for general distribution through the Clearinghouse.

The role of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology as a contributor to the Nation's defense program is not easy to assess. While it is true that less than 5 percent of all the resources in the Center's inventory are Department of Defense agencies, probably four times that many are sponsored in whole or in part by agencies or activities of the Department of Defense. These resources have expressed an ability and willingness to provide information to others in specific subject areas. Thus, NRG is aware of the information capabilities of many defense agencies and their contractors and makes this knowledge available through the publication of directories and through its referral service. In completing the loop, almost 10 percent of all requests for referral service received by NRC come from defense agencies. An undetermined number, certainly far in excess of these direct requests, come from industry, colleges, universities, societies, and individuals whose needs for sources of information arise from their participation in the defense research and development program. The success NRC has had in matching needs with sources has reduced the time spent in searching for information required for the Nation's defense effort.

The Defense Research Division traces its origin to the Air Research Unit established in 1948 in the former Aeronautics Division. Since then it has been variously labeled, becoming the Air Research Division in 1951.

Twelve years later, in 1963, it was given its present name. The Defense Research Division makes extensive use of the Library's collections in conducting research in support of the Department of Defense.

The Legislative Reference Service contributes to the Nation's preparedness by providing Members and committees of Congress with information and analyses of major problems involving defense policy, program, budget, and organization. Comprehensive annual surveys which enable the Service to respond immediately to defense inquiries have been prepared, and *United States Defense Policies in 1963* was published as a House document. In addition, information has been supplied for numerous Congressional requests on the draft law, the nuclear test ban treaty, arms control and disarmament, and various aspects of military strategy.

Automation and the Library of Congress

One librarian and one secretary made up the staff of the Office of the Information Systems Specialist at the close of fiscal 1964. Other positions existed on paper but it took several months to recruit top-level persons from the computer field. By the close of fiscal 1965, however, the staff had increased 250 percent. Its seven members are the Information Systems Specialist, who has had 20 years' experience in designing and operating computer systems, an electronics engineer, a supervisory programmer and information systems analyst, a librarian and systems analyst, a programmer, and two clerical assistants.

In addition to this staff, special task forces were assigned in fiscal 1965 to problems requiring immediate attention. For example, the six librarians who came to the Library under its Special Recruit Program accepted a 6-month assignment to assist in a systems analysis of present operations; a reference librarian and a cataloger helped the office with machine-readable catalog records.

To provide overall review and direction, the Steering Group of the Committee on Automation, an advisory group to the Librarian of Congress, met almost every week—sometimes oftener—to consider the development of the Library's automation program, to evaluate as well as initiate proposals for its further development, and to keep abreast of related studies and projects in other libraries.

Congress has allowed \$210,000 in the 1966 appropriation to initiate a study of automation of the central bibliographic controls of the Library. This will involve four areas: a systems study of the Library of Congress central bibliographic operations; continued development of machine-readable catalog records; electronic printing of catalog cards; and selection and preparation of information for the computer input.

Two major tasks claimed the concentrated effort of the Information Systems staff in fiscal 1965. These were the development of specifications for automating LC operations and of standardized format for machine-readable catalog records.

In reality the systems analysis is a continuation of the work begun by the survey team headed by Gilbert W. King and published in 1963 under the title *Automation and the Library of Congress*. This report is still the most complete plan of automation for the Library. Until a better systems design is available and until the premises of that report are proved untenable, it will continue to be the basic guide. A guide, however, is only that. The Library has begun the work that will lead to a more complex and more complete picture of what must be done; what an automated library would look like; what it would cost; and how the transition can be accomplished.

In February 1965 the first half of an analysis of the Library's operations was launched. Flow charts of various processes were prepared, files and catalogs were analyzed, and staff members were interviewed. Completed early in the fall, the effort produced the

documentation basic to the systems development study for the Library of Congress. This study, the other half of the analysis, will be done by an outside contractor and will define the Library's requirements in precise terms. The next stage will be the design of a system to meet these requirements. When these two phases are completed, implementation of the total system can be planned.

The data that would be handled in this system have also been under study during the past fiscal year. Since it is obvious that librarians must agree on the bibliographical content and format of the machine record before interlibrary distribution of such data can be seriously considered, a group of the Nation's major librarians were invited to a Conference on Machine-Readable Catalog Copy at the Library of Congress on January 11, 1965. The feasibility of distributing the catalog card copy in a machine-readable form, such as punched cards, magnetic tapes, and punched paper was discussed. A little later directors of technical services in large libraries met in the Library to be briefed on the conference and to discuss the same agenda. Mrs. Henriette D. Avram, the programing supervisor, was assigned to design a preliminary format on which to base the discussions and debates that are a necessary prelude to agreement on a standard. In this task she was aided by a reference librarian and a cataloger, as well as by consultant help from the office of the Information Systems Specialist, the Library staff, and outside librarians. The preliminary report of this project, "A Proposed Format for a Standardized Machine-Readable Catalog Record," was completed in June, reviewed in the Library, and given limited distribution for criticism and comment. From all accounts, this preliminary 110-page report is the most detailed statement of its kind. It brings into the open many of the problems which must be solved before further steps can be considered. The suggested format will be tested in the Library of Congress in fiscal 1966.

To test the feasibility of distributing machine-readable cataloging data once an acceptable format has been found, the Library has proposed a pilot operation involving a selected group of widely varying libraries. If a grant is available for this purpose, the test will begin in fiscal 1967. A corollary to this project, and included in the request for a grant, is a study of the technical and management problems involved in an expanded and continuing distribution service. A second Conference on Machine-Readable Catalog Copy to discuss the proposed format and a centralized distribution service was scheduled for November 1965. Reports of the automation effort will be made available to the library community, and the Library of Congress welcomes comments.

Funds from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made possible a small contract to Inforonics, Inc., to determine the problems and cost of converting 1,000 printed catalog cards into machine-readable form. The Library supported this project by revising the cards selected for the test and by suggesting the format to be followed.

The importance of automation at the Library of Congress cannot be overestimated. The collections encompass almost every form and every subject of recorded knowledge. Service is provided to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government; to libraries at all levels of the educational system; to public, State, and regional libraries; to the individual scholar both in the United States and abroad; and, potentially, to the general public, through the Library's reading rooms, through correspondence, and through publications. The printed bibliographical products of the Library cover all subject areas and form the basis of the bibliographic operations of thousands of libraries and information centers. Burton Adkinson, Head of the Office of Science Information Service at the National Science Foundation, testifying before the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on a National Research Data Processing and In-

formation Retrieval Center of the House Committee on Education and Labor in May 1963, described the Library as "the bibliographical nexus of our total information system." No proposal for a national system could afford to ignore the wealth of materials and thousands of man-years of bibliographic and subject knowledge available at the Library of Congress.

Automation projects hastily undertaken to meet short-range goals and temporary solutions would be disastrous to the ultimate goal of an automated network of libraries and information centers. The needs of other libraries and of the scholarly and research community must be taken into consideration and solutions with respect to bibliographic control must have wide, if not universal, applications.

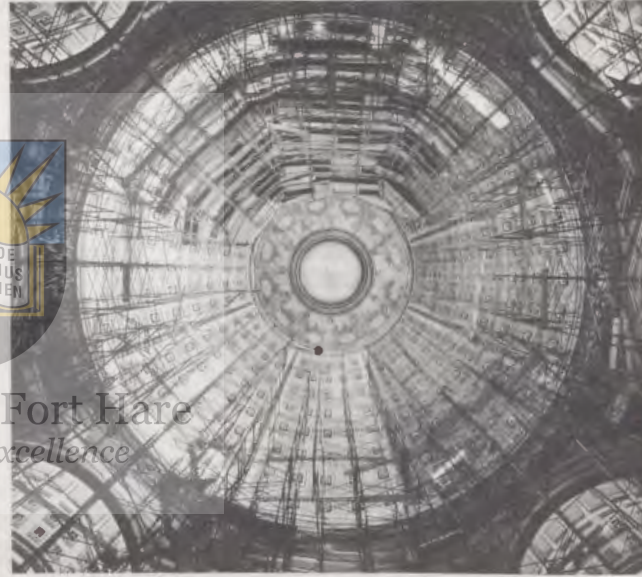
By reporting on its research projects to responsible individuals who will provide comments based on special points of view, the Library seeks to determine in advance the value of various proposals and their eventual use and application by a variety of libraries. True, a unilateral approach would be faster, but it would be costly in both effort and money when systems developed independently must eventually be made compatible. As the national library, the Library of Congress feels the responsibility of providing leadership and guidance in this major concern of all libraries, but again, as the national library, it is aware of its obligation to allow others a share in these significant decisions.

Main Reading Room

Last year's report mentioned the closing of the Main Reading Room on May 4, 1964, for the first time since its opening in 1897, to permit major renovation. Shortly before the close of fiscal 1965 the Visitors' Gallery was reopened and on Friday, August 13, old superstitions were put to rout by Members of Congress who came, as schedules permitted, to see the results of the renovation and res-



Photographers found the various operations that went on in the Main Reading Room during its renovation as photogenic as its customary formal beauty. Top left: Anne Harvey, first reader to request a book in the newly opened Reading Room. Center left: Cleaning the gold-leafed rosettes in the coffers of the dome. Below: The dome seen through the scaffolding. Bottom: Statue of Columbus, one of the 16 bronze statues on the balustrades of the galleries (photo by Harold J. Flecknoe of the Washington Star Sunday Magazine). Far right: In this view the central desk becomes the hub of a great wheel (photo by Douglas Chevalier of the Washington Post).



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toration program. For 3 days—Friday, Saturday, and Sunday—the Library held a public preview, admitting visitors to the floor of the room to see its length, and breadth, and height restored to the original elegance.

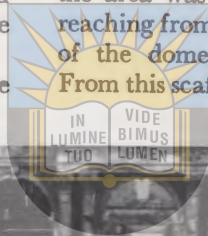
At 9 a.m. on Monday, August 16, the room reopened for service. Five minutes later the first call slip was turned in at the great circular desk by Anne Harvey, a candidate for a master's degree in Spanish literature, and business had begun.

During the period the room was closed, service was provided to readers in the Thomas Jefferson and North Reading Rooms in the Annex, the latter becoming available for this use after the series of moves which relocated the Newspaper Reference Room on the ground floor.

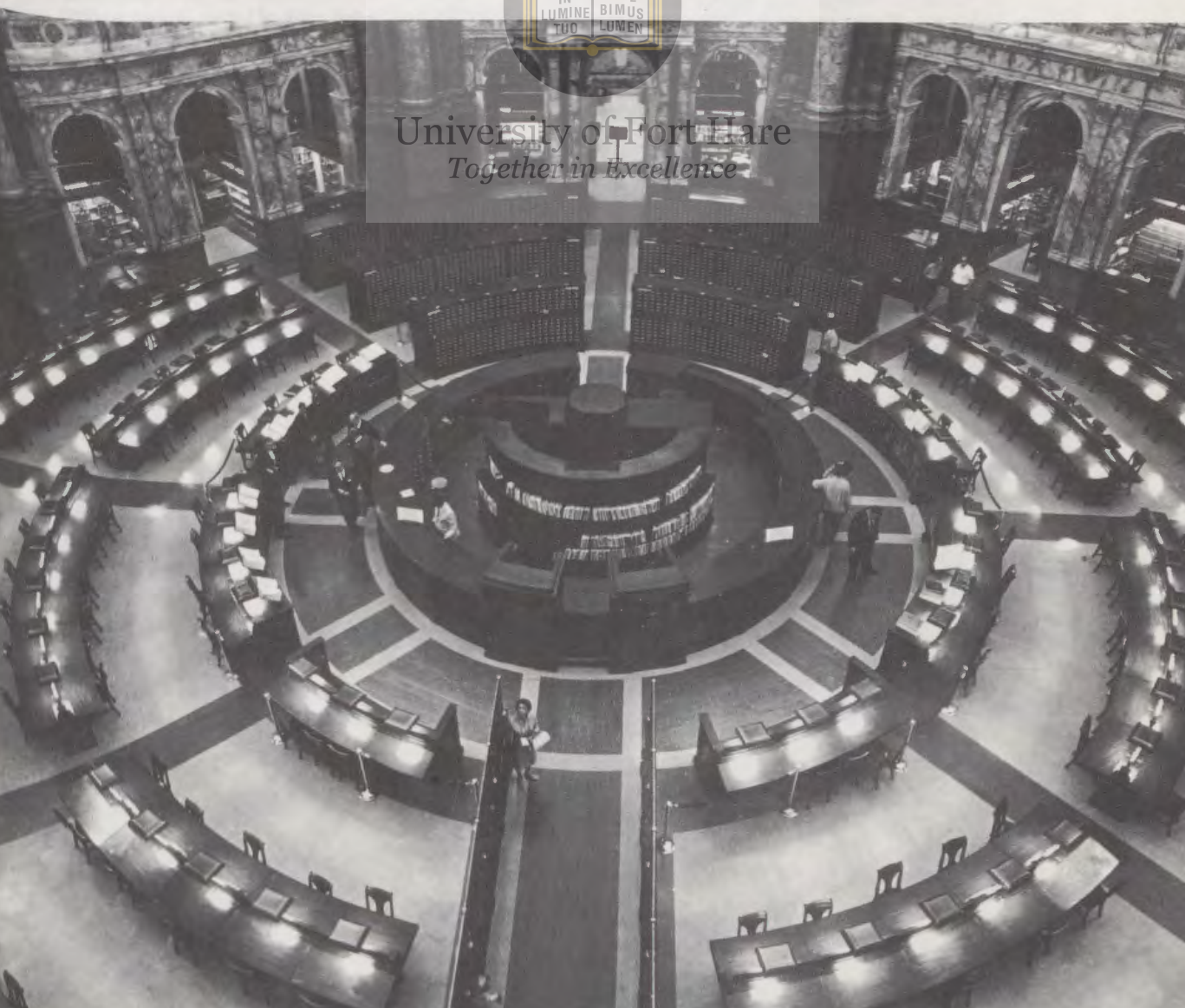
Under the supervision of the staff of the

Architect of the Capitol, a number of needed improvements were made in the Main Reading Room. A new heating and ventilating system became operative in September 1964. Alterations to the central desk were required to replace the book conveyors and message tube systems. Replacements in the drainage system from the dome required cutting into the walls of the alcoves and galleries. New floor tile and new lighting for the dome, galleries, and reading desks were installed. By far the most elaborate program, however, was the complete cleaning and repainting of the entire room.

From November 1964 through April 1965 the area was filled with a complex scaffold, reaching from the floor to just below the collar of the dome, a height of almost 125 feet. From this scaffold workmen were able to reach



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the interior surfaces. The plaster statuary, reliefs, and surfaces of the upper room and inside the dome were vacuumed, washed, painted, and glazed, except for the gold leaf which needed little but careful washing. Despite its 67 years, the plaster work was in remarkably good condition. The marble columns were washed, polished, and buffed to restore their original luster. The 16 bronze portrait statues at the upper gallery level, the bronze statuary by John Flanagan surrounding the great clock, and the brass railings of the lower mezzanine were restored to a color approximating the original. Only the two Blashfield paintings—one at the collar of the dome and the other in the ceiling above the lantern—were left untouched, since time had not affected them as it had the other surfaces.

Today's visitors can repeat what Herbert Small wrote in 1897: the Reading Room is marked by a magnificence of architecture and decoration nowhere else to be found in the building."

Federal Library Committee

Hoping to improve coordination and planning among research libraries of the Federal Government in order that common problems may be identified, solutions reached, and services to the Government and the Nation bettered, the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget took the initiative in establishing a Federal Library Committee. The first meeting of the full group was held on March 23, 1965, at the Library.

Twelve of the 18 members of the committee are permanent. They represent the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, and the executive departments. The remaining members represent six independent Federal agencies and serve 2-year terms. They are selected, on a rotating basis, by the permanent members of the committee. From time to

time, the Librarian of Congress, as chairman, will also convene librarians from all agencies to consider common problems.

Six areas were selected for initial attention by the committee, and task forces were appointed to study each. These areas are:

- Acquisition of materials and correlation of resources
- Automation of library operations
- Interlibrary loan arrangements for Federal libraries
- Mission of Federal libraries and standards of service
- Procurement procedures
- Recruiting of personnel

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year a draft of laws and regulations affecting Federal libraries had been prepared and was in the process of final revision; deans of library schools had been sent a letter, accompanied by a supply of attractive and colorful flyers, in an effort to interest prospective librarians in Federal employment; the establishment of a corps of librarians to work in the recruiting effort on a regional basis was under way; preliminary studies were being made of the procurement process in preparation for a handbook on the subject; and compilation of as complete a roster of Federal libraries as possible was in process. Other task forces had defined their areas of involvement and determined primary targets for study.

Undoubtedly, the Federal Library Committee has set ambitious goals. Just as surely, the need for a committee to define these goals and organize the effort to attain them has been apparent for many years. In a few months, the committee has demonstrated that the need was real and that a joint approach to common problems is not only feasible but also effective.

Deputy Librarian

Last year, the introduction to the annual report bade farewell to Rutherford D. Rogers,

who had resigned his post as Deputy Librarian of Congress in the spring of 1964 to become Director of University Libraries at Stanford University on September 1 of that year. This year, it greets John G. Lorenz, appointed on August 11, 1965, to succeed Mr. Rogers. He assumed his duties in mid-October.

Mr. Lorenz brings with him a breadth of knowledge and of practical experience. At the time of his appointment as Deputy Librarian, he was Director of the Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Following graduation from the College of the City of New York, he received his degree in library science from Columbia University and his master's degree in public administration from Michigan State University. In New York Mr. Lorenz served at both the Schenectady and Queens Borough Public Libraries. For 2 years he held the post of Chief of the Reference Division at the Grand Rapids Public Library in Michigan, before his appointment as the Michigan Assistant State Librarian, a position he held from 1946 to 1956. In January 1957 he came to Washington as the Assistant Director of the Library Services Unit of the U.S. Office of Education and a year later was promoted to Director of the Library Services Branch. In 1963 he became Director of the Division of Continuing Education and Cultural Affairs and the next year Director of the Division of Library Services, which was renamed the Division of Library Services and Education just before his appointment to the Library of Congress.

Each of these administrative posts has carried with it responsibility for the development of broad library programs and has required Mr. Lorenz to work closely with library administrators at all levels of government. The administration of the program of Federal grants to libraries and responsibility for consultative services directed to the extension and improvement of public, school, college, university, and State libraries throughout the

Nation has made it necessary for him to appraise their needs and problems.

Mr. Lorenz served as a United States expert to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in 1960-61. In 1962 he directed a seminar on public library development in Africa at UNESCO's invitation. He represented the U.S. Office of Education at a Council meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations at Sofia, Bulgaria, in September 1963, and is president of IFLA's Committee on Library Statistics, which is developing standard definitions of library statistical terms for international use. He is a member of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Archives for International Cooperation Year, the steering committee for National Library Week, the Advisory Committee to Columbia University on its School of Library Service, the American Library Association's Committee on State Library Standards, and its Commission on a National Plan for Library Education, and he has been an observer on the Federal Library Committee. In December 1964 he became Chairman of the ALA's Panel on UNESCO. He serves on the Executive Board of the American Association of State Libraries and is a member of the Adult Education Association.

In reviewing this past fiscal year, I have pointed out that it has been one of intense and important legislative activity for libraries. The far-reaching and far-seeing programs authorized by the Congress indicate a growing awareness of libraries in the lifestream of the Nation. In a message to the 89th Congress in January 1965, the President emphasized the need for school library resources and instructional materials, for the construction of college and university libraries and for the enrichment of their collections, and for at least 100,000 more professional librarians.

Members of Congress frequently startle a librarian with their knowledge of library

problems and their ability to phrase them in library jargon. This knowledge, the fruit of hours of study, of listening to librarians, to library trustees, and to library users as well as of their own interest in books and reading, has resulted in legislation which demonstrates a firm belief in libraries as an important national resource and their value in satisfying the nationwide appetite for books, for information, and for knowledge.

Any program affecting the Nation's libraries and the informational needs of its citizens must look to the national library for leadership. Congress has shown its awareness of this by its understanding and support of the far-

flung services and activities of the Library of Congress. The growing worldwide commitment of our Government and the worldwide intellectual involvement of our citizens have revealed the importance of the Library's international program of acquisitions and cooperation.

No man can be unaware of the suppressed excitement of these times. It is an age of exploration of the mind as well as of space. There is a sense of urgency, a desire for speed to avoid being overtaken. Libraries too are caught up in the forward thrust, for today's explorers begin not at the Chandler's but in the library.



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The Processing Department

SICINIUS, in *Coriolanus*, asks:
Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procured?

Today those lines would be appropriate transferred to another setting. One can well imagine the stage directions: Scene, the Processing Department of the Library of Congress; enter the Director; he speaks. In those 12 words are summed up the tremendous operations of this complex activity; from the four corners of the world voices in many tongues recorded in books, newspapers, documents, and serials, on film, tape, and disc are procured and made available for their waiting publics through catalogs in card and in book form.

To give the Bard's phrase specific substance, in fiscal year 1965 the accomplishments included:

Receipt of close to 9 million items, a new high, manuscript pieces accounting for nearly 3 million of this total. Of these, 909,294 were added to the collections.

Through the Public Law 480 Program the acquisition by American libraries of 1½ million publications from India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

A new record of 61½ million catalog cards sold.

The best card delivery schedule in 20 years.

With the cooperation of scholars, librarians, and the producers of microforms, the development of a means to identify and list preservation copies of microforms.

Completion of the 3d edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*.

The successful launching of a new publication, the *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations*.

Publication of the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*.

Completion of copy for the 7th edition of *Subject Headings*.

These and other developments related to the acquisition and processing of library materials are described in the text of this chapter and in the statistical appendixes.

Public Law 480 Program

To be Director of the Public Law 480 Project in Indonesia is to be faced daily with problems never posed by a textbook or a course in "library science." You use cement sacks to wrap shipments. In the absence of transportation facilities you regularly use your own automobile, mourning the frequent repairs made necessary by the condition of even the few hard-surfaced roads—repairs which bring their own problems with spare parts at a premium. You buy multiple copies of serial publications from street vendors. And to make legible copies of one issue of the *Accessions List, Indonesia* you have the type re-inked by hand, letter by letter. These are only some of the difficulties which the Library's overseas staff must surmount in establishing and extending the Public Law 480 Program.

As the projects in India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic emerged from their "pilot" status and took on an air of stability, if not of permanency, it

became possible to consider more critically the objectives of the programs and the means employed to achieve them. Thanks to the generosity of Congress and with the advice and support of the cooperating libraries in this country, the range of materials available for selection was widened, while at the same time the criteria of selection were more sharply defined. Greater attention was given to the problems of cataloging the vast amount of material received under the programs, and steps were taken to provide Library of Congress printed cards more promptly.

The program as a whole profited from the visit of Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, to the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan and that of Miss Dorothy Stehle, Supervisor of the Arabic Unit in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, to the Cairo office in the fall of 1964. Mr. Angell consulted with the Public Law 480 field directors and their cataloging staffs with a

view to improving the annotations supplied on data sheets and in the various accessions lists. As a result of Dr. Stehle's visit to the Cairo office, during which she worked closely with the catalogers, she was able to make many helpful suggestions for the improvement of cataloging procedures as they relate to Public Law 480 materials. Statutory home leave taken by three members of the staff of the Public Law 480 Project in India—the Director, the Chief of the Cataloging Division, and the Principal Cataloger for Indic Materials—allowed them to spend time at the Library of Congress in consultations of great benefit to the program.

Perhaps most significant for the operation as a whole was the meeting called in New Delhi, March 12–16, by William J. Welsh, Associate Director of the Processing Department. It was attended by Donald F. Jay, Coordinator of the Public Law 480 Program, and by all the field directors. This meeting provided a



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Left: A bookshop in the Khan el-Khalili, one of the oldest parts of Cairo. Below: Faggalah Street, where most Cairo book-sellers are located. Right: The old and new in transporting Public Law 480 materials to the post office in India. The chute and station wagon are the usual means but the horse-drawn cart has been used to supplement them.



THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

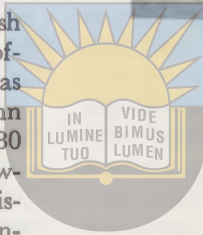
much-needed opportunity for the discussion of common problems and plans for the coming year, at the same time permitting close observation of the procedures used in the largest of the overseas Public Law 480 projects. Mr. Welsh, in the course of an inspection trip, proceeded to New Delhi via Djakarta, where he examined the operations of the Public Law 480 office. With James R. Bowman, Director of the Indonesian Project, he then went to Rangoon where further discussions were held in connection with the proposed establishment of a Public Law 480 office in that city. No progress can be reported in this area because the Burmese Government has not given its sanction to the proposal.

After the New Delhi meeting Mr. Welsh inspected the Cairo office and Mr. Jay the offices in Karachi and Tel Aviv. The latter was accompanied on his trip to Karachi by John C. Crawford, Director of the Public Law 480 Project in India, and David G. Donovan, newly appointed Director of the Project in Pakistan, and former Director of Information Centers for the USIS in India. Talks were held with Embassy officials in Karachi regarding administrative support of the project and the anticipated removal of the Embassy to Rawalpindi.

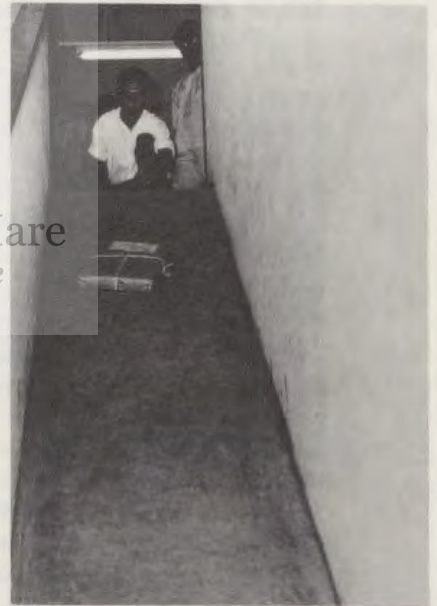
Funds were available last year to provide six more institutions with publications from the Israeli project. They are:

- Columbia University
- Portland State College
- Princeton University
- Syracuse University
- University of Utah
- Wayne State University

In addition, the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan were assigned the sets relinquished by Dropsie College and Yeshiva University. Continued attention was given to the elimination of materials of marginal value. In response to requests by certain recipients, however, attempts are now being made to give wider coverage to Rabbinica and



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publications of the kibbutzim. Current listings of all serial titles received by both the Israeli and the United Arab Republic project offices were circulated to the participants in each program with a view to deleting titles of doubtful value next year. A similar survey of Indian serial titles was completed, and as a result it was possible to remove from the subscription list a substantial number of publications.

In New Delhi, the Procurement Unit, which has been financed by Public Law 48 (Wheat Loan) funds and operated under the auspices of the Indian Ministry of Education, was absorbed by the Public Law 480 Project, the moneys available under the earlier legislation having been expended. The acquisition of Indian Government documents was thus simplified.

The microfilming of newspapers in the country of origin remains a goal rather than an accomplishment, but a great step forward was taken with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which will permit the purchase of microfilming equipment and the training of an Indian technician in this country. It is hoped that the day may not be far off when the microfilming of English-language newspapers can be undertaken by the New Delhi office on a current basis. If this proves successful, the program may be expanded.

In India, as in the United Arab Republic, the English-language program, under which 300 American libraries have been receiving selected serial titles of general interest, provided its first monographic publications. Ways in which the English-language program might contribute more effectively to the needs of college libraries were discussed at the Institute for Librarians on Non-Western Materials held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., June 14-19, under the sponsorship of the Great Lakes Colleges Association. The Coordinator spoke on the Public Law 480 Program and a rewarding exchange of ideas for its improvement ensued.

Despite serious difficulties, it was possible last year to begin publication of an accessions list in Indonesia similar to those issued by the other Public Law 480 offices. Two numbers have appeared so far, and it is expected that future issues will appear on a quarterly basis. The Director of the project in Djakarta was reported last year to have found suitable office quarters in the modern buildings of Gunung Agung, one of the principal publishers and booksellers of Indonesia. This arrangement had to be abandoned upon the termination of the contract, but a house was located, which after extensive renovation could serve the Director both as an office and a home.

The cataloging of Public Law 480 materials received close attention both at the Library of Congress and abroad. Several steps were taken to speed up the operation; ribbon copies of the master catalog cards prepared by the offices in Tel Aviv and Cairo were sent to the catalogers at the Library of Congress, and from India, data sheets and printer's copy were sent with the books themselves.

Other Acquisitions Activities

Through its overseas facilities and publications procurement channels, especially those under the direction of the Coordinator for Foreign Publications Procurement, the Department of State helped to establish purchase arrangements, forwarded information regarding new publications, stimulated direct exchanges between the Library and foreign institutions, and acquired publications for the Library in regions where other means of procurement were virtually nonexistent.

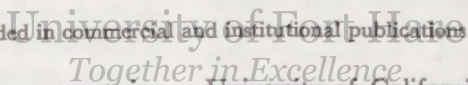
The meetings of the Acquisitions Committee were devoted to reviewing the book allotments, recommending to the Librarian the apportionment of these allotments, and considering other matters requiring the committee's attention. A statement to formalize the Library's policies regarding the acquisition of children's literature was drafted, and illustrative examples of subjects of particular concern

Public Law 480 Acquisitions to Date

	India	Indonesia	Israel	Pakistan	UAR ¹	All countries
<i>July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965</i>						
Commercial and institutional publications:						
Newspapers.....	228, 831	91, 793	106, 176	63, 397	205, 147	695, 344
Serials.....	235, 870	26, 089	77, 698	54, 914	34, 573	429, 144
Monographs.....	88, 039	21, 015	24, 551	18, 477	24, 588	176, 670
Government publications:						
Serials.....	124, 642	23, 081	(²)	10, 998	45, 332	204, 053
Monographs.....	13, 341	5, 090	(²)	1, 558	6, 545	26, 534
Totals by country:						
July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965.....	690, 723	167, 068	208, 425	149, 344	316, 185	1, 531, 745
July 1, 1963-June 30, 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, Jan. 1, 1962-June 30, 1965.....	2, 293, 925	204, 203	265, 768	545, 669	850, 329	4, 159, 894

¹ Projected figures.

² Government publications included in commercial and institutional publications.



to Congress and the Federal Government in general were added to the statement on the acquisition of the official publications of U.S. cities.

Incoming monographic materials, including copyright deposits, were examined by the Selection Officer, who indicated those to be added to the permanent collections, to be kept on temporary assignment, or to be used in the exchange program. The number of new serials examined for addition to the Library's holdings increased markedly over the previous year. The two available newsreels were selected for the collections, as were all feature motion pictures receiving awards or citations. Substantially fewer than usual television films were chosen. This was because of the decision of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Foundation to establish at each of three institutions—American University in Washington, New York University, and the

University of California (Los Angeles campus)—a television library to which the three major networks will supply at least one episode from each of the programs produced since 1948.

The implications of the Higher Education Act of 1965 were carefully studied. The impact which its passage would have on the Library's acquisition and retention policies, purchasing arrangements, and cataloging programs was under active consideration during the latter part of the fiscal year.

Purchases

Amounts appropriated to increase the Library's collections during fiscal year 1965 remained at the 1964 level. As the number of titles published and their cost continued to rise, most of the funds available were spent to purchase current materials. Modest gains were shown in the total titles searched, orders

placed, and invoices processed by the Order Division. The removal of several Processing Department activities to the Navy Yard Annex released some space for this division, relieving overcrowded conditions and thus contributing to the efficiency of its operations.

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

Exchanges

More than 4 million pieces were received during the year from government agencies, organizations, and institutions. They came chiefly from Federal and State agencies, international sources, the Public Printer, and the Copyright Office. Items not selected for the permanent collections were added to the duplicates for exchange, transfer to other Government libraries, sale, donation to educational institutions, or disposition under surplus-property regulations. The Exchange and Gift Division gained some additional space for its operations with the removal of the Serial Record Division to the third floor of the Annex.

Under an executive agreement with Ethiopia negotiated by the Department of State for the reciprocal exchange of official publications, the Library of Congress is named as the recipient on behalf of the United States and the Haile Selassie I University as the recipient for the Ethiopian Government. The Orientalia Exchange Section became the African-Asian Exchange Section, establishing 366 new exchanges during the year, 158 of which were with African agencies and institutions. The other new exchange arrangements were divided geographically as follows: American and British, 182; Hispanic, 200; European, 155; and international organizations, 124. Surveys were made of the effectiveness of the Library's exchanges with Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, and Iceland, and other surveys are in progress.

The domestic scene was not neglected. The division devoted particular attention to acquiring the documents issued by the 50

States and the insular possessions of the United States. The active publishing program carried on by the States is reflected in part by an increase of more than 12 percent in the number of documents listed in the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*.

Duplicate copies of 5,000 monographs and 23,000 serial issues from Latin America were made available to the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc., for distribution to libraries having responsibilities under the Farmington Plan for acquiring the publications of Latin American nations. The number of duplicates selected by Members of Congress and other persons acting on behalf of educational institutions rose from 240,000 to 372,000. Libraries suffering from the effects of the Alaska earthquake of April 1964 were among those aided by this program.

Gifts

Manuscripts presented to the Library reached a new high of nearly 3 million pieces. A single collection, that of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accounted for 2½ million of this total. Books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, fine prints, original cartoons, motion pictures, and phonorecords brought the sum total of gifts received during the year to more than 3,600,000. Some of the more important gifts are discussed in the issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. A few, chosen to represent the range and variety of the materials so generously bestowed, are described in chapter III.

Documents Expediting Project

Nondepository U.S. Government publications which are not available from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency are acquired for subscribing libraries through this cooperative centralized service, administered as a section of the Exchange and Gift Division. The number of participating libraries increased during the year to a rec-

ord high of 112. One library elected to withdraw from the project. Sixteen others became members; they are Arkansas State College, University of California (Riverside campus), Chico (Calif.) State College, San Francisco State College, Colorado State University, University of South Florida, Illinois State University, Southern Illinois University, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, State College of Iowa, University of Louisville, University of Maryland, Mississippi State University, State University College at Potsdam (N.Y.), Oregon State Department of Education, and University of Rhode Island. Members are now found in 40 of the 50 States. California and New York lead the list with 14 and 12 member libraries, respectively. Some 190,000 items were sent to subscribers, an increase of 30 percent over the previous year. The project assisted Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, in compiling *United States Government Publications; a Partial List of Non-GPO Imprints*. This publication, issued during the year by the American Library Association, was prepared under the direction of the Public Documents Interdivisional Committee—a joint committee of ALA's Reference Services and Resources and Technical Services Divisions—with the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Cataloging and Classification

This generation probably takes more seriously than any of its predecessors the need to preserve man's intellectual heritage. At one and the same time we are deeply concerned about the deterioration of the existing record and the problems inherent in the rapid increase of the record currently in production. Faced with these factors only, we should be able to arrive at good and reasonable solutions. One further pressure exists, however. The record must be so stored that it can be used not only by today's generation but by tomorrow's as well.

The *National Register of Microform Masters* has been devised as one element in marshaling an attack on these problems. The idea of listing microfilms and providing information about locations and holdings is not new. The Philadelphia Bibliographical Center initiated the *Union List of Microfilms* in 1941, published the first issue in 1942, and by 1951 was able to produce a cumulation listing 25,000 microfilms owned by 197 institutions. *Newspapers on Microfilm* was undertaken by the Association of Research Libraries in 1948. Since 1953, it has been published by the Library of Congress. The *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin*, which has been published occasionally as an appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* since 1951, lists plans for large scale microfilming and provides progress reports on the status of such projects. But the *National Register of Microform Masters* provides several new elements, the most important of which is the emphasis on a master microform earmarked for preservation.

Here again, the basic idea is not new. On July 27, 1952, the Librarian of Congress issued General Order No. 1506 concerning the administration of the Library's microreproduction program. Materials already in the collections were to be microfilmed for these reasons:

- As a measure of preservation against deterioration
- In order to provide an extra copy for security purposes
- In order to reduce storage or binding costs
- In order to fill orders received by the Photoduplication Service when the Service wishes to retain the negative

The regulation went on to say that the justification for each preservation program "shall include reference to the importance of the material, its physical condition, the rate of deterioration, the availability of other and more permanent copies, and the relation of the project to a systematic schedule of preser-

vation filming." The General Order stated the future policy of the Library insofar as master microforms earmarked for preservation were concerned:

All negative films which are in the possession of the Library of Congress are hereby placed under the control of the Chief of the Photoduplication Service, and shall be transferred to the physical custody of the Service as rapidly as practicable. Negatives under the control of the Service shall be used for reproduction only. Positive prints may be purchased on the basis of approved purchase requisitions to meet reference service needs as they arise.

This regulation thus established a file of master microforms from which even the Library of Congress had to purchase copies needed for service or reference use.

The *Register* has emerged in its present form only after intensive consideration and interchange of views. Early in 1960 the Council on Library Resources, Inc., provided the Association of Research Libraries with a grant of \$11,550 "to develop with the cooperation of scholars, librarians, and the producers of microforms a comprehensive mechanism for bringing scholarly material in microform under bibliographic control."

The study was conducted by Professor Wesley Simonton, then of the Library School, University of Minnesota, with the assistance of the ARL Committee on the Bibliographic Control of Microforms. Professor Simonton's report appeared in the minutes of the 57th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries on July 8, 1961, and in the winter 1962 issue (volume 6) of *Library Resources and Technical Services*, the quarterly publication of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division.

The Simonton report was approved in principle by the membership of the ARL at its July 1961 meeting. The ARL committee was instructed to bring the report to the attention of appropriate persons and to take any steps necessary to implement the six Simonton

recommendations. The committee reported on the status of the recommendations at the January 1964 meeting of the ARL, indicating that each had been or was being implemented. The committee also proposed that it be discharged and "that further responsibilities, especially under Recommendation 2 . . . , be assigned to the ALA-RTSD Committee on Resources."

Recommendation 2 embodied Simonton's detailed description of a new bibliographic record that would list microform masters. The Library of Congress accepted responsibility for receiving reports of such masters and indicated that it was prepared to provide information from the resulting files, subject to the limitations of its staff and budget. It indicated, furthermore, that a published bibliography, if it could be financed, was contemplated for the future.

In preparation for such an eventuality, the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of ALA's RTSD Resources Committee turned its attention to the scope, format, and possible financing of such a bibliography. Detailed decisions were reached on a number of points at a day-long session on April 28, 1964. One of the determinations made was that the projected publication should be a register rather than a bibliography. The register numbers would link the brief citation to the full bibliographic entries in the book catalogs of the Library of Congress. In line with Simonton's proposal, the publication would indicate materials which had been copied and the location of microform masters available for reproduction, thus preventing duplication and facilitating procurement of copies.

In October 1964 the Library of Congress submitted a request to the Council on Library Resources for a grant of \$35,000 to be expended over a 2-year period to initiate work on the register. The Council granted the Library funds for this purpose in February 1965. After the 2-year experimental period, the Library plans to request funds from Congress in order to make the register a supple-

mentary feature of the published *National Union Catalog*.

Meanwhile the NUC Subcommittee met on December 17, 1964, and March 1, 1965. One of the items on its agenda each time was to further define and clarify the shape the register should take. It was decided to identify and arrange items numerically by LC or NUC card number as given in the LC book catalogs, the card number to be followed by the author's surname and initials and a brief title. Items without an LC or NUC card number will be listed separately, arranged alphabetically, with a brief entry to identify them. The form of the master and its location will be indicated by symbols.

Two types of masters will be listed, one known simply as a master microform and the other as a master preservation microform. The former will be used only to make copies, single copies to be available at any time and for a reasonable price. The latter, in addition, must be of archival quality, must be housed in a temperature-controlled, fireproof space, and must be owned by a responsible nonprofit institution. Both types of masters must meet the specifications of the American Standards Association in regard to film stock and permanence and if possible should meet the requirements of completeness, collation, image placement, reduction ratio, targets, and the like as set down in *Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming*.

The *National Register of Microform Masters* will include foreign and domestic books, pamphlets, serials, newspapers, and foreign dissertations. It will not include technical reports, typescript translations, official records and personal papers, or American doctoral dissertations and master's theses. The first experimental issue is scheduled to appear late in calendar year 1965. With the termination of the grant in the spring of 1967, a volume will be published containing all the microform masters registered at that time. It is expected that the *Register* will thereafter become a reg-

ular feature of the *National Union Catalog*.

The NUC Subcommittee has been considering for some time the desirability of publishing the pre-1956 imprints in the *National Union Catalog*. The size of the catalog, the necessity of editing the cards, and, not least, the relation of publication to the possible automation of the *National Union Catalog*, all complicate the problem. The relationship between an automated catalog and publication in book form is difficult to resolve since so many factors are unknown. The costs of converting the cards to machine-readable form are not yet determined, and the benefits have not been estimated in economic terms. Involved in determining the answers to these questions are still other problems—how an automated catalog would be used, the adequacy of present catalog information for other automated uses, the imminence of new machine-reading technologies, and the source of funds for converting the *National Union Catalog* into machine form.

At its meeting in March 1965 the subcommittee made several determinations. Most important was its conclusion that publication of the present *National Union Catalog* in book form was desirable even if it were also available in machine form. The subcommittee argued that many smaller libraries will find the catalog essential but will not have convenient access to computer facilities. This would be no less true, the subcommittee felt, for the larger libraries with full-scale computer installations since, for many purposes, the book offers a convenience and speed of access that will make it a valuable collateral form. Accordingly, the subcommittee decided to invite publishers to submit proposals for publication of the *National Union Catalog* in book form as quickly as possible, printer's copy to be provided initially in the form of catalog cards for photo-offset reproduction. At the same time, the subcommittee asked the Library to investigate the feasibility of producing a machine-readable record as a simul-

taneous byproduct of the retyping it must do in preparing the catalog cards for reproduction. This would be of maximum assistance should conversion of the entire National Union Catalog occur later. The subcommittee also decided to reserve the right to provide the publisher with printer's copy in the form of a machine print-out at any time during the course of the catalog's publication in book form. As the fiscal year closed, the subcommittee was preparing an invitation for publishers to submit proposals.

The first issue of the Library's newest technical publication, the *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations*, was sent to the printer before the close of the fiscal year. It is designed to supplement the *Catalog* by recording additional locations for titles which have already appeared in an annual or quinquennial cumulation. The first issue, dated June 1965, contains approximately 200,000 additional locations for some 90,000 titles in the 1958-62 quinquennial cumulation of the *Catalog*. The *NUC Register* will be published in a cumulative pattern and its coverage will increase with each successive issue. By 1968 it is expected to be on a current basis and the 1963-67 quinquennial issue of the *Catalog* should be accompanied by a comprehensive register containing all additional locations received up to that time.

The *NUC Register* contains two lists, one by card number, the other alphabetized by main entry. The entries in the numerical list consist of the Library of Congress card series and number, the first word or words of the main entry enclosed in parentheses, and location symbols. The alphabetical list, which consists of entries for which no card number appears in the catalog, contains abbreviated author and title entries, the imprint date, and location symbols. Wherever necessary to distinguish between similar titles or editions, additional bibliographic information is given. Subscribers to the *National Union Catalog* will receive the *NUC Register* at no additional cost.

The 1963-64 issue of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* went to press in June and will be published in September 1965. Access to its descriptions of 2,050 collections in 98 repositories is simplified by an index of 27,000 entries. Personal names make up 10,200 of these entries, corporate names about 3,400, place names and other subjects the remaining 13,400. This third cumulation of the series brings to 14,375 the total number of collections cataloged in 425 cooperating institutions.

Intensive work on the revision of both the *ALA Cataloging Rules* and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* made heavy demands on many members of the staff. Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, served as the Library's representative on the American Library Association's Catalog Code Revision Committee and its Steering Committee and as liaison with the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee. By the end of the fiscal year only a few details of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* required attention and good progress was being made on the revision of the rules for entry. It is expected that the rules both for entry and for description, combined in one publication, will be ready for the printer by December 1965.

Index entries assigned by the Library to summaries of dissertations submitted by American graduate schools for publication in *Dissertation Abstracts* increased 30 percent over the previous year. The following table indicates the growth of the project.

Volume	Fiscal year	Number of headings		Number of abstracts
		Total	New	
22.....	1962	13,865	1,117	7,380
23.....	1963	15,470	1,180	8,065
24.....	1964	18,827	1,637	9,634
25.....	1965	24,462	1,927	12,679

The Library undertook the responsibility for the preparation of the indexes in 1961 through a cooperative arrangement with University Microfilms, Inc., and the ARL Committee on Microfilming Dissertations. Acting upon an ARL recommendation, the Library expanded the annual subject index during the year to include the titles of some dissertations not contained in *Dissertation Abstracts*.

A year ago it had been hoped that the classification schedule for the law of the United States would be near completion at the close of fiscal year 1965, but these hopes were not realized because of the extended illness of a key member of the staff.

Completed during the fiscal year, the third edition of the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada* will be issued during fiscal 1966 by the H. W. Wilson Company. A detailed report on this project is being prepared for publication.

Under the "Cards-With-Books" Program over 60 wholesale book distributors were supplied with nearly 6 million cards in 1,200,000 sets for more than 42,000 individual titles.

Dewey Decimal Classification

Handsomely bound in green, its black panels stamped with gold lettering, the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* was published in June 1965. Articles describing it have appeared in the *Library Association Record*, the *Indian Librarian*, and the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. The printer's copy for the text had been completed just before the end of fiscal 1964, but the editors continued to make slight changes in detail until the type was locked into place. These included various modifications and a few additions like the name Tanzania for the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Illustrative of the detailed work that goes into such a publication is the 65,000-line index which the staff copied from cards to paper sheets lined to show the typesetter the proper indentions.

The introduction was read and approved by Wyllis E. Wright, chairman of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee, and by a number of librarians outside the DDC family. The editorial office read approximately 950 galleys and over 2,150 pages of proof. In preparation for the past several years, the finished work numbers 2,153 pages and is designed for use by libraries of almost any size. Volume I contains a detailed explanation and manual of use, plus the general tables; volume 2, the auxiliary tables—including a new "area" table—and the relative index. Shorter than its predecessor by almost 300 pages although it contains over 5,000 new table entries, this edition is a triumph of conciseness. The methods of emphasizing subject integrity and hierarchical development have reduced the number of words, and the completely new index provides several times as much information as that of the 16th edition in 60 percent of the space. There are 750 relocations of topics to new and more hospitable groupings.

Since the entire staff worked on the development of the 17th edition, watching the schedules come into being and gradually absorbing both content and philosophy, they required no long indoctrination period in order to use the new edition, once it was published. Classification of books under the provisions of the 17th edition had begun by the end of the fiscal year.

The ninth abridged edition was also completed during the year, and a carbon copy was immediately sent to Athens, where a librarian was anxiously awaiting its receipt in order to embark upon a Greek-language translation. The text is somewhat larger than that in the eighth abridged edition. The index was economically prepared by marking a copy of the galley proof of the index to the 17th edition. The introduction was based on that in the 17th edition, although most of the historical and descriptive material was omit-

ted. At the end of the fiscal year publication was projected for August 1965.

The final issue of volume 1 of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions* (Nos. 20-24) was published early in 1965. It described the field survey of the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification in selected countries outside the United States, briefly previewed the 17th edition, continued from Nos. 17-19 a list of rescissions of previous decisions, and made a few additions to the geography and history schedules. The provisions to be contained in volume 2 will apply exclusively to the 17th edition.

The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met in Lake Placid, N.Y., in September 1964, concerning itself chiefly with criteria for the ninth abridged edition and with the preliminary results of the survey of the use of DDC abroad. Three members of the board of directors of Forest Press, publishers of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, met in January 1965 with officers of the Library to discuss relationships between the two organizations and the incidence of Dewey Decimal numbers on Library of Congress catalog cards. The Decimal Classification Office maintained its liaison with the (British) Library Association's Dewey Decimal Classification Revision Sub-Committee. The preliminary results of a questionnaire sent to British librarians were most encouraging in that they showed a wide measure of approval for the Decimal Classification in general and for its particular features. Contacts were continued with the *British National Bibliography* on the use of specific numbers and with the British Standards Association and the International Federation for Documentation on relations between the Dewey and the Universal Decimal Classifications. The editor participated in the work of the Subcommittee on Universal Decimal Classification of the U.S. National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation.

Decimal classification numbers were applied to 21,500 books during the year, as compared with 20,600 books and 1,400 films in fiscal 1964. Emphasis was given to new American trade publications in general and in particular to titles destined for listing in *Publishers' Weekly* and the *American Book Publishing Record* or being processed for the "Cards-With-Books" Program. This covered the titles bought by most American libraries thus making decimal classification numbers available on 80 percent of the catalog cards sold by the Library. The staff also provided the initial classification for the books in the White House library.

Cyrillic Bibliographic Project

Publications in the Russian language currently received by the Library of Congress and by a group of cooperating libraries are recorded in the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, issued since 1948. About 65 percent of the *Index* falls into the fields of science and technology, making it of particular value to the physical scientists; its use by humanists and social scientists, however, has become increasingly significant. Said to be "the most complete record of documentation outside the Iron Curtain countries published anywhere in the world," the *Index* probably includes most of the important USSR publications. Until this year the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project, which prepares the *Index* for publication, has been located on two or more floors of the Library. After the transfer of the Card Division to the Navy Yard Annex in August 1964, the project was moved to the third floor of the Library Annex, thus bringing all its units together for the first time. Although the total available space remains approximately the same, the consolidation of the operation into one area immediately adjacent to the Serial Record Division has made for greater efficiency. The following table illus-

trates the growth of the *Index* over the past 6 years.

Year	Mono-graphic titles translated and indexed	Periodical issues	
		Analyzed and indexed	Listed without analysis
1959-60.....	12, 092	5, 958	2, 864
1960-61.....	15, 882	7, 615	4, 378
1961-62.....	17, 580	6, 761	4, 155
1962-63.....	18, 432	5, 707	5, 453
1963-64.....	17, 863	5, 968	5, 333
1964-65.....	19, 019	6, 292	6, 220

In addition, the total number of pages increased from 4,500 in 1964 to 5,000 in 1965 and the number of entries in the subject index from 208,000 to 218,000.

The project also maintains the Slavic Union Catalog. During the fiscal year the number of cards in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transliteration received from the 230 contributing libraries for this catalog increased from 71,000 to 87,000. Of these, 5,000 represented books published before 1917. Twenty libraries sent more than 1,000 cards each and 54 sent more than 100 each. In addition, the Library of Congress supplied 17,200 printed cards and 13,600 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 49,000 cards.

Descriptive Cataloging

Recruitment and inservice training were the most striking activities of the Descriptive Cataloging Division during fiscal 1965. In addition to replacing staff members who left as a result of normal turnover, the division had to make strenuous efforts to fill the 25 new positions allocated in the 1965 budget. Despite the persistent shortage throughout the country of qualified applicants for cataloging

positions, the division was remarkably successful in attracting first-rate persons and, before the end of the fiscal year, its 188 positions were either occupied or were being held for appointees scheduled to report within the next 2 or 3 months. The new staff members rank high in advanced degrees and in library experience and collectively possess a working knowledge of 33 languages, including such sought-after tongues as Czech, Hungarian, Japanese, Latvian, Pushto, Swedish, Turkish, and Urdu.

The worldwide acquisitions program carried on by the Library of Congress brings to its catalogers materials which are not only written in a wide range of languages but are also highly specialized in content. The language skills, subject specialization, and professional library education necessary to catalog them cannot always be found in one person. Last year's report announced the creation of a new position "to provide intensive inservice training in descriptive cataloging theory and practice." Miss Edith Scott, formerly associate professor at the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science, appointed to the position of Coordinator of Cataloging Instruction early in this fiscal year, organized and conducted two courses, each given in two sections. In addition to offering planned instruction in cataloging to those with the desired language competence but without library school degrees, the classes give library school graduates the specialized training needed to meet this Library's unusual needs.

Despite an increase in the number of titles received by the Descriptive Cataloging Division, the backlog of titles awaiting searching was reduced and there were gains both in the number of preliminary entries prepared and in the number of titles given original cataloging. Statistics on descriptive cataloging operations will be found in part A of appendix III.

The project carried on in cooperation with the Readex Microprint Corporation to prepare information cards for works listed in the

microprint edition of Evans' *American Bibliography* was completed during the year. The use of this edition has greatly increased since the filing of these cards into the Library catalogs.

The space situation was improved by moving three sections from deck areas and consolidating all operations into expanded and adjacent quarters on the second and third floors of the Library Annex.

Subject Cataloging

Copy for the seventh edition of the Library's *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was completed during the year. From this the Government Printing Office is preparing a magnetic tape, the first step in the production of this edition by computers and electronic photocomposition. This method will make it possible to merge future supplements automatically by computer with the seventh edition to form the eighth. Preparation of final copy began in October 1964 and was completed in May 1965. At the close of the fiscal year 2,858 galleys, beginning with *ACI test* and running through *Police communication systems*, had been set by photocomposing machines and returned by the GPO to the Subject Cataloging Division for proofreading.

The 12 additional positions granted by Congress enabled the division to increase its production and reduce arrearages. Titles classified and assigned subject headings reached the record total of almost 110,000. But production figures give only half of the story. More noteworthy in many ways is the quality, as well as the amount, of the work done by the staff in the continuous development of the subject heading list and the classification schedules. Both the Library of Congress and other libraries using its subject headings and classification system were served more promptly and adequately by the division's increased staff.

During the year 4,200 new subject headings were established and over 200 were changed

or canceled. The most important changes were from *Spanish America* to *Latin America* and from *Mohammedanism* to *Islam* and *Muslim(s)*. Not until this year was it possible to effect the required large-scale changes in the Library's catalogs entailed in the adoption of these more descriptive headings. The cancellation of *Mohammedanism* for *Islam* and *Muslim(s)*, for example, affected 3,000 tracings for approximately 2,500 main entries in the Official Catalog alone. In addition, one lengthy issue of the supplements to *Subject Headings* was devoted exclusively to the headings and references adopted or changed as a result of this substitution, in order to give libraries a single easy-to-use publication containing the large complex of headings involved. *Air transportation* accounted for 189 of more than 2,200 class numbers established; other sections of the classification in which major revisions and development took place ranged from *Modern philosophy* to *Chemical processing of wood* and from *Performing arts* to *Plastics and plastic manufacture*.

The importance of this work increases with the evident growth of the number of libraries using the Library of Congress classification. Adoption of its classification system either by newly established libraries or by those reclassifying their collections is markedly increasing. The most reliable evidence is the direct communication from a library of its decision to adopt the LC classification, often accompanied by a request for advice and guidance. During the year 19 university, college, and special libraries provided this information; 15 were in the United States but the others circled the globe—one in England, one in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in Switzerland.

New catalog cases were received and installed during the year, increasing the capacity of the shelflist by 600 trays and providing space which should be adequate for several years. The resultant shifting of cards was effected with a minimum of disruption.

The division's publications issued during the fiscal year are listed in appendix XIV.

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

Committees

Among other topics, the International Conference on Cataloging Principles, held in Paris in 1961, discussed the making of added entries. Its recommendations are reflected in the revision of the cataloging rules. The Processing Committee met in the fall of 1964 and, in the light of the Paris recommendations, decided upon a policy which in general will supply more added entries than in recent years. The new policy was issued to the staff in Processing Department Memorandum No. 93 and published in Bulletin No. 68 of *Cataloging Service*.

The two meetings of the Committee on Manuscripts Cataloging were devoted to formulating a number of suggestions and recommendations to assist the Manuscripts Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in its work on the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. Problems associated with the bibliographical control of single maps were considered at a meeting of the reactivated Map Processing Committee. Also reactivated late in the year, the Music Processing Committee met once to discuss the improvement of the Music Division's catalog for material in Class M (Music) and the possibility of combining the main entry and title catalogs for this class into one file.

The Serial Record

On a weekend in April 1965 the Serial Record Division was moved to more spacious quarters on the third floor of the Annex. This made possible both the expansion of the Serial Record itself and freer access to its files. Improved quarters resulted in better working conditions, less congestion, and greater efficiency. The division cleared and forwarded 1,745,000 serial issues for immediate use by readers, for further processing, or for other disposition—a 2-percent increase over the

previous year. New titles entered in the Serial Record totaled 11,200. Some 1,000 titles for the Japanese, Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian, German, and Swedish issues in the series *Bibliography of Social Science Periodicals and Monographs*, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, were checked against the Library's holdings, using funds transferred from the Bureau. More than 50,000 reference inquiries were received by the division, an increase of 13 percent over the previous year. Of these, 48,600 were telephone inquiries.

In its role as the national clearinghouse for serials information, the division maintains what is probably the world's largest and most up-to-date file on serials which began publication after December 1949. From this it compiles and edits the monthly *New Serial Titles*, a cumulative union list of post-1949 serial publications. The 1964 cumulation went to press in June 1965. This 4-year cumulation supersedes the 1961, 1962, and 1963 volumes as well as the monthly issues of 1964. Its 2,641 pages in 2 volumes represent a 30-percent increase over the 1963 cumulation. It contains about 85,000 entries, 15,000 cross-references, and 350,000 locations of serial files in 650 libraries in the United States and Canada. Both the 1964 volumes and the 1950-60 cumulation, which they supplement but do not supersede, serve as supplements to the third edition of the *Union List of Serials*.

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

The Card Catalogs

Responsibility for editing and preparing catalog entries from other libraries for publication in the *National Union Catalog* was transferred in October 1964 to the Catalog Maintenance Division, which, in recognition of its expanded role, was renamed the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division in February 1965. The Cumulative Catalog Section was reorganized, becoming the Catalog Publications Section, and a new

Corrections Unit was established in the Filing Section.

Over 2,600,000 cards were prepared and distributed to the Library's catalogs and special files, a gain of close to 400,000 over the previous year. The Main and Annex Catalogs were increased by nearly 400,000 cards each and the Official Catalog by 500,000. The end of the fiscal year saw the completion of the first phase of the planned revision of the Law Library Catalogs. The Anglo-American and Foreign Law Subject Catalogs have now been combined. As these were interfiled into one alphabet, duplicate and superseded cards were removed, conflicts and obvious discrepancies were corrected, and missing cards were replaced. The Law Subject Catalog now contains an estimated 406,000 cards.

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

Catalogs in Book Form

More than 4 tons of camera copy, 14,950 pages comprising the 25 volumes of the 1960-64 quinquennial issue of the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects*—were shipped to the publisher in June 1965. The copy was composed of a million or more items—3 x 5 Library of Congress catalog cards, specially reset and printed, and typed subject headings and cross-references, all mounted on heavy cardboard. The issue, like previous ones, will be reproduced by photo-offset and will be available in the late fall of 1965. The catalog entries represent monographic and serial publications with imprint dates of 1945 or later, cataloged or recataloged by the Library of Congress during the 5-year period 1960-64. This third quinquennial issue of *Books: Subjects* continues the comprehensive subject bibliography begun by the Library in 1950. The first and second quinquennial cumulations, covering the years 1950-54 and 1955-59 respectively, have been reprinted. The three sets provide a basic sub-

ject approach to a large part of the world's publications from 1945 through 1964.

The number of libraries contributing entries to the *National Union Catalog* has now passed the 900 mark. The 1964 annual issue of this publication was sent to the printer during May and June of 1965. It contains entries for 164,000 titles added to the collections of the Library of Congress and other North American libraries. Fifty-nine percent of the titles are represented by Library of Congress printed cards, 41 percent by entries from other libraries. More than 272,000 locations are indicated for works published since 1956.

The Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division also cooperated with the National Library of Medicine in producing the 1964 volume of its *Catalog* and with the National Archives in preparing its *List of National Archives Microfilm Publications*.

Union Catalogs

Over 2 million cards from more than 300 libraries in the United States and Canada were received by the Union Catalog Division during the year. Cards representing materials published from 1956 to date accounted for 1,400,000 of the total number. They 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 supplement, which now contain approximately 16 million cards.

This fiscal year was the first during which the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books* was issued under the limitations announced in April 1964 and described in last year's annual report. The new policy, which applied to circularizing titles not located in the National Union Catalog, has cut the workload in half and has increased the number of titles located. The ninth edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress* will be completed for publication in September 1965, shortly after the close of the fiscal year. The need for space caused the re-

moval to the Old Post Office Building of the project for maintaining a union catalog of the holdings of 300 Information Center libraries and reading rooms throughout the world. Funds transferred from the U.S. Information Agency support the project.

An earlier section of this report noted that, with the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the Library has established the National Register of Microform Masters as a unit of the Union Catalog Division. It will extend but not replace the Microfilming Clearing House. The Clearing House will continue to maintain the record of completed, in process, and contemplated projects involving the copying of long runs of newspapers and periodicals and to answer inquiries concerning such projects. It will also continue to edit copy for future editions of *Newspapers on Microfilm*.

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

Card Distribution

The card catalog continues to play a key role as an instrument for the retrieval of information. For well over half a century the Card Division has supplied thousands of libraries in this country and abroad with 3 x 5 cards for their catalogs. The theory behind this operation has always been to render the best possible service to libraries. This year approximately 17,000 subscribers bought 61½ million catalog cards, 17 percent more than last year. From the sale of cards and technical publications, the sum of \$4,355,000 was deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the U.S. Treasury, an increase of 18 percent over last year.

Early on Friday morning, July 17, 1964, a low rumbling was heard in the Card Division. It came from the turning wheels of trucks specially constructed to move the 3,500-tray searching catalog. By midday the rumble had become a constant roar as truck after truck of card-filled trays left the third floor of the

Library Annex destined for Building 159, Navy Yard Annex. Sixteen hours a day on Friday and Saturday were devoted to the move, and by 3 p.m. on Sunday the entire job had been completed. All but three units of the Card Division reported for work in the new quarters on Monday morning, July 20. The remaining units followed, and a week later the inventory stock of 120 million cards representing over 4 million titles had also been moved to the new location.

During the year over 50,000 order slips were received and more than 250,000 cards were shipped every working day. Fortunately, for ease in handling and speedier deliveries, the order slips received bearing the LC card number increase each year because of the appearance of the numbers in the books themselves, in the Library's book catalogs, and in the trade journals. By the end of fiscal 1965 the delivery schedule on cards in stock was better than at any time in the past two decades. In many instances orders received on Monday had been shipped by Thursday of the same week.

The Library continued its special service of supplying on standing order all cards available on particular subjects. One of the more complicated requests called for all current cards on American Indians. This involved checking the many tribal names and the numerous cross-references. The wife of a State senator in Hawaii gave him as a Christmas present all the cards on our 50th State. Library schools, students, and other individuals and organizations were sent 2,015 information kits on the Card Division's various services, 67 percent more than in fiscal 1964. That these services are attracting an increasing circle of users is shown by the fact that new or reactivated subscribers—more than 2,000—surpassed any previous record. The division made steady progress on the mammoth task of adding subscribers' ZIP Codes to the 17,000 mailing labels.

The Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division sent nine of its newly

arrived searchers to the Card Division for 6 weeks' preliminary instruction and training in searching techniques and procedures.

Some 60 percent of current American titles are now received by the Library for cataloging on or before publication date. Several arrangements make this possible. Publishers cooperating in the "All-the-Books" Plan generously send either unbound signatures or bound copies of their new publications as soon as they are available. The R. R. Bowker Company lends the copies it receives for listing or review in its journals and the Alanar Book Processing Center and other wholesale distributors lend publications not immediately available from other sources. From all these sources, 21,700 titles not previously received were made available for cataloging, enabling the Card Division to fill a high percentage of orders before the publication date of the books cataloged.

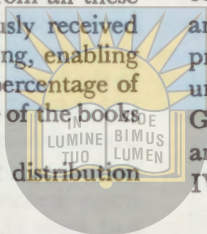
Other data on card sales and distribution will be found in appendix V.

Binding and Repair Work

A gratifying increase in production brought the number of volumes bound during the year

to 107,600, as compared with 88,200 volumes last year. Although a slight drop in contract prices for commercial binding was a contributing factor, the primary cause for the increase was the addition of \$27,500 to the commercial binding allotment. The number of volumes bound by the Government Printing Office rose from 39,500 to 43,000; volumes bound under commercial contracts increased from 48,700 to 64,600. GPO also gave protective treatment to 38,600 pamphlets by wire-stitching or handsewing them into binders, an increase of 5,700 over the previous year. More than 14,000 books were repaired or restored; 85,600 manuscripts and maps were laminated; and over 80,000 other items were given appropriate preservation treatment by the six repair units housed in the Library but manned by GPO employees. Other statistics on bindery and repair operations are given in appendix IV.

The Binding Committee met at quarterly intervals, concerning itself with the status of the binding funds and their apportionment, the expansion of commercial binding, and the general development of the Library's binding and preservation program.



The Legislative Reference Service

POLITICAL SCIENCE teachers once considered it fashionable to say that Congress moves across the public issues of the time like a lighthouse beacon sweeping across the darkness, directing its beam to a topic, flooding it with interest and legislative activity, and then moving on to bring in turn another subject to the center of public action. The Legislative Reference Service, closely tied to the activity of Congress, has found considerable validity to the "searchlight" analogy and through the years has geared itself to meet the impact of 535 Congressional offices, all asking questions at the same time on the "topic within the beam."

The 89th Congress, however, may well have made the lighthouse picture obsolete. If anything, the 89th is more like a bursting flare floodlighting an entire scene rather than a single aspect of selective interest. When it closes, probably no other single Congress in our history will have dealt with as many pieces of legislation affecting as many individuals and segments of the American society in so short a time. Every Member has explored his area of responsibility; so has every committee. Their combined efforts have resulted in a simultaneous burst of legislation concerning the aged, the unemployed, the farmer, our youth, our cities, our educational structure, voting rights, labor relations, our immigration policies, and much, much more.

So closely geared to Congressional activity are the activities of the Legislative Reference Service that all these actions have brought

an unparalleled volume of work. On one day alone—in March—there were over 2,500 Congressional inquiries waiting to be answered, almost all tied to legislative activity and requiring prompt, if not immediate, response. Thus the Service faced the twin difficulties of coping with this flood of Congressional inquiries and of maintaining, at the same time, accuracy, objectivity, and authenticity of interpretation in widely diverse subject fields.

Analysis of Workload

Annual reports for the Legislative Reference Service would be more meaningful if based on the calendar instead of the fiscal year. As it is, each annual report must deal with the latter part of one session of Congress and the first 6 months of another, an awkward and artificial division. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, was something of an exception. Not only was there the normal carry-over of the legislative program from one session of the same Congress to the other, but Congress was in almost continuous session from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964. But fiscal 1965 was a different matter entirely. The second session of the 88th Congress adjourned on October 3, 1964, some 11 weeks earlier than the adjournment date for the first session in 1963. Also, because of the two presidential nominating conventions, inquiries slowed down in the summer of 1964. On the other hand, with the beginning of the first

session of the 89th Congress, the extensive legislative program of what was in essence a new administration inundated the Service with a deluge of work. There was, in brief, a vast difference between the first and the second halves of the fiscal year.

This is not to say that the workload during the first half of the fiscal year was light. It is, indeed, striking evidence of the trend toward greater use of the Service that in spite of the fact Congress was in session only about half as long as in the first half of fiscal 1964, the workload was about the same in the two periods. True, the total number of inquiries dropped, but the decline was largely accounted for by an artificial decrease in the number of telephone calls involving "spot" information. This was the result of changes in procedures for recording inquiries in order to make them fully adaptable to the Library's automatic data processing equipment. Inquiries answered in written form account for about 60 percent of actual research and reference time spent on all inquiries, and those answered by sending selected materials for about 30 percent of research and reference time. The number of inquiries in these two categories was almost identical for the first half of fiscal 1964 and the first half of fiscal 1965.

From January to June 1965, the total number of inquiries as compared to the total in the corresponding period of the previous year increased from 55,373 to 62,268 or 13 percent. But bare figures cannot give any conception of the impact of the new Congress on the Service. In the first place, Member and committee inquiries jumped 20 percent, constituent inquiries only 7 percent. The former, of course, on the average consume much more time than the latter. Secondly, from January through June 1965, the number of inquiries answered in written form—a fairly reliable index of actual workload—rose 30 percent over the corresponding period of 1964, three times the 10 percent increase in those answered by telephone and with materials

already prepared. Moreover, an unknown but quite substantial number of inquiries that actually called for research reports which the Service did not have the manpower to prepare were answered by sending materials.

Thus, while annual figures show that the total number of Congressional inquiries answered increased only 2.5 percent, from 97,444 to 99,832, the increase in research work was several times that percentage. As a result, in the second half of the fiscal year, serious backlogs accumulated in every division. A number of records were broken by wide margins: preparation of 13,646 reports and other written responses as compared to last year's previous high of 11,753, and the answering of 14,787 inquiries in a single month (March)—2,000 more than ever before. Nevertheless, a sense of achievement was blunted by the recognition of what could not be done for lack of time and resources. It is ironical that a year of such great production was also one of great frustrations.

One of these, keenly felt, was the inability to concentrate a greater proportion of constituent and other inquiries in the Reference Section of the Government and General Research Division. This section, which was enlarged in fiscal 1964 and its jurisdiction broadened to include not only a larger segment of constituent inquiries but many types of general reference inquiries from Members as well, including newspaper searches, identification of quotations, and preparation of general bibliographies, got off to a good start in the second half of fiscal 1964. In fiscal 1965 it was expected that the subject divisions would be freed for more major research and consultative assignments.

The avalanche of inquiries descending on the Service after the 89th Congress convened in January put a severe crimp in these expectations. The Reference Section did everything that could be reasonably, and sometimes unreasonably, asked of it. During the fiscal year, it handled 39,506 Congressional and constituent requests. In the hectic January—

June period it answered 21,776 of the 34,323 constituent inquiries the Legislative Reference Service received, in addition to 5,815 Member and committee requests. The influx of reference questions was so great, however, that thousands of those the section was set up to handle had to be sent to the other divisions to be divided among their subject specialists.

Despite the impossibility of fully testing the potentials and limitations of separate handling of various types of reference inquiries, the year's experience did help to validate the principle. The need in the Reference Section, as in the subject specialist divisions, is first of all for more staff to meet the intensified demands of the Congress. Given an enlarged reference staff, a great deal can be done to increase the availability of the Service's specialists for research and consultative assignments related to legislation.

The Science Policy Research Division

One of the most original and advanced services offered by a parliamentary library—insofar as it can be ascertained—is that offered to Congress by the Science Policy Research Division established at the Library of Congress in fiscal year 1965. The Legislative Reference Service has had a senior specialist in engineering, emphasizing water resources, since 1950. After Sputnik, in 1958, the Service received authorization and appropriations for a senior specialist in science and technology. These two, as well as specialists in economics, law, international relations, and public administration, among others, have over the years given Members and committees of Congress substantial research and consultative assistance on many science-related public issues.

In recent years, however, a number of elements have arisen to intensify Congress' interest in the scientific and technical fields: the expanded role of science in national se-

curity and its increased impact on public policy; an increasing concern over the expenditure of \$15 billion from the national budget for research and development; the need for improved information to follow the activities of a complex array of 42 different technical agencies; and the mounting difficulties in dealing with such Government-wide programs as weather, oceanography, and water resources that cross agency lines and over which no single Congressional committee has full jurisdiction. All these brought to a head the need for additional staff resources to achieve some degree of parity with the executive branch and nonpublic groups, not in numbers, of course, but in competence to appraise public programs and policies.

Although some consideration has been given to the creation of a special agency to give Members and committees of Congress assistance in this area, the Congress, in the appropriations for fiscal 1965, began to build a group of technically competent persons within the Legislative Reference Service in accordance with the principles of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The Service requested eight new positions; the Congress authorized four, calling attention to the difficulty of recruiting in this area.

By combining the four new positions with two existing ones, the Service was able to establish a Science Policy Research Division. Edward Wenk, Jr., who had been the Service's first senior specialist in science and technology and, later, from 1961 to 1964, technical assistant to the President's Science Adviser in the White House Office of Science and Technology, was appointed chief of the new division. Dr. Wenk was given the assignment of serving as special science adviser to the Librarian and coordinator of services in science and technology furnished to Congress by other parts of the Library.

The Science Policy Research Division was established in August 1964. Dr. Wenk assumed the duties of chief in September and directed his first efforts toward recruiting a

staff. This proved a real challenge. Blending science with public policy is so new that no formal academic training ground has yet developed. Few other positions require the background that would provide a readymade base for recruitment. Moreover, the science policy area has only recently been considered a significant career route for those who began their professional development as bench-type scientists.

It was recognized that specialists are needed to translate scientific, engineering, and technological knowledge to make it useful for Congressional purposes. But the complexities and breadth of this body of knowledge and its current rate of expansion would require possibly 200 to 300 specialists if staff were to be organized on a subject basis. It was therefore decided to organize the staff around science policy issues estimated to be of the greatest significance to the Congress. The expertise necessary to assist in this research usually embraces a number of scientific disciplines as well as consideration of legislative processes and legislative history, Government organization, and economic, sociological, and institutional factors. The need for specialists was anticipated in such areas as manned space flight, geophysical exploration, public health, and weapons systems development. Nevertheless, individuals must be sought who have conspicuous credentials in classical disciplines so that they are familiar with the existing body of knowledge and the growing body of literature as well as the specialists and institutions in their chosen field. The aggregate of such knowledge in different disciplines could thus be drawn upon when dealing with the policy considerations in whatever combination might be needed by the division staff.

Coupled with scientific expertise must be the qualifications required in all Legislative Reference Service work at the senior level—versatility, ability to sharpen questions and identify issues, and skill in finding facts that reveal relationships. Compact, objective writing and the ability to live with the unpre-

dictable are two other essential qualifications. With these standards, recruitment has continued to be highly selective.

Immediately after Dr. Wenk's arrival and before his recruiting program could be fairly begun, significant inquiries relating to science and associated public policy issues began pouring in from Members and committees. During the remaining 9 months of the fiscal year, the pace of Congressional assignments rapidly increased to the point that the demands upon the division far exceeded the capacity of its available manpower and research time. During those months, the infant division accepted over 350 inquiries from 34 Senators and 54 Congressmen and from 12 subcommittees in both Houses. It was asked to furnish assistance for 7 committee hearings and prepared more than 40 extensive analytical studies.

Among those completed was a major report of 286 pages on *The National Science Foundation: A General Review of Its First 15 Years*, prepared for the House Science and Astronautics Committee and published as a committee print. This is an analysis of the Foundation's programs and activities and their relationships to those in other agencies that have complementary responsibilities to support research, education, construction of facilities, the dissemination of scientific information, and the development of statistics and policy planning. Another major project was a 203-page report prepared for the Subcommittee on Military Operations, House Committee on Government Operations, analyzing the breadth and content of the Federal weather research programs conducted in 20 agencies, their multiple goals, their diversity, and their coordination. This was published as House Report 177, 89th Congress, 1st session, under the title *Government Weather Programs (Military and Civilian Operations and Research)*. An updated version of an *Abridged Chronology of Events Related to Federal Legislation for Oceanography, 1956-65*, first prepared in January 1965, was published, shortly after the end of the fiscal year,

as a committee print by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Other substantive studies and legislative assistance dealt with national needs and Federal programs relating to oceanography; long-range planning for research in space sciences following lunar landings; weather modification; pesticides and environmental pollution; analyses of aspects of NASA's \$5.4 billion budget proposals for the space program; implications of U.S. conversion to the metric system; research for improved urban and interurban transportation; implications of geographical concentration of Federal research expenditures; impact of Federal expenditures on university goals and teaching; scientific information management; and numerous specific legislative proposals relating to science and allied fields.

Division personnel also acted as consultants to many Members, assisted and cooperated with committee staffs in identifying and developing issues and in preparing for and conducting hearings, analyzed the testimony of witnesses, and prepared background reports on a host of subjects.

The number of public policy problems and issues confronting the Congress in fiscal 1965 was too great and the involvement of the Service in each one too varied and extensive to permit even a summary of the year's highlights in other subject areas. The remainder of this report simply records some of the areas of greatest Congressional interest, as reflected by inquiries directed to the Service, and notes some of the Service's major research undertakings during the fiscal year.

American Law

Unquestionably, the principal area of legal research activity related to legislative reapportionment. The Supreme Court's "one man-one vote" rulings brought demands for

intensive research on State legislative apportionment and Congressional districting. To meet the many and frequently urgent inquiries in this area, teams of staff attorneys were organized to pool their efforts. Scores of reports on various phases of this problem were prepared and many were multilithed to make them immediately available to answer Member and constituent inquiries. These included a comprehensive study of the apportionment question, analyses of the basic Supreme Court decisions, compilations and analyses of approximately 250 Congressional proposals for legislation or constitutional amendments on the subject, analyses of pertinent State law, a State-by-State study of judicial and legislative action on apportionment, and studies dealing with procedures for amending the U.S. Constitution with respect to such matters.

Civil rights issues were in the forefront again, and problems relating to the enforcement and implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were frequent. Inquiries arising from the introduction of the Administration's Voting Rights Act of 1965 required intensive studies on the history and validity of literacy tests and poll taxes, the propriety of Federal supervision of local elections, and the constitutionality of various provisions of pending voting rights bills, to mention but a few. The general elections of November 1964 generated inquiries on voter qualifications, political contributions, electoral college reforms, proposals to close all polling places at the same time, defamation of and by candidates for public office, and restraints on political activities of corporations and labor unions. Reports were prepared on contested elections and recounts, on challenging the seating of Members of the House, on parliamentary procedure, on conflict of interests, and on Congressional ethics. As in the previous year there was work to be done on proposals concerning presidential inability and succession; court decisions and statutory provisions relating to subversive activities; censorship; criminal law and judicial procedure; mailing privileges; church-state rela-

tionships; group defamation; and the legal aspects of repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, authorizing State "right-to-work" laws.

Several special projects were completed during the past fiscal year. A revised and updated edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation*, involving several years of work by staff members, was completed and published as Senate Document 39, 88th Congress, 1st session. This 1,700-page textbook is designed to be a convenient ready-reference guide to the meaning of each clause of the Constitution as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court. A 700-page study, *Internal Security and Subversion: Principal State Laws and Cases*, prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee, is the first comprehensive work on this subject. This will appear as a committee print. Also completed, for advance as a committee print by the House Small Business Committee, was *Congress and the Monopoly Problem*. A revision of an earlier study covering the period 1900-1956, it provides a survey and analysis of all bills introduced, laws enacted, court decisions, and miscellaneous statistics in the antitrust area during the past 8 years. In addition, the American Law Division's Bill Digest Section prepared six cumulative volumes and eight supplements of the *Digest of Public General Bills*.

Economics

So broad was the range of economic subjects covered by the reports prepared in response to Congressional inquiries that what follows is only an indication of the scope. Legislative proposals relating to repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, extension of minimum wage laws, migratory workers, unemployment, the impact of automation, and problems of depressed areas were among the subjects arising in the labor field.

In the area of international trade and for-

eign aid, reports were prepared on trade with the Soviet bloc, revision of gold reserve requirements, proposals for mandatory tariff adjustments, the Alliance for Progress, and comparisons of U.S. foreign aid programs with those of other nations. *A Background Study on East-West Trade* was prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 89th Congress, 1st session, and was published as a committee print. In public finance, analyses were requested with respect to the national budget, the national debt, the debt limit, the coin and silver shortage, and Federal subsidy programs. There was an unending stream of inquiries on Federal expenditures in particular States and Congressional districts. The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Senate Committee on Government Operations, published as a committee print a supplement to the *Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments*, which the Service had prepared last year. Taxation was another active area, with inquiries on excise tax repeal, the proposal to share tax revenue with State and local governments, and tax relief for higher educational expenditures. Other areas of research included housing and urban problems, the impact of defense and research expenditures on the national economy, consumer protection, Appalachia, the satellite communication and space programs, and transportation. There was heavy interest in many aspects of the Soviet economy. Among committee prints published in this area was a study entitled *The Growing Strength of the Soviet Merchant Fleet*, prepared for the Senate Committee on Commerce, 88th Congress, 2d session. Substantial assistance was given in the preparation of *Current Economic Indicators for the USSR*, published by the Joint Economic Committee, 89th Congress, 1st session.

Education and Public Welfare

Because the work in these fields during the second half of the fiscal year was almost double

that of the same period in fiscal 1964, many inquiries had to be answered by sending printed materials rather than specially prepared written responses, an unhappy but necessary procedure in view of the limited staff available. Both education and public welfare have become fields of such broad, and at the same time, such specialized interests, it is difficult to obtain staff not only sufficient in quantity but also qualified in depth of knowledge and experience to meet the needs of Congress. Intensive assistance relating to the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and medical care for the aged was provided to both the House and the Senate throughout the fiscal year by the senior staff members. The staff also produced studies and reports on such subjects as the revision of immigration legislation, the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, amendments to the National Defense Education Act and the federally impacted areas programs, the poverty program, Federal regulation of traffic in firearms, proposals concerning drug addict rehabilitation, various crime bills, programs for the mentally retarded and for other handicapped persons, proposed closings of Veterans Administration hospitals, financial problems of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, birth control and population problems, legislation and bills relating to education, job training, and amendments to the Civil Service and Railroad Retirement legislation. *Problems of Youth: A Fact Book*, prepared for the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, was issued as a followup to the 2-volume *Profile of Youth—1963*, which was prepared by the Education and Public Welfare Division during the previous year. Also published by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare were reports entitled *Enactments by the 88th Congress Concerning Education and Training, 1963–1964* (committee print), *Student Assistance Handbook* (published first as a committee print and in revised form as Senate Document 26, 89th Congress, 1st session), and *Proposed Federal*

Promotion of Shared Time Education (Senate Document 25, 89th Congress, 1st session). The House Committee on Education and Labor published as a committee print a report on *Federal Agency Programs and the 2-Year Institution of Higher Education*.

Foreign Affairs and National Defense

The deepening involvement of the United States made the Vietnamese conflict a leading topic of Congressional requests. Another part of the world—the Dominican Republic—shared the spotlight when the recent crisis arose there. Beyond these, major topics of research included the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the proposed merger of the National Guard and the Reserves, NATO and the proposed nuclear multilateral force, the closing of U.S. military bases and naval yards, U.S. policy toward various African nations, relations between the United States and Communist China, Indonesia versus Malaysia, Communist infiltration in Latin American educational systems, the cold war, disarmament progress and policy, and foreign aid programs.

Prepared in response to Congressional request by the Service's senior specialist in national defense, Charles H. Donnelly, *United States Defense Policies in 1964* was printed as House Document 285, 89th Congress, 1st session. This was the ninth in a series which began in 1956 and which surveys defense policies annually, with special emphasis on policies of particular interest to Congress. An index to the 1956 through 1963 surveys, all of which had been published as House documents, was printed as House Document 371, 88th Congress, 2d session, under the title *Index to United States Defense Policies From World War II Through 1963*.

For the past few years the Service has provided the secretariat for the U.S. Group of the Interparliamentary Union, and one of the

Service's senior specialists, George B. Gallo-way, is executive secretary to the group. He and specialists throughout the Service have assisted the delegation by compiling materials and preparing background and other necessary papers. The executive secretary accompanied the delegation during the past year to Interparliamentary Union meetings in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Dublin, Ireland.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

The reports *Farm Program Benefits and Costs in Recent Years* and *Farm Programs and Dynamic Forces in Agriculture* were published as committee prints by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. A study, *Food Costs, Farm Prices*, revising a 1964 report, was put out as a committee print by the House Committee on Agriculture in April 1965. Other major reports and memoranda were requested on such subjects as price support programs, beet sugar quotas, the indemnity program for dairymen, and agricultural exports.

Substantial assistance was furnished the relevant House and Senate committees as well as individual Members in connection with legislative proposals culminating in the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. Other issues and problems concerning natural resources were the expansion of the saline water conversion program, flood control and reclamation, public power policy, water pollution, fish

and wildlife resources, area redevelopment and "open-space," outdoor recreational resources, forestry, public land policy, and minerals legislation. As in other areas, limitations of staff and time caused a sharp rise in the number of requests filled by sending source materials rather than by preparing reports or memoranda.

No single chapter could reflect the infinite variety of questions that come to a Service whose purpose is to supply the informational and research needs of a Congress of 535 Members, its committees, and its supporting staffs, a Congress concerned not only with vital issues at home and with the complex problems of the most rapidly changing world that history has ever known, but also with the added dimension of space—a frontier waiting to be opened by pioneers no less courageous than those who sailed their frail frigates across an unknown sea to an unknown land, no less daring than those who raced across that land to claim a wilderness. Nor can words picture the long hours, the lights burning late over burdened desks, the tired brains prodded by the relentless clock, the high devotion to a national duty which characterized this year for the Legislative Reference Service as it marshaled its understaffed forces to meet the Congressional research explosion. What has been described here is but a synopsis instead of the story, a review in place of the book.

The Reference Department

ALTHOUGH BOTH THE growth and the use of the collections in the custody of the Reference Department were intensified in the physical and social sciences, it is fitting that the three public events which distinguished this year at the Library were in the area of the arts and humanities. Fitting because the Nation, which has fully embraced the sciences and their technological applications for the enrichment of society in peace and its defense in war, is now rediscovering the importance of the humanities, without which the spirit withers. A 3-day music festival and two symposiums—one on American literature and one saluting the 700th anniversary of the birth of Dante Alighieri—were the outstanding events in a brilliant series of literary, dramatic, and musical performances offered to the public.

Each year the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation has presented a Founder's Day concert in honor of Mrs. Coolidge's birthday. To mark October 30, 1964—the 100th anniversary—a special celebration was planned, the Thirteenth Festival of Chamber Music, beginning on the evening of the centenary and consisting of four concerts. Since Mrs. Coolidge's generous endowment and her gift of the auditorium bearing her name established the Library of Congress as a center of chamber music, it was fitting that all the other foundations in the Music Division should participate in honoring her memory. Thus the festival was presented by the Coolidge Foundation with the assistance of the Gertrude

Clarke Whittall Foundation, the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation, the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, and the Nicholas Longworth Foundation.

Birthdays of Purcell, Mozart, Beethoven, or Schubert opened each of the four concerts. The festival, however, was designed to demonstrate one of the major purposes of the Coolidge Foundation—to commission new musical works to receive their first performance at the Library of Congress. For this occasion the Coolidge Foundation commissioned nine works by these eminent composers from various parts of the world: Luigi Dallapiccola, Alberto Evaristo Ginastera, Howard Hanson, Gian Francesco Malipiero, Riccardo Malipiero, Darius Milhaud, Walter Piston, William Schuman, and Virgil Thomson. The Koussevitzky Music Foundation was responsible for the work by Giselher Klebe. Composers Juan Orrego-Salas and Aurelio de la Vega each offered a new work for first performance during the festival, which therefore was distinguished by 12 important world premieres. In addition, in order to demonstrate the past accomplishments of the Coolidge Foundation, four compositions introduced at earlier festivals were presented—the fifth String Quartet by Béla Bartók, *Appalachian Spring* by Aaron Copland, *Hérodiade* by Paul Hindemith, and the first String Quartet by Sergei Prokofieff. The performers included the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D.C., under the direction of Howard Mitchell, Luigi

Dallapiccola, and Walter Hendl; five artists from the Metropolitan Opera Studio; the Kroll Quartet; the Fine Arts Quartet; the New York String Trio; and the Baroque Chamber Players of Indiana University. The birthday music was prepared under the direction of Warner Lawson, dean of the College of Fine Arts, Howard University.

An international audience responded to the Library's invitation to attend the festival. In addition to music lovers from all over the United States, they came from other parts of the Americas, from Europe, and from Africa to join in observing an anniversary which presented more new works than any other single festival in the history of the Coolidge Foundation. Almost 40 music critics from America and Europe attended, all emphatically recognizing the historical and musical significance of the event.

Nearly 100 editors of literary magazines, including members of the Association of Literary Magazines of America, and a number of writers and educators came to the Library on April 2 and 3 from as far away as Pakistan and Alaska to take part in a 2-day conference on American literature, financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Six papers accompanied by three panel discussions on the state of publishing and teaching American literature were offered, followed by a business meeting of ALMA. The six speakers presenting formal papers were Karl Shapiro, William Phillips, Allen Tate, Reed Whittmore, Peter Caws, and Wayne Booth. The sessions, which were attended by the public, were marked by widely divergent views and lively discussion, most participants agreeing that they had received a comprehensive if unsettling view of the literary scene. The proceedings of this conference will be published.

To celebrate the Dante anniversary, the Library presented a symposium on the great Italian poet on May 1. Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, the symposium, devoted to the influence and relevance of Dante's work in the modern

world, consisted of three lectures, each followed by a panel discussion. J. Chesley Mathews opened the first session with a paper on "The Interest in Dante Shown by Nineteenth-Century American Men of Letters." It was followed by Francis Fergusson's paper "On Reading Dante in 1965: The *Divine Comedy* as a 'Bridge Across Time'" and in the evening by poet John Ciardi's paper "The Relevance of the *Inferno*." This third session was opened with greetings from Sergio Fenoaltea, Italian Ambassador to the United States. The audiences which attended the symposium gave tangible evidence of Mr. Ciardi's statement that his own "sense of Dante's relevance is shared by many." He told his listeners: "It is Dante's virtue, by the power of personal genius and by the power of language itself, to speak in particulars that instantly strike toward universals. . . . I do not read him because he is of the 14th century but because I am of the 20th." The proceedings of this symposium were scheduled for publication by the Library in November 1965.

These events are illustrative of the year's program of outstanding literary readings, chamber music concerts, and dramatic performances presented under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundations.

Two other programs, however, should be mentioned here for their special interest. One was the presentation on 3 consecutive days in April of Mark Van Doren's play *The Last Days of Lincoln* in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the closing weeks of the Civil War. The play was performed by the Actors Studio Workshop of the Greater New York Chapter of the American National Theatre and Academy. The other, marking the observance of Children's Book Week, was the showing on November 9 of *The Lively Art of Picture Books*, a film commissioned by the American Library Association and produced by Weston Woods Films. The program was

introduced by John Langstaff, the narrator of the film. A complete list of all concerts and literary programs will be found in appendix XV.

But if these public events emphasized the leading role of the Library of Congress on the Nation's cultural stage, the progress behind scenes in the various divisions of the Reference Department established its place on the national stage in other contexts. The emphasis in last year's report was on the shifting pattern of Library problems and the transformation of Library techniques. More intensive programs of acquisition in both subject and geographic areas of current interest, the preservation and organization of the collections, and the increasing use of materials reproduced in other than letterpress forms were discussed and underlined. During this past fiscal year these interests continued. Officers of the Reference Department participated in a series of interdepartmental meetings concerned with aspects of acquisition, preservation, and automation as they related not only to the Library of Congress but also to the library world at the national level.

Toward the close of the last fiscal year a study by Stanley West, Director of Libraries, University of Florida, of the feasibility of a national cooperative acquisitions program for Latin America was made possible under a grant from the Ford Foundation. In a series of discussion meetings at the Library, Mr. West presented a preliminary report to obtain informed criticism from the librarians present. The plan would involve the Library of Congress as well as a number of university libraries concerned with Latin American area studies and would supplement present practices, emphasizing the acquisition and rapid cataloging of noncommercially produced titles, especially official and institutional publications not covered by the present Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Plan, sponsored by Stechert-Hafner, Inc., in New York.

Although not directly connected with the national plan for Latin American acquisitions,

it is appropriate to mention here a survey undertaken by the Reference Department of both governmental and nongovernmental serials in the social sciences published in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The survey was carried out in the Serial Division with the cooperation of the Hispanic Foundation for the Latin American area, in the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division for the African countries, and in the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division for Southeast Asia. Two major steps were involved. First was the identification of the serial titles issued in the various areas. Second was the checking of these titles against the current acquisitions at the Library of Congress, both to establish the degree of coverage and the degree of currency. While final figures are not yet tabulated, it is apparent that only 10 to 15 percent of the present publishing output in all three areas is being received at the Library with any degree of currency. The causes of these low figures lie in complex factors of organization, distribution, and transportation. The survey was important because it led to the identification of a large number of new serial titles being issued in these areas, and because it forcibly pointed up the need for a concentrated effort to overcome the present difficulties and to improve and speed up receipts from these areas.

Several management studies were conducted within the Reference Department during the year. The Slavic and Central European, the Serial, and the Stack and Reader Divisions and the International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division were all surveyed. As a result, a reorganization of the Serial Division, consolidating reference and processing activities, was recommended and approved; the use of automatic data processing for the preparation of the *World List of Future International Meetings* is being considered; and an extensive analysis of book delivery times and "not-on-shelf" reports has been completed in the Stack and Reader Division.

Space considerations became of increasing concern in relation to the housing of both personnel and collections. Continuous expansion of the Library's operations in the present available physical plant is creating almost insurmountable obstacles to the rational and efficient organization of library materials and services. As a consequence, it has become necessary to devote more and more time and thought to action that may alleviate the situation and put to the most efficient use every inch of space that can be recovered through careful planning.

Noticeable throughout the year was the increased participation of members of the staff in interagency discussions and committees, in professional meetings at home and abroad, and in the work of scholarly associations and international bodies in their various fields of specialization. Covering a wide range of areas from library techniques to scientific information and retrieval, and from specialized fields in the physical and social sciences to music and the fine arts, members of the Reference Department were conspicuously active in representing the Library of Congress at the national and international levels.

Acquisitions

Many of the major additions to the Library of Congress collections are reported in detail during the year in the issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, but certain aspects of the acquisitions program are covered only in this report. Each year thousands of offers of material are reviewed by the Reference Department and thousands of recommendations are made for acquisition of all types of library materials through exchange, gift, or purchase. In addition to appropriations, special gift and trust funds sometimes enable the Library to acquire materials not otherwise obtainable. Such funds allowed the Music Division to purchase a small but select collection of 19th-century flute music to add to the Dayton C. Miller Collection. The

Slavic and Central European Division made a substantial addition to its collection of Finnish titles through a grant from the Finlandia Foundation, Inc. From the Lindberg Foundation of Convent, N.J., established to honor Otto G. Lindberg, founder and head of the General Drafting Company, the Geography and Map Division received money for the purchase of maps. Gift and trust funds also made it possible for the Music Division to purchase holograph scores of Max Bruch, Carl Czerny, Ernő Dohnányi, Alois Hába, Josef Hauer, Victor Herbert, Franz Liszt, Antonio Salieri, and Franz von Suppé.

Through the Wilbur Fund, which provides for copying materials relating to American history in overseas repositories, the Manuscript Division was enriched by reproductions from Ireland and France. Among these was a film copy of new John Paul Jones files discovered in the town records of Lorient by the Library's representative in France, Mme. Ulane Bonnel. To extend the Wilbur Fund, the division will join with seven other libraries in this country in sharing the cost of a negative film of records of the British Legation and consulates in the United States, 1903-18; from this each will obtain a positive reference copy. The Library of Congress will thus have an unbroken filmed run of the series dating from 1791.

Gifts of materials rather than money account for many additions each year. In October 1964 the professional association of authors and actors of Spain, through their president, Joaquín Calvo Sotelo, made a gift of 300 modern Spanish plays. The first installment of a larger contribution, these include unique annotated copies in limited editions for professional use only and complement the Library's holdings of earlier Spanish drama. By far the most significant photograph acquired by the Prints and Photographs Division during the year was an ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln, received with 11 other Lincoln photographs from the estate of A. Conger Goodyear. That division also received the Richard Bur-

ton production of *Hamlet* electronically recorded for a single TV showing and the 26 films of ABC-TV's *Winston Churchill: The Valiant Years*, gifts from the producers, Electronovision Productions and the American Broadcasting Company, respectively.

Significant gifts of materials to the Manuscript Division included the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the papers of Arthur Spingarn, Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, George Gamow, and Hannah Arendt, the first installments of the papers of James A. Farley, the John Callan O'Laughlin collection containing extensive correspondence with Herbert Hoover and others, and the Francis B. Sayre papers. Resources in religious history were enlarged by gifts of the papers of Peter Marshall and those of Reinhold Niebuhr, to which Congressman and Mrs. Jonathan B. Bingham added their Niebuhr collection. The B. W. Huebsch papers were augmented by Sherwood Anderson and James Joyce letters; additions were also made to the papers of Archibald MacLeish, James Michener, and Vladimir Nabokov.

Nine of the ten poets invited by the Poetry Consultant to contribute to the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature made recordings of their own work during the year, an activity financed by the Bollingen Foundation, Inc. Other recordings made for the Archive included contemporary Italian poetry read by Sonia Raiziss and Alfredo de Palchi. Rolfe Humphries presented a group of Theodore Roethke letters and poems and the State Department gave a final collection of newspaper clippings and reports on South American tours made by William Faulkner and Robert Frost. From the University of Uppsala (Sweden) the Serial Division received a unique collection of royal ordinances, proclamations, resolutions, and decrees of the Swedish Government for the period 1646-1824.

Firms granted licenses to use films seized in World War II were ordered by the Custodian of Alien Property to turn over copies of these

films to the Library of Congress. Among those received through this means were some important German silent features which had not been in the collections previously. Invaluable Thomas Alva Edison films were also acquired during the year. These are more fully discussed later in this chapter in the section on organization and maintenance of the collections.

When Public Law 480 projects were established in Cairo and New Delhi over 3 years ago, it was hoped that the collections of the Library of Congress and of other research centers in the United States would benefit from on-the-spot acquisition operations. This hope has been realized in the steady flow of current publications from India, Pakistan, and, to a slightly lesser degree, Egypt. More recently established offices in Indonesia and Israel are proving equally valuable. In addition to a sharp rise in the receipt of Indonesian books, periodicals, and newspapers, both the preliminary catalog cards sent directly from Djakarta to the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division and the *Accessions List, Indonesia*, have proved useful to the Reference Department for recommending further additions to the collections. The project in Israel substantially expanded current serial receipts and filled gaps in sets of older publications in the Hebraic Section of the Orientalia Division. Illustrative of the program's wide range are the 14 prints from India and Egypt received by the Prints and Photographs Division and the sizable increases in the political science section of the classified collections.

In addition to day-by-day review of lists and offers, acquisitions activities of the Reference Department include trips by members of the staff, surveys of specific portions of the Library's collections, preparation of policy statements, and membership on the Acquisitions Committee. From December 1964 to February 1965 Julian Witherell, African area specialist, African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, traveled through 12 African states as well as France and Belgium

in an effort to increase the Library's growing receipts from these regions. As a result of Virginia Haviland's foreign trip last year, receipts of children's books from Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia increased. Miss Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, also visited the National Library of Spain to discuss the possibility of an exchange arrangement with that institution. J. Lawrence Day of the University of Minnesota, touring Latin America on a press survey for the U.S. Information Agency, approached newspaper publishers in an effort to complete the Library's Latin American newspaper files. As a result of Mr. Day's cooperation, over 100 missing issues were received.

Special surveys were conducted by the Serial Division on the adequacy of current domestic newspaper coverage, on missing issues for the *Anais* of the Camara dos Deputados, Brazil, and on receipts from Cuba for 1963 and 1964. The division also completed a check of *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* to find gaps in Library of Congress holdings. A statistical survey conducted by the Slavic and Central European Division revealed that the Library of Congress receives about 36,000 out of the 145,000 titles published annually in Central and Eastern Europe, or 1 out of every 4. These figures indicate an increase over the previous fiscal year of about 90 percent.

During the visit of the Director of the State Library of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Slavic and Central European Division, arrangements were completed to make the State Library's duplicate collection available to the Library of Congress as a means of filling retrospective gaps, increasing government serials received through official exchange, and providing for the automatic receipt of basic new Czech reference works for the Slavic Room collections on priced exchange.

Although there was little improvement in the acquisition of monographic publications from the Chinese mainland, the situation in regard to periodicals was much better. Since

the inception of the Chinese Periodical Micro-filming Project in 1963 the Chinese and Korean Section of the Orientalia Division has been able to locate and secure photocopies of Chinese mainland periodical issues available in other institutions in the United States and overseas. In this connection, receipt from the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services of *Science Periodicals From Mainland China* proved valuable.

A departmental study completed during 1964 resulted in a series of recommendations for the reorganization of the Music Division's sound recording activities. As a consequence of one of these, the Recorded Sound Section was created in February 1965. Efforts by the section head to interest phonorecord manufacturers in depositing archival copies of their recordings in the Library met with heartening success. After a detailed search of the shelves uncovered extensive gaps in the phonorecord collection, a number of recommendations for gifts were forwarded to the Exchange and Gift Division. A small number of phonorecords were acquired by purchase, and a steadily growing number of exchanges—notably with the British Institute of Recorded Sound in London, the New York Public Library, and the Lenin State Library in Moscow—were established. The largest single collection received during the year consisted of 1,487 tapes from the Voice of America.

Organization and Maintenance of the Collections

With the passing of each day the preservation of the materials under their guardianship becomes of greater concern to libraries. Recent annual reports have discussed at length the program to microfilm deteriorating materials in the collections of the Library of Congress. The Newspaper Preservation Program, carried on by the Serial Division in conjunction with the Processing and Administrative Departments, showed steady progress, filming

retrospective files of 48 domestic newspapers in over 7,300 volumes. Lists of foreign newspapers currently filmed were prepared and distributed to interested librarians at the ALA conference in Detroit to stimulate interest in the Library's collection and to solicit their aid in completing the Library of Congress files before filming. Projects to transfer deteriorating Government publications to film continued with the cooperation of other agencies, particularly the National Archives and the Department of State. Of greatest concern are the current and retrospective press digests issued by overseas agencies of the State Department. Filming of two new ones, the *Okinawa Press Summary* and the *Summary of the Finnish Press*, was undertaken. By the end of the fiscal year, more than 30 titles were approved for filming or were in progress and 10 projects for titles now defunct were completed.

The Brittle Book Project (the Library's short title for its program to preserve books too brittle to bind) continued. During the year procedures for handling titles were standardized and bibliographic controls of materials being transferred to microfilm were tightened so that information reported for publication in the *National Register of Microform Masters* will meet uniform specifications.

Through funds granted by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies in fiscal 1964, the Chinese and Korean Section of the Orientalia Division made conspicuous progress in sorting, arranging, and listing the Chinese communist provincial and local newspapers in its custody. Duplicates were eliminated, files to be microfilmed were listed and collated, and some on which no decision was reached were packed in boxes for storage. The filming of selected Chinese and Korean newspaper titles was regularized, and a large quantity of papers were disposed of after filming was completed.

Newspapers in vernacular languages received through the Public Law 480 Program from India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and

the United Arab Republic are collated, recorded, and prepared for microfilming on a continuing basis in the Orientalia Division. English language papers from these areas received through the program are processed for filming by the Serial Division. To obviate the necessity for microfilming its newspapers at a later date after deterioration has set in, the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division now receives only three weekly newspapers in loose form, which are filmed on a continuing annual basis. The Library receives monthly cumulations, photographically reduced, of five Japanese daily newspapers with chronologies and subject indexes—among them *Akahata* (Red Flag).

Another preservation problem is posed by nitrate motion picture film, the responsibility of the Prints and Photographs Division. Not only is it a fire hazard, but it also deteriorates rapidly. This is also true of nitrate negatives of still pictures. Safety film copies were made of 1,700 reels, representing about 1¼ million feet of 35mm nitrate film. In addition to the motion pictures themselves, all nitrate film clips located in the Main Building were removed to the vaults and nitrate negatives of still pictures are printed as quickly as possible. After many delays in procuring the equipment, the alizarin red nitrate film test was put into operation in January 1965. It has proved of great value in indicating films most in danger of deterioration.

Brief note has already been made of the Thomas Alva Edison films. Owned by the National Park Service and housed in the Edison National Historic Site at West Orange, N.J., these were converted from nitrate to safety film during the year in a joint project of the Park Service and the Library of Congress, the former bearing the cost of making a duplicate negative and a fine grain print, the latter paying for a positive print for preservation. At the end of the year work had started on temporary catalog controls for this invaluable collection.

Although not a custodial division in the true sense of the word, the Science and Technology Division has the responsibility for the Library's collection of well over a million technical reports. At present no consistent policy governs the acquisition and processing of these materials. Some have been cataloged, most have not. Several agencies in the executive branch of the Government have large automated or semiautomated technical information services dealing essentially with report literature, but most of these serve a privileged clientele, none offering the public reader-reference service in the library sense. Because of the overwhelming growth of the collection in the Library of Congress—over 100,000 a year—and because of the close relationship between the future of the technical report in the Library and the future of the Library as a vital information resource in the national scientific and technical complex, the division devoted considerable study to the report problem. Two possible related solutions under discussion are (1) the gradual elimination of hard-copy forms with ultimate reliance on microfilm for the older reports and microfiche for the new reports, the latter to be stored in and serviced from power files, and (2) the development and adoption of bibliographic records for cataloging, circulation, and subject retrieval in machine-readable form.

Every summer since 1951 the Geography and Map Division has utilized temporary help in a special processing project. The immediate value of this yearly project is demonstrated through its effects on the organization of the collections and through the distribution of surplus maps to other libraries. Of future and continuing benefit are the training of map librarians and the strengthening of relationships with other institutions. Because of the reduced stock of duplicate maps and atlases, the project was limited in the summer of 1964 to 13 participants representing 12 universities and colleges. These students concentrated on completing the identification and classification of partially processed set maps and the estab-

lishment of proper authorities. The backlog of set maps—an estimated 100,000 sheets—was reduced to approximately 70,000 during the project. In addition, some 12,000 single maps were sorted and arranged by country and State; the collection of hydrographic charts was reorganized and expanded; and about one-third of the British Ordnance Survey sheets at the scale of 1:10,560 were rearranged and integrated with related series.

In its efforts to conserve needed space the Manuscript Division stored microfilm in IBM file cabinets—each cabinet frees almost three bays of stack space—filed outsize documents in map cases, and reprocessed and weeded older collections known to contain a high proportion of inappropriate material. Further progress was made toward automation by recording pertinent information about the manuscript collections on punched cards. When these records are complete for all the collections, tabulated lists, which can be arranged and supplied in response to various demands, will become indispensable tools for meeting the reference, bibliographic, and other information needs of specialists, catalogers, editors, and the division's own staff. Another important project completed during the year was the analysis and revision of some 4,000 case files. These files were color coded according to contents and a 337-page typed list was replaced by a Flexoline index, also color coded, which will serve until the tabulated IBM list is sufficiently encompassing to be used as an index.

Several collections in the Rare Book Division received special attention during the year. The reorganization of the John Davis Batchelder Collection of notable editions in many disciplines, a project begun in August 1962, was completed. Some materials were transferred to more appropriate divisions; books were plated, cleaned, and repaired; approximately 1,200 titles and 80 broadsides were given unofficial cataloging; and an association file was created to serve as a key to the many interesting autograph or association

copies collected by Mr. Batchelder. New accessions to the Rosenwald Collection are being cataloged on a regular and continuing basis by a member of the Descriptive Cataloging staff detailed for this purpose. A temporary catalog of the Pennell cookbook collection, which was transferred to the division during 1963-64, was completed during fiscal 1965, and the production of a card index to the extensive collection of broadside songs, which includes many Civil War songs from both sides of the conflict, was undertaken.

The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, original recordings of selections from the works of 221 writers from the Iberian Peninsula and Latin America, is the responsibility of the Hispanic Foundation. Financed by funds from the Ford Foundation, preparation of a detailed guide to the archive was virtually completed during the fiscal year. It includes a brief critical biography of each author, a listing of the selections he has recorded, and bibliographical data on his works in the Library's collections. With organization of the archive and preparation of the guide almost completed, this phase of the project closed June 30, 1965. It is hoped that the archive can be opened for the use of the public during 1966. The foundation has also been collecting photographic examples of Mexican codices, published and unpublished, for use in a guide to ethnohistorical sources which will form the final volumes of the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*, a project undertaken by the Library in cooperation with the National Research Council. With the collaboration of H. B. Nicholson, University of California at Los Angeles, and Donald Robertson, Tulane University, a comprehensive census describing all such known documents is in preparation. When completed, the numbers assigned in the census, for publication in the *Handbook*, will serve as primary controls to Hispanic Foundation collections. About 500 such items will be described in detail. Efforts will then be made to complete the Library of Congress collection through the ac-

quisition of copies from the Bibliothèque Nationale in France, holder of the single largest collection in the world of these sources of native cultural history.

With funds provided by the Collections Maintenance and Preservation Office, the new Recorded Sound Section of the Music Division is correcting the record shelving situation. Stored on deck 50 awaiting use are 200 shelving units, each capable of housing about 150 discs. They were made to specifications drawn up by the Chief Engineer, Recording Laboratory, in accordance with the recommendations of the Library's report, *Preservation and Storage of Sound Recordings*, prepared by A. G. Pickett and M. M. Lemcoe in 1959. Also ready for use are 5,000 sleeves based on Pickett-Lemcoe specifications. The services of a borrowed part-time worker have enabled the section to reduce the arrearages in record filing and to make significant progress in filing current receipts.

In the Music Division proper, a large backlog of music periodicals was logged, shelved, and inventoried with a view to filling gaps. Fewer items were sent to the rare book bindery; instead, emphasis was placed on autograph manuscripts and similar materials, which are put in individually tailored boxes or portfolios and are time-consuming to process. The newly installed heating and ventilating system which has made air conditioning of the area possible will prove an effective aid in retarding deterioration of the music collections.

Steadily decreasing space for the growing collections of the Library creates problems in all divisions of the Reference Department. How critically the situation affects the Library's mission can be seen by the fact that the area provided for the Chinese-Korean Section of the Orientalia Division is adequate through fiscal year 1966 only if no large transfers of newspapers from other agencies are received, if most uncataloged translations of works in Western languages into Chinese and Korean are disposed of, and if the weeding of

Washington Documents Center materials continues as a result of their selection for cataloging. In the Near East Section of the division, control of uncataloged arrearages is impossible because of insufficient space. Incoming Public Law 480 materials from India, Indonesia, and Pakistan bring additional storage difficulties in the South Asia Section. Long-planned changes in the Manuscript Division to consolidate the processing activity and to permit its closer supervision must be made very soon. These, too, will require space.

Reference Services

Elections would seem to have little in common with heating and ventilating systems. The Reference Department, nevertheless, found a link between the two in their effect on the year's statistics. The figures on reference and bibliographical services to the Congress, Government agencies, and the public, shown in appendix VII, generally confirm the upward trend of the past few years; there are some slight decreases, however, which can be laid to two main factors. One was the fact that fiscal 1965 was an election year, an occurrence which generally causes a decrease in the number of day-to-day Congressional calls. The other was the extensive renovation being carried on within the Main Library Building; this involved the installation of a heating and ventilating system, the restoration of the Main Reading Room, and other repair and maintenance work necessary in a building now almost 70 years old. As a consequence, not only did the Main Reading Room remain closed to the public throughout the year, but various offices and reading rooms had to be shifted temporarily with a consequent dislocation of staff, readers, and services. Aside from the Main Reading Room, the areas most affected were the Serial Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, the Music Division, the Loan Division, and the Hispanic Foundation.

Noticeable increases are seen in the statistical table, however; materials borrowed from the Library rose from 218,900 to 222,300; letters answering reference inquiries, from 96,600 to 108,300; and bibliographies prepared, from 157 to 175.

While the facilities for readers remained handicapped throughout the year, the reference work of the various divisions continued at the intense pace set during the past few years by the information needs of the Nation. Demands upon the reference services by the research and contract divisions in the Library increased. Also, this year, for the first time, the Library of Congress was able to use the Federal Telecommunications System. Since this meant that practically any locality within the United States could be reached easily by telephone, reference divisions were able to reply directly, with no delay, to a great number of inquiries which previously were answered by correspondence. Divisions using the system are enthusiastic about its usefulness and Library users, pleased and astonished to have their inquiries answered so speedily, express similar enthusiasm.

As the number of readers declined because of the closing of the Main Reading Room, so did the number of volumes delivered to readers by the Stack and Reader Division. The two available facilities—the Thomas Jefferson Room and the North Reading Room, both in the Library Annex—were generally filled to capacity during the busiest part of the year, from March to May, making it difficult to maintain a satisfactory level of service. Both readers and items circulated increased in the Microfilm Reading Room, however, where use of microreproductions has been steadily rising for the past few years.

A record total of materials issued by the Loan Division was established. With some fluctuations, loans since 1956 have increased 8 percent. During this decade Congressional borrowing has increased 45 percent and inter-library loans to institutions outside of the Washington area 76 percent, but loans to Gov-

ernment agencies have decreased 11 percent. This decrease can be attributed in part to the screening of material on the premises by agency personnel and in part to the screening of Government requests during the last 10 years to make sure that material borrowed is specifically for use in the official research of the departments or agencies concerned. Liaison arrangements with Government agencies continued to function smoothly, and the presence of their representatives at the Library assured agency personnel of prompt receipt of desired materials. Government phone requests have risen 58 percent since the service was inaugurated in 1962, dramatically demonstrating its usefulness to agencies needing material on a rush priority for official use. Congressional needs for books and information were met not only from the collections in the Library's buildings but also from the reference collections in the Library Station in the Capitol and in the bookrooms in the Congressional office buildings.

The growth in requests from libraries outside of the Washington area has been gradual but constant and may not be attributed to any factor more specific than the general growth of research needs in the United States. Heaviest borrowing was in the categories of unbound serial publications and works in the social sciences, the physical sciences, language and literature, and history. These interlibrary loans rose 15 percent in the past fiscal year, materials going to 2,270 libraries in this country and abroad. This is an increase of 60 domestic libraries and 10 foreign libraries. New York, California, and Pennsylvania continued to have the largest number of borrowing libraries. Among the foreign countries requesting loans were several East European countries and the Soviet Union.

As usual, the academic calendar set the pace of reference service for the General Reference and Bibliography Division, particularly in its Public Reference Section. Services of the two newest sections of this division were expanded. First, the Arms Control and Disarmament

Bibliography Section began the compilation of a new journal, *Arms Control & Disarmament; a Quarterly Bibliography With Abstracts and Annotations*, publishing the first two issues during the fiscal year. Second, the Children's Book Section saw an increase of 40 percent in the total reference inquiries handled during the year. In numbers librarians headed the list of the section's visitors, followed in order by publishers, college and university teachers and students—including those from library schools—and authors. The Children's Book Section also compiled, jointly with the Educational Materials Laboratory of the Office of Education, the bibliography *Children's Books—1964*, which was issued in the spring. In addition, compilation of its first major bibliography, *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources*, was completed and publication is scheduled for 1966. The African Section continued to concentrate on bibliographical services. No new compilations were issued, but additional volumes in the series of guides to official publications of African countries or regions are in preparation. Advisory service on bibliographic matters was furnished by the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section to divisions of the Library and to other institutions and persons, including the Departments of Defense, the Interior, Justice, the Treasury, and Health, Education, and Welfare. Among the bibliographies issued by the section was *Union Lists of Serials*, compiled by Ruth S. Freitag, a substantial publication which brings up to date the bibliography prepared by Daniel C. Haskell and Karl Brown of the New York Public Library and published as part of the second edition of the *Union List of Serials* in 1943.

In terms of the number of staff involved and money expended, the Science and Technology Division's use of the collections over the past several years has been about equally divided between general reference service and bibliographic projects financed by transferred funds. There was a 9-percent increase in the total direct reference services performed by the di-

vision. The regular load of reference correspondence continued to be divided among the following categories in the same percentages as last year: Congressional, 20 percent; referrals from the General Reference and Bibliography Division, 40 percent; referrals from the National Referral Center, 18 percent; direct inquiries, 16 percent; fee searches and others, 6 percent. The complex and time-consuming reports requested by Congress demanded the attention of subject specialists. One of the most notable developments among the various bibliographic projects supported by other agencies was the speedup, with a greatly increased budget, of the program for the *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography*, under which eight volumes, covering the literature from 1959 to about 1970, will be completed by 1971. The compilation of references and abstracts on four subjects relating to shipboard piping for the Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory was another activity undertaken during the year. The results are published as bulletins; five issues of the *Hull Piping Bulletin* and one of the *Water Hammer Bulletin* have already appeared. The work undertaken by the division's Radioisotopes Bibliography Section under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission came to an end at the close of the fiscal year. The Commission decided that a major improvement during the last 2 or 3 years in the effectiveness of its own routine access to information made the Science and Technology Division project no longer necessary.

The National Referral Center for Science and Technology continued its steady growth. The considerable increase in requests over the preceding year and the growing number of repeated users of the service indicate that the scientific and technical world has begun to turn to the center as an established point for the location of information rather than the experimental effort it represented in earlier days. As in past years, major efforts were devoted to building up the registry of information resources, replying to requests for referral

services, and preparing directories. About 4,300 new information resources were identified during the year. Some 2,000 of these were entered in the inventory, bringing the yearend count to 5,100, of which 200 represented abstracting and indexing journals and directories. New resources identified and listed are fewer than in the past fiscal year because analysts devoted a great amount of time to the study of various systems for processing information and resources were not as easy to identify as they were formerly. The total number of requests handled during the year was almost 2,300, an increase of 35 percent over the preceding year. The percentages of requests received have followed a generally similar pattern ever since the center became operational: about 46 percent of all requests are received from commercial organizations; from Government agencies, 20 percent; from educational institutions, 10 percent; from professional societies, 6 percent; and from individuals, 18 percent. Similarly, the breakdown by subject remains essentially the same: engineering and technology, 42 percent; social sciences and related areas, 32 percent; biological sciences, 15 percent; and physical sciences, 11 percent.

Last year's annual report mentioned the preparation of *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering*. A major development in the center's history was its publication in January 1965; before 6 months had elapsed 4,800 copies had been sold. This work makes available to the scholarly world detailed descriptions of the information capabilities of about 1,100 resources. At the end of the fiscal year preparation of the manuscript was complete and the index was well under way for a similar directory in the social sciences. This will combine approximately 360 information resources already identified by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University with another 300 obtained by the National Referral Center.

The Slavic and Central European Division reported a 13-percent increase in reference services. The diversity of users—individuals and institutions, government and business, scholars, authors and diplomats, attorneys, journalists, and publishers—was matched only by the reach of their requests in point of geographic origin and in areas of knowledge. Factfinding and analysis and interpretation of current and past developments played a conspicuous role in the division's services to Congress. In a recent survey, some 420 American schools of higher education—as compared with only 81 in 1945—reported programs and courses on Soviet affairs; many of them also specialize in the Central and Eastern European area. It is not surprising then that academic researchers and libraries rely with increasing frequency on the division for specialized area documentation and bibliography. To support its reference work, the division continued to enlarge the reference files and add to its area card indexes on Western-language articles. Mention should be made here of the bibliography *The USSR and Eastern Europe; Periodicals in Western Languages*, released in October 1964, an inventory of 655 titles in a swiftly changing and expanding field. This bibliography represents an updated and substantially revised version of a former listing, which made an original contribution to Eastern European area bibliography when first published in 1958 and which had long been out of print.

The same diversity of requests from the Government and the scholarly world, the same variety of service to them, and the same ascendancy as national bibliographic and information centers for area studies mark the Orientalia Division and the Hispanic Foundation. Increasing international attention is centered on the vast area of the world covered by the Orientalia Division. Its five sections, Chinese and Korean, Japanese, Hebraic, South Asia, and Near East, interpret and exploit the vast collections in the vernacular languages of Asia for users whose interests range

from Chinese mainland publications on geography to 18th- and 19th-century Turkish and Armenian materials. Requests from the United States and abroad for microfilms and photoreproductions of various texts were very heavy. The publication *Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources in Western Languages*, prepared during the past 3 years, was issued by the Government Printing Office late in October 1964. The edition of 1,500 copies was sold out within a year. On behalf of a group of universities which have Southeast Asia programs, the East-West Center in Honolulu is having the Southeast Asia Subject Catalog microfilmed. This catalog consists of about 70,000 Library of Congress printed cards, preliminary cards, microfilm cards, cards for theses, and cards for articles from hundreds of periodicals. Considerable expansion of the bibliographical programs of the Hispanic Foundation was made possible in large part by a grant received in January 1964 from the Ford Foundation. This provides 3-year support for the programs to develop research tools and other bibliographical aids for the promotion of Latin American studies in the United States. In addition, the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH), which is the professional body of U.S. historians specializing in Latin American history, received a grant from the Ford Foundation in January 1965 to provide basic aids designed to improve and strengthen the teaching of Latin American studies. The Hispanic Foundation has been designated as the secretariat of the CLAH; in that capacity it will undertake or supervise the preparation of a number of scholarly and bibliographical publications. Work on older bibliographical projects of the foundation continued. The *National Directory of Latin Americanists* was slated to go to press immediately after the close of the fiscal year. Mention has been made earlier in this chapter of the virtual completion of the guide to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Bibliographic research on

"Relaciones Geográficas, 1577-1585," and the preparation of a guide to the historical literature of Latin America and of *Latin America in Soviet Writings* showed encouraging progress.

A major development in the bibliographical work of the Hispanic Foundation was the reorganization of the form and content of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. For the first time an issue of this publication (No. 26), which appeared late in the calendar year 1964, was devoted strictly to the humanities, leaving the social sciences to appear later in a second volume (No. 27). With the appearance of No. 27, which is currently in press, the *Handbook* will have completed the transition from its earlier form in which the humanities and social sciences were combined in one volume. Under the new plan the humanities and the social sciences will appear in alternate years. One of the unexpected benefits of this drastic change is the reduced turnover among voluntary contributing editors, who find it easier to meet schedules over a 24-month period than a 12-month deadline.

Members of Congress changed a steady flow of requests to the Manuscript Division. Information on events in Washington on March 4, 1865, was needed by the Joint Committee To Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Second Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln. This final year of the Civil War centennial celebration prompted a number of other requests about this same President. For the White House Festival on June 14, the division produced considerable material on presidential patronage of the arts. Inquiries from scholars in other countries increased in number. Work in connection with the material on exhibit at the New York World's Fair, mentioned in the report for 1964, continued well into this year, the division acting as custodian of the manuscripts loaned by other repositories. Measured against service 5 to 10 years ago, the figures for fiscal year 1965 show normal growth. Three new indexes,

those for the Madison, Coolidge, and Cleveland collections, were prepared and published under the Presidential Papers Program. One measure, though not the most important, of the wide acceptance of the products of this program is the amount of money libraries have been willing to spend for microfilm reproductions: \$252,154 for 754 complete sets over the past 6 years. Some 32 libraries are, in fact, buying all films upon release or as quickly as their budgets permit.

Direct reference services of the Geography and Map Division increased 12 percent over 1964, continuing the general upward trend of recent years. Contributing to this trend are the rising number of telephone requests from nongovernmental research organizations, most of which are involved with projects on contract with Federal agencies, and the 47-percent increase in replies to correspondence inquiries. Because of the growing demand for 19th-century county land-ownership maps, the division compiled lists of Library of Congress holdings by States, using them to advantage in answering correspondence inquiries. To date, 643 maps have been listed for 15 States. Compilations for the remaining States will be prepared in fiscal year 1966. Members of the division also counseled librarians who consulted them on procedures for cataloging and classifying subject atlases and on automation in map libraries.

As pointed out earlier in this report, fiscal 1965 was a very active year for the Music Division. Although total reference services did not reach the peak figures of 1964, the decrease was slight. In addition to its primary task of serving users, the staff arranged an outstanding concert series and the brilliant Coolidge Festival, played host to the national conventions of the American Musicological Society and the College Music Society, and participated in the conventions of the International Publishers Association, the American Symphony Orchestra League, and the Organ Historical Society. A new edition of *Folk Music; a Catalog of Folk Songs, Ballads,*

Dances, Instrumental Pieces, and Folk Tales of the United States and Latin America on Phonograph Records was released in January 1965, which brings up to date all of the recordings available for public sale on both 78 rpm and longplaying discs. It now includes a geographical index, giving the place in which a selection was recorded. The response—in letters, increased sales by the Recording Laboratory, and favorable reviews in scholarly journals—has been little short of phenomenal. Another important development to all those interested in “the dissemination, through sound recordings and broadcasting,” of Library of Congress concerts to the largest possible audience was the establishment by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Louchheim, in the closing weeks of the fiscal year, of a fund for the distribution of tapes of the concerts to educational and commercial broadcasters throughout the country. The program will be administered by the Recorded Sound Section.

Ripples from pebbles tossed into the Nation's political pool are felt in the Prints and Photographs Division where, in this election year, pictorial materials relating to campaigns and elections were heavily used by an interested public. The general collections were consulted, for instance, by the Republican National Committee seeking pictures of every Republican President and presidential candidate. Planners of a major exhibition on Nehru sought pictures of India and Indian life toward the end of the 19th century, and a number of book and magazine publishers looked not only for illustrative materials but also for subjects for possible publications. Requests for the photoduplication of more than 30,000 items are received by the division each year. The greatest share of these are for materials in the Historic American Buildings Survey. This year these ranged from full sets of the HABS drawings, photographs, and data sheets on Tennessee, Rhode Island, Oregon, and all the Midwestern States to log house construction and buildings on Navajo land. Architectural and topographical pictures in

the division were used by such organizations as the American Institute of Architects; the artist print collections were unusually active, Members of Congress, curators of museums, professors, and students consulting them for widely varying studies. Researchers from television and film-producing companies selected material for copying from both the still and the motion picture collections; a group of networks now orders thousands of feet of film copies annually. The Columbia Broadcasting System worked many days with still and moving pictures of World War I and Metropolitan Broadcasting used the collections of World War II pictures. Much of the Bavarian television network's program on the history of conservatism in America was filmed in the division. Three staff members of the White House worked long hours in the Motion Picture Section finding and evaluating films dealing with the President's mansion to be copied for permanent retention in its library. Not only were original photographs loaned to the White House for its Festival of the Arts in June 1965, but pictures of Presidents and photographs of art forms were provided for background and publicity purposes. *The Guide to the Special Collections of Prints and Photographs in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Paul Vanderbilt in 1955, was reprinted to supply the demands on the Superintendent of Documents for this out-of-print title.

Even though the closing of the Reading Room in the Main Building had some adverse effect on the use of the materials in the Rare Book Division, statistics did not drop appreciably if compared with the last few years. Interest in the Nation's beginnings was high with a heavy demand for newspapers of the time and a noticeable use of pamphlet literature of the American Revolution and the early Federal period. Bibliographical research was steady. William C. Miller of Temple University continued his intensive study of Franklin imprints; Jacob Blanck, his work with Am-

erican literature; and Roger Bristol, his list of not-in-Evans titles.

The disrupting influence of renovation work and the attendant curtailment of Library facilities was the probable cause of the 23-percent decrease in the number of readers using the Serial Division. The greatest loss was in the Periodical Reading Room, readers in the Government Publication Reading Room remaining almost the same. A major change of the year was the removal of the newspaper reference service from the fifth floor to the ground floor of the Library Annex and the transfer of the unbound newspaper collection from the Main Building, thus making possible the service of newspapers in all forms—bound, unbound, microfilm—in the same reading room. The Library continued its support of the Association of Research Libraries' foreign newspaper program, although not as extensively as last year, supplying 249 newspaper issues to this cooperative microfilm project from which it currently receives 167 titles. In the continuing support of the New York Public Library's program of gazette microfilming, 70 bound volumes of gazettes and 703 unbound issues were supplied on loan. The first volume of James B. Childs' *Survey of Official Publications of Spain* was issued in a limited edition as an operational document and distributed to selected institutions in Spain and the United States. A second volume is expected to appear later in the calendar year 1965.

Statistics on reader and reference services are found in appendix VII. This chapter has only touched upon a few of the bibliographies and other publications prepared by the Reference Department. All titles published during the fiscal year are included in the list of Library publications in appendix XIV.

Consultants

Reed Whittemore, professor of English, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., served

as Consultant in Poetry in English to the Library of Congress from September 1, 1964, through May 31, 1965. Stephen Spender, English poet and critic, has been appointed to succeed him for the coming year.

In order to survey essential works, mainly in English, on Czechoslovakia, Rudolf Sturm of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., served as a temporary consultant to the Slavic and Central European Division for a 7-week period.

Henry Gratton Doyle, a charter member of the Handbook of Latin American Studies Advisory Board, died on November 3, 1964. Foreign contributing editors review developments in non-Latin American areas for the *Handbook*; newly appointed this year were Daniel Pécaut, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut des Hautes Études d'Amérique Latine, and Itsuake Hatsukade, National Diet Library.

Special consultants whose services to various divisions of the Reference Department were noted in detail in last year's report continued to serve the Library in their various fields. Honorary consultants are listed on page xii.

Services to the Blind

Ten percent more blind readers across the Nation borrowed 12.5 percent more materials during the past fiscal year than in 1964. Stated differently, 100,000 blind users made use of over 3,875,000 units in braille, on discs, and on magnetic tape, procuring them from the 32 centers in the United States, including the one in the Library of Congress. The newest of these, in Talladega, Ala., will serve residents of that State who formerly relied on the Regional Library for the Blind in Atlanta, Ga.

Federal funds to serve blind readers through a national program administered by the Library of Congress were first made available in 1931. The Division for the Blind is the center for the program supplying, through transcrip-

tion of books and periodicals into braille and on records and magnetic tapes, the bulk of the reading materials available to blind borrowers.

Multiple copies of both braille titles and talking books are produced to meet the demands readers make on the regional libraries. During the past fiscal year, 296 press-braille books and magazines and 486 talking-book titles were provided through appropriations. Over 100 of the talking books are of interest to children. As a result of the increased funds allowed by Congress during the past fiscal year, *Good Housekeeping* and *Farm Journal* were added to the popular list of magazines available in talking-book form.

To promote the use of materials in all libraries for the blind, the two publications *Braille Book Review* and *Talking Book Topics* were expanded in content and improved in format to provide greater readability to blind persons with residual vision. Some of the changes were suggested by readers who responded eagerly to questionnaires and test samples.

Many blind readers have specialized interests which are not met through the regular braille and talking-book programs. Their needs are satisfied by volunteers who transcribe books into single-copy braille or who record books on tape. Over 400 braille and 500 tape titles were supplied under these two programs during this past year.

Essential to the success of this important work is the division's program of training and certifying braille transcribers and proof-readers. Numerically, volunteers continued at about the same level during 1965; more than 200 new volunteers enrolled to take the transcribing course directly through the Division for the Blind and over 775 volunteers received certificates from the Librarian of Congress on successful completion of the training course.

Cooperation from publishers has been particularly important in this program, and their improved understanding of the goals and

plans of the division has resulted in increased support in many ways. The H. W. Wilson Company presented to the Library 75,000 copies of an article reprinted as an attractive brochure entitled *Books for the Blind; a Postscript and an Appreciation* by Howard Haycraft. The American Association of University Presses has recently granted blanket permission to emboss or record all books published by its members, joining the ranks of the Children's Book Council and the American Textbook Publishers Institute in this respect.

Ten thousand new talking-book machines were manufactured during fiscal 1965, the first units to include 3 speeds—33, 16 and 8 rpm's; another estimated 12,400 units were repaired and returned to service. The Telephone Pioneers of America—civic-minded, technically-trained volunteers, many of whom are retired from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—assist with the repair of talking-book machines in 49 States. They perform a wide range of tasks from instructing agency personnel to repairing machines in the homes of blind persons.

Most of the musical scores and texts produced by braille presses in this country and Europe are now available in the collection begun in fiscal 1963. A few books of value to the music program were commissioned in talking-book or press-braille form. Volunteer braillists will play an increasing part in producing scores and texts needed by blind musicians and not otherwise obtainable. The preparation of a manual to train volunteers to transcribe music is under way. The duplication by the Thermoform process of the more significant hand-transcribed work has substantially increased the contributions made by volunteers, providing copies for loan throughout the country.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration provided the division with funds to produce on talking-book records and in braille current editions of *NASA Facts* and several pamphlets on space travel. And in



Above: Twin sisters, one reading a braille book provided by the Library under the Federal program of services to the blind, and the other reading a book in large type, donated by one of the many volunteers who aid in the program.

further recognition of the importance of providing blind readers with significant works as promptly as possible, the division made available in both braille and talking-book editions the one-volume *Report of the President's*

Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy within a few weeks of its original publication.

An enlarged edition of *Robert Frost Reads His Poetry* was issued on talking-book records with funds provided by the Retirement Research and Welfare Association, an affiliate of the American Association of Retired Persons.

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

The Law Library

SEVERAL FACTORS served to make fiscal 1965 an active and productive year. Two of the most important were the content of the legislative calendar and a full uninterrupted year for the staff in their regular quarters, from which they had necessarily been evicted during the installation of new heating and ventilating equipment. The first increased the use of the Law Library's facilities. The second brought an opportunity to take the steps essential to preserving the collections and making them easily available to present and potential users.

Service to Congress

Highly controversial issues on the legislative calendar were reflected, as in fiscal 1964, in heavy use of the branch of the Law Library maintained in the Capitol by the Library of Congress for the exclusive use of the Congress. Loss of the original Supreme Court Room in the basement of the Senate Wing, which had been temporarily made available to the Law Library during the deliberations on the Civil Rights Bill in fiscal 1964, limited the number of readers from both Houses to those who could be accommodated in the space available to the Law Library in the Senate Library. Despite the resulting reductions of 18 percent in the number of readers and 17 percent in the number of books they used, the questions they asked rose 49 percent. Moreover, all

Senate offices and 67 percent of those in the House telephoned the Law Library in the Capitol for reference or loan service. This represented a 2-percent increase over fiscal 1964.

Loans to Congressional offices, however, fell below last year's total at both the Law Library in the Capitol and the Law Library in the Main Building.

Written reports were compiled for Congressional use by the staff in the Main Building on such subjects as the law governing voting and elections, voting rights of receivers of public assistance, reporting of election expenditures, various aspects of personal status, income tax, judicial recovery, judicial review, labor, sale of firearms, censorship of films, electronic eavesdropping, and failure to render assistance to persons in danger or distress. Three were considered of sufficient interest to be printed as Congressional documents:

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). Vol. I, Pt. 1-3, USSR; Vol. II, Bulgaria, Romania, and Albania; Vol. III, Yugoslavia; Vol. IV, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; Vol. V, Poland; Vol. VII, Cuba.

Foreign Trade and the Antitrust Laws, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate (89th Congress, 1st session), Pursuant to S. Res. 40; Pt. 2 (appendix), Antitrust Development and Regulations of Foreign Countries.

Air Laws and Treaties of the World, prepared at the request of Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate (3 vols., July 1, 1965).

Acquisitions

Each year the Law Library receives more than 2,000 dealers' offers, publishers' catalogs, special subject and national bibliographies, checklists, government printers' catalogs, and other sources of information concerning law books available for acquisition. Because of the many languages in which these materials are printed, as well as the need for historical, geographical, political, and legal knowledge to interpret the all too meager and often incorrect listings, legal specialists must scan the hundreds of thousands of items listed and select those which they believe the Law Library lacks or has in insufficient number. For the same reasons these legal specialists must join the library assistants in searching these items in the Library's catalogs and other control files. The few thousands which are finally found to be lacking or needed in additional copies are recommended for acquisition. Requisitions are prepared for those which are approved and sent to either the Order or the Exchange and Gift Division. These steps are taken to acquire the items through purchase, exchange, gift, transfer, or some other means.

Copyright deposit provides another source of materials. Two copies of every domestic legal item for which a claim is registered in the Copyright Office are forwarded to the

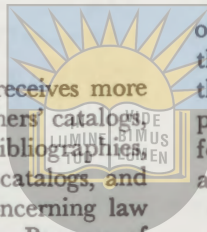
Law Library. In addition to domestic works, some foreign legal works are received through copyright deposit. When copies of items known to be published bearing a copyright notice are not received within a reasonable time, the Law Library requests the Copyright Office to obtain them.

Books and pamphlets received rose from 16,980 to 20,270 (19 percent); serials from 97,400 to 98,770 (1 percent); looseleaf inserts, for the most part American, from 256,700 to 321,980 (25 percent); pocket parts from 13,500 to 14,500 (7 percent). Only records and briefs showed a decrease, declining from 17,100 to 16,000 (6 percent).

In addition an estimated 125 to 150 reels of microfilm were received and deposited in the Microfilm Reading Room. In fiscal 1966 the Law Library plans to enlarge its microfilm program both for preservation purposes and for the acquisition of materials no longer available in any other form.

Organization of the Collections

The return of the Law Library to its regular quarters provided an opportunity to improve both the condition and the availability of the collections. Outstanding among such efforts was the revision of the shelving of the European Law Division's unbound legal periodical collection by the Processing Section. This collection had become disorganized as a result of overcrowding and shifting. Titles had to be separated and alphabetized, their issues put in order, unneeded duplicates removed, and nonlegal titles used for reference purposes reduced to a minimum and removed to a separately alphabetized section. A drive was made to bind complete runs. As a consequence 1,993 volumes, representing 15,751 issues, were prepared for binding and 500 volumes for rebinding. Orders were placed for printed copies or photoduplicates of issues which were missing, mutilated, or deteriorating. In the course of this activity, 5,769 un-



needed duplicate issues were removed from the collection.

For the past few years a large part of the monographic material received in the Library from foreign countries has come in bound form. Books received in paper covers are sent to the bindery after they are cataloged in the Processing Department. This was not the practice in the past. Paperbound volumes were forwarded directly to the Law Library after cataloging, and many found their way to the shelves unbound. To preserve these books, a concentrated effort was made in 1965 to bind as many as possible, with the result that almost 1,200 volumes were forwarded to the bindery; 1,100 unneeded duplicates were sent to the Exchange and Gift Division. These improvements will do much to increase the usefulness of the collection.

Binding of Anglo-American legal periodicals is now current. Considerable progress has also been made over the last 3 years on the binding programs of the Far Eastern, the Hispanic, and the Near Eastern and African Law Divisions, although much remains to be done. To relieve shelving overcrowded by the resulting increase in the bound Legal Periodical Collection, the American-British, European, and Hispanic Law Divisions removed over 3,000 volumes of less needed materials to the Library's storage facilities at Middle River, Md. An additional 1,200 volumes from broken sets of nonlegal material were removed and sent to the Serial Division for disposal, and almost 2,000 duplicates were sent to the Exchange and Gift Division. Thus approximately 400 shelves were freed.

The European Law Division sent close to 2,000 bound and unbound legal dissertations to the Center for Research Libraries at Chicago. These were, for the most part, Dutch and German publications and had not been brought under bibliographical control.

Recent annual reports have described the efforts being made in the Library to develop a

systematic classification for legal materials as Class K (Law) in the Library of Congress classification schedules. A draft schedule of topics for American law was approved in June 1964 at the final meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Development of a Library of Congress Classification Schedule for Anglo-American Law, composed of members of the American Association of Law Libraries and officers of the Library of Congress.

It is hoped that this part of the schedule can be reduced to final form early in the calendar year 1966 and a notation applied which can thereafter be used in classifying law books currently received. By granting funds for fiscal 1966 for 10 new positions, including 2 in the Law Library, Congress has made it possible for the Library to begin to apply Class K to existing U.S. law collections. To prepare for the anticipated classification, the American-British Law Division weeded from its collections 2,700 volumes of session laws (Oregon to Wyoming) and 3,000 volumes of court reports (Alaska to Louisiana) and returned 800 volumes of nonlegal reference books to the general collections of the Library, thus freeing 400 more shelves. As part of this same weeding program, the European Law Division removed nearly 6,000 nonlegal volumes from its reference collections and returned them to the Shelflisting Section of the Subject Cataloging Division.

Status of the Collections

It is customary to report the status of the Law Library's collections in terms of the number of books and pamphlets in its custody at the end of the fiscal year. On June 30, 1964, these totaled 1,085,100. During the past year, 20,270 volumes and pamphlets were added through the customary sources, 4,092 volumes through binding of serials, and 307 volumes through the assembling of records and briefs. From this number must be subtracted 20,923

volumes which were discarded as worn out, surplus, or superseded. The total on June 30, 1965, therefore, is 1,088,846.

This total, however, does not take into account many of the pieces transferred from the Orientalia Division or those in international law which have been placed in the custody of the Law Library, the estimated 250,000 to 350,000 volumes of legal materials still shelved in Classes A-J and L-Z in the Library's general collections, or the estimated 308,000 records and briefs from the U.S. Courts of Appeals and other Federal courts. Neither does it include the hundreds of reels of microfilms in the custody of the Microfilm Reading Room which contain legal items copied as part of such programs as the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records, the British Manuscripts Project of the American Council of Learned Societies, the *Short-Title Catalogue* project of University Microfilms, Inc., the Evans' *American Bibliography* project of Readex, the Official Gazettes of the Mexican States project of the Library of Congress, and many, many more.

It is the presence of these other materials which gives the Law Library its added stature as the leading American legal research library.

Reference Services

Reading room activities increased during the year. The number of readers rose from 53,600 to 58,160; their questions from 63,073 to 65,962; and the books used from 213,410 to 286,570. Telephone requests for loans or information climbed from 25,280 to 27,270. Perhaps as a result of diminishing activity after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, loans for outside use decreased from 9,280 to 8,510.

Over 800 pages of written reports were prepared in answer to 172 requests from Federal agencies. For the most part these were concerned with questions of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, and inheritance and succession.

Service in the Reading Room was improved by the transfer of a reference assistant, relieved of the duty of charging books for use outside the Library, to the Reference Desk where he assumed some of the reader and telephone reference work. The space formerly occupied by the Charge Desk has been converted into a center for the return of law books. It is hoped that reference service will be further improved when the new position of reading room assistant, granted by the Congress for fiscal 1966, is filled.

The Administrative Department

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S reflections on the man who builds a fine house had special pertinence for the Administrative Department in the past fiscal year. Said the Concord sage, "Now he has a master, and a task for life: he is to furnish, watch, show it, and keep it in repair, the rest of his days."

Many of the collective days of the Administrative Department's staff were occupied with responsibilities for the Library's physical plant. It, too, must be watched, furnished, and kept in repair. Offices and collections had to be moved, the plant repaired and restored, and plans for a third building considered. Skilled workmen—welders, tinsmiths, carpenters, and others—were busy throughout both Library buildings, even in the Main Reading Room, which in May 1964 had been closed to readers for the first time in 67 years. And threading their way among the workmen were booktrucks, dollies, and cranes keeping people, offices, and collections on the move.

This was, then, a year of relocating, restoring, repairing, and making ready for more to come.

Relocation of Operations

The most extensive relocation effort was the transfer of the Card Division, the Library of Congress Branch of the Government Printing Office, and the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division from the Library Annex to renovated space in two buildings

about a mile away at the Navy Yard Annex, part of the former Naval Weapons Plant. The area of 75,000 usable square feet made available by the General Services Administration was 25 percent larger than the former quarters and made possible a more effective layout of the three operations, although their separation from the Library buildings has caused some loss in efficiency. The first units were moved late in the last fiscal year; the major transfer of the Card Division and of the Printing Branch, however, did not take place until July and August 1964. A well-organized effort, using specially designed equipment to move the stock of 120 million printed catalog cards and giant cranes to handle the heavy presses, accomplished the job in record time.

Other Space Changes

The 60,000 square feet vacated in the Library Annex by the move to the Navy Yard Annex made it possible to improve the work areas for the Processing Department, to begin improvement of the space assigned to several units in the Reference and Administrative Departments, and to relieve to some extent the crowded book collections. Space on the north half of the third floor, vacated by the Card Division, was assigned to the Serial Record Division, to units of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, and to the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project. In turn, the several moves to the

third floor relieved the crowded conditions on the second floor of the Annex in the office of the Processing Department and in the Exchange and Gift, Order, Descriptive Cataloging, and Subject Cataloging Divisions.

In the space vacated by the Printing Branch on the Library Annex ground floor specially designed quarters were constructed for the Data Processing Office—formerly in the Main Building. The new location includes a computer room with a floor raised to accommodate cables and separate ventilation and humidity equipment. Also on the ground level is the Newspaper Reference Room, moved from the fifth floor not only to provide more space but also to improve service by placing this heavily used reading room adjacent to one of its two principal stack levels.

Space released by the use of the Navy Yard included 30,000 square feet of stack space. This was assigned to part of the map collection, to books classified in G (Geography-Anthropology) and V (Naval Science) from the Main Building stacks, and to the Photoduplication Service, which was also given space in the southeast side of the Annex subbasement.

Some minor adjustments were made in the Main Building, affecting the Publications Office, the payroll preparation staff of the Accounting Office, and the newly established Science Policy Research Division of the Legislative Reference Service.

In the Main Building the second floor mezzanine of the Great Hall, more than half of which has been enclosed for emergency use during the ventilation replacement program, is destined for even more staff use, which will further decrease the exhibit areas. All but one quarter of the mezzanine will be used eventually for offices. This, plus the foreseeable occupancy of the Main Reading Room top gallery by staff or private researchers, will convert almost all public areas in the two buildings to work space.

Restoration and Repair

Of the several projects involving rebuilding and restoration, those affecting the Main Reading Room were the most important and most extensive. When they were completed and the room was reopened on August 16, 1965, the staff and the public saw the ornate Italian Renaissance interior decoration which characterizes the Main Building in its original beauty and brilliance while enjoying the benefits of modern ventilation and lighting. A résumé of the operation is given in the introduction to this report.

Structural Changes

Considerable progress was made during fiscal 1965 in the multi-year project to replace the heating system in the Main Building. Begun in fiscal 1963 with installation of air conditioning in the newly renovated Library cafeteria, the project has proceeded in several stages: the north perimeter of the Main Building was completed by April 1964 and the central octagon, including the Main Reading Room, by December 31, 1964; the bookstacks, south perimeter, east addition, and west front were scheduled for completion by December 31, 1965. During fiscal year 1965, in addition to the octagon, the north bookstack was completed ahead of schedule. The northeast bookstack was close behind it, becoming operational by August 1, 1965. A contract for the work on the south perimeter, the east addition, and the west front was awarded in February 1965 and the job started in April 1965. Before the work began on the south perimeter, it was necessary to relocate a number of offices temporarily and many more moves are anticipated before the conclusion of this stage. The project is under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, with an appropriation in fiscal 1962 of \$2,500,000, augmented in fiscal 1965 by \$860,000.

Two other projects, contracted for and reported on in earlier fiscal years, were completed during fiscal 1965. These were the replacement of the ancient book conveyers in the north and south bookstacks of the Main Building and of the message tube systems which transmit call slips to and from the Main Building bookstacks, serving, in addition, the Main Reading Room, the Law Library, the Periodical Reading Room, and the Loan Division.

At the close of fiscal 1964 a contract had just been awarded for the first phase of a long-range undertaking to renovate the plumbing system in the Main Building. The first phase, completed during fiscal 1965, consisted to a large extent in the removal of old downspouts and the installation of new ones in the octagon area of the Main Building. It also included alterations and improvements in certain cellar areas, renewal or modification of some water, gas, and steam piping in the cellar, and the installation of new hot water heaters. Meanwhile, the staff of the Architect of the Capitol completed the design and specifications for the second phase. Following competitive bidding, a contract was awarded in March 1965 to the firm of Gilles and Cotting. This phase includes such major improvements in the cellar as new storm drains, new water lines, and the replacement of floor tile; new rest rooms in both the cellar and the west front of the ground floor; and additional new downspouts. As much work as possible is done concurrently with the heating-ventilating project in order to avoid future disruption in these areas.

The Library's critical space situation prompted a request for \$180,500 in fiscal 1965 to convert the Annex fourth floor storage area into suitable work space. Following the preparation of specifications and competitive bidding, a contract was awarded in June 1965 to Poole and Kent Company. The area is expected to be ready for occupancy in January 1966.

Two major illumination projects were launched during the year, one to install

fluorescent lighting in all Main Building bookstacks and one to improve office lighting in the Annex. In fiscal 1965 an appropriation of \$320,000 allowed the Architect's Office to specify and obtain bids for an acceptable lighting fixture for the bookstacks. Installation of the estimated 7,000 fixtures began during 1965 in areas of greatest need. Fixtures for offices on the first floor of the Annex were selected and purchased with \$35,000 appropriated in fiscal 1964.

Fire Retardation

Projects to increase fire safety in the buildings have been under study for several years. Installation of fire-retarding walls, doors, and separators between levels in the Main Building bookstacks had to be suspended until these areas are equipped with the new ventilating systems around December 1965. The fire retardation program will not be completed for many months after it is put under contract. Consequently, a second major project, which will also require considerable time—installation of fire detection devices in the bookstacks of both buildings—must be delayed because of the technical problem of locating the detectors in proper relationship to the normal flow of air, a determination that cannot be made at this point.

Fiscal Services

Increased appropriations, new programs undertaken by the Library, and the growing complexity of Federal financial operations, coupled with changes in key personnel, space, and organizational patterns, made fiscal year 1965 a crowded one for the Office of Fiscal Services. The principal personnel change was the establishment of the position of Assistant Director for Financial Management in the Administrative Department, to which Julius Davidson was appointed. Arthur Ya-

broff, formerly Business Director of the Detroit Public Library, was named Chief of Fiscal Services, the post formerly held by Mr. Davidson. William C. Myers, Assistant Accounting Officer, became Accounting Officer when the position was vacated by the retirement of Miss Mary Kilroy after 44 years of service to the Library.

The year required the largest and most complex budget in the Library's history and included a request for supplemental funds to cover pay increases granted Federal employees. Funds made available to the Library during fiscal 1965 totaled nearly \$33,500,000 from three major sources: over \$24,000,000 appropriated directly to the Library by the Congress (Public Laws 88-454 and 89-16); more than \$7,800,000 available to the Library in working fund advances, allocations, and reimbursements for the performance of specific services; and some \$1,600,000 from numerous gifts and income from trust funds deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Details concerning the extent of the funds and the actual obligations and expenditures are contained in appendix XII.

The enactment of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-426) early in August 1964 resulted in budgetary adjustments for the new pay scale and a retroactive payment to July 6, 1964, adjustments made quickly and successfully through the cooperative efforts of all units of the Office of Fiscal Services. Preparation of a supplemental request to Congress to support the increase, the procurement of the necessary funds from agencies supporting projects in the Library, and the computation of increases for staff members paid from gift, trust, and revolving funds consumed a fair share of Budget Office time. The major budgetary activity of the year, however, was the preparation of the estimates and justifications for the direct appropriations for fiscal 1966.

During the year the preparation of the payroll was transferred from the Data Processing Office to the Accounting Office, where it more

appropriately belongs. Along with this change, the Accounting Office established a systems analyst position as a liaison with the Data Processing Office on payroll matters and with other units of the Library needing extensive accounting services. Other accomplishments included tightened obligation controls, an improved flow of vouchers for book purchases, and further improvements in payroll systems.

Increases in fiscal activities inevitably affected the Disbursing Office. Total disbursements exceeded \$30,000,000 and collections from all sources topped \$13,000,000, new records in both categories. The maturity value of U.S. Savings Bonds issued by the Disbursing Office increased by 20 percent, reaching \$527,700. Of the funds collected during fiscal 1965, \$4,355,000 resulted from the sale of printed cards and technical publications, \$1,202,000 from copyright fees, and \$29,000 from other sources—a total of \$5,586,000 deposited in the U.S. Treasury, or 23 percent of the \$24,082,000 appropriated directly to the Library.

There was only one tort claim during 1965: the amount of \$50.54 was paid for damage caused by a Library truck to a privately owned automobile.

Gift Funds

Gifts to the Library of Congress may take the form of materials—books, manuscripts, prints, photographs, music, or maps, to name a few—or they may be funds to build collections or augment Library services or programs. Gift funds received during fiscal 1965 amounted to over \$407,000, a decrease from the \$777,300 received in the preceding year. In some instances, the money was added to amounts given by the same benefactors in previous years. The following list is not complete but indicates the wide range of donors to the Nation's library:

From the American Historical Association, \$10,000 to establish the Conference on Latin American History;

From Charles E. Bennett, U.S. House of Representatives, \$1,750 for the purchase of Hispanic documents;

From the Carnegie Corporation of New York, \$14,500 for a symposium on American literature held at the Library of Congress;

From the Council on Library Resources, Inc., \$17,500 to establish a National Register of Microform Masters and publish the first volume;

From the Finlandia Foundation, an additional \$900 for the purchase of Finnish material;

From the Forest Press, Inc., an additional \$12,500 toward the cost of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*;

From the Heineman Foundation, an additional \$5,000 for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts for the collections of the Music Division;

From the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, Inc., an additional \$7,000 for the preparation for publication of the third edition of the *Union List of Serials*;

From the Rockefeller Foundation, \$11,000 for the establishment of a microfilming laboratory in New Delhi, India, by the American Libraries Book Procurement Center;

From University Microfilms, Inc., an additional \$21,200 for the cost of indexing *Dissertation Abstracts*;

From Gertrude Clarke Whittall, an additional \$5,000 for the entertainment of literary visitors to the Library of Congress; and \$5,000 to augment the amount allotted for performance fees.

Appendix XII to this report contains the details of both the many gift funds held by the Library and of the Library's investment and permanent loan accounts, the income from which is used to support numerous ac-

tivities. The principal in the permanent loan accounts was \$4,534,000 on June 30, 1965. Income from these accounts (investment and permanent loan) during 1965 amounted to \$200,000.

Data Processing

At present the only computer available in the Library of Congress—a relatively small-scale IBM 1401—is operated by the Data Processing Office. Used chiefly for fiscal and related management operations, it has also been used for an increasing number of jobs of a bibliographic nature.

Last year's annual report detailed some of the problems accompanying the use of the computer, which had been installed during the second half of fiscal 1964. Although these problems were conquered, new ones were posed for the computer-based payroll system by the August 1964 pay raise and the yearend preparation of withholding reports (W-2's) and tax information for the Internal Revenue Service and the local jurisdictions. The programming of a new type of payroll deduction—the Combined Federal Campaign contributions—was effected with little difficulty. Improvements were made in Order Division accounting, statistical reporting for the Legislative Reference Service, Card Division billing, and perhaps most significant, indexing of the Presidential Papers, where machine arrangement of the entries has saved editorial time for the Presidential Papers Section of the Manuscript Division. Studies are underway for further improvements in this operation. Several lists of forthcoming books for announcement in *Publishers' Weekly* were produced during the year. Near the end of the year the Data Processing Office began cooperative work with the Office of the Information Systems Specialist in some of the studies for the preparation of a machine-readable bibliographic record. These included an experiment to determine what problems would arise in ma-

chine sorting of Library of Congress call numbers into shelflist order and the development of a computer program—also experimental—to convert machine-readable data to printed catalog cards using the Government Printing Office computers, programs, and Linofilm equipment.

Collections Maintenance and Preservation

Late in fiscal year 1964, the Library occupied the space at Middle River, Md., made available by the General Services Administration for the storage of equipment and materials not frequently needed. By June 30, 1965, over 1 million pounds of publications and building equipment—37 trailer loads—had been relocated there. Rapidly developing pressures for space in the Library buildings forced a relaxation of the “not frequently needed” limitation, and as a result, frequently needed titles from the stocks of the Division for the Blind and the Copyright Office as well as the entire supply of the Library of Congress classification schedules were also transferred. Mounting demands for the latter, however, soon required their return to Washington.

But relocation of materials to gain shelf space was not all that occupied the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation. After experimentation had perfected the procedures for conducting artificial aging tests on nitrate motion picture film, the staff turned the project over to the Motion Picture Section of the Prints and Photographs Division. By the year's end, 4,904 reels of nitrate film had been tested. Another preservation activity was the installation of ultraviolet light filters, known as UF-3, in the exhibit cases in the Great Hall and the first and second floor gallery areas, an operation completed this year. The filters protect treasures against damaging light rays. Other programs concerned pH testing of map papers in cooperation with the Government Printing Office and the further

investigation of ultrasonic cleaning devices, humidifiers, pH meters, and preservation equipment.

Because the Library carries on a continuing program to safeguard and preserve its vast and varied holdings, the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation is consulted by Members of Congress, college, university, and public libraries, business firms, historical societies, and private citizens. They seek advice on the preservation of such diverse objects as a complete newspaper file on the death of President Kennedy, documents relating to an act of Congress and one of the pens President Johnson used to sign it, a unique map, and a collection of early phonograph records.

Central Administrative Services

Primary responsibility for the management of the Library's records and the provision of certain central services related to correspondence and records lies in the Office of the Secretary of the Library.

This year the office undertook several special file maintenance projects, which included the recording of 675 opinions of the Library's General Counsel, the assembly of drafts of all former General Orders, and the preparation and microfilming of Trust Fund files.

Increases in the workload of the Duplicating Unit—26 percent in the impressions produced and 20 percent in the pages collated and assembled—can be attributed largely to the development of a new system of regulations and to increased activities throughout the Library. The unit's work was improved by the acquisition of a new power drill and a heavy duty stitcher. In anticipation of more efficient use of staff and equipment, plans to consolidate, under the Office of the Secretary of the Library, its Duplicating Unit and that of the Aerospace Technology Division were completed by the close of the fiscal year. (This consolidation was effected on July 19, 1965.)

Storage and distribution of administrative issuances and a limited stock of Library publications is the responsibility of the Publications Unit. Nearly 290,000 publications were distributed, 5 percent more than in fiscal 1964. During most of the year this unit was operating in temporary space because of the heating-ventilating work, but the preparation of a new storage area in the north cellar allowed a needed reorganization of the stock. Many older and less frequently used publications were boxed and shipped to the storage facility at Middle River, Md., and over 33,000 copies were pulped or transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division.

Advisory service in several areas of paperwork management—records disposal, forms control, and surveys of special reports—is provided by the Office of the Secretary. A thorough review of the records in the Library's central files and in the operating units has resulted over the years in decisions to retain some 11 percent of the scheduled records compared with a Government-wide average of 19 percent. Even this percentage, small as it may seem, results in considerable bulk over a long period of time. The records analysts, consequently, maintain a continuous review in the hope of achieving greater administrative efficiency. During fiscal year 1965 a total of 5,400 cubic feet of records were retired or destroyed. Among those receiving particular attention were the following: records of the Service Division of the Copyright Office, transferred to the Federal Records Center in Alexandria; older records of the office of the Superintendent of Buildings (now the Buildings and Grounds Division), which include some historical materials related to the construction of the Library's Main Building, retained with other Library archives; attendance and leave records; and records of the National Poetry Festival held at the Library of Congress in 1962. Nearly 1,000 forms were reviewed in the continuing effort toward improvement and standardization.

Advice was given to Congressional offices on problems of records management. Despite the fact that a new Congress convened during fiscal year 1965, requests for assistance were rather evenly balanced between first-term Members and those with longer service. Aid of a more generalized nature was provided in the form of a guide used in a "school" for new Congressmen conducted under the auspices of the American Political Science Association.

Photoduplication Service

Two increasingly serious problems not unknown to most library operations have confronted the Photoduplication Service for some time: lack of space and an increasing financial deficit. The solutions found to both highlighted the year.

There has been a growing need for space during the past few years as the Photoduplication Service has been asked to expand its photocopying capabilities, especially in relation to the preservation programs of the Library. Although makeshift arrangements have helped, they have not been completely efficient. With the transfer of the Card Division to the Navy Yard Annex in the summer of 1964, the Photoduplication Service was assigned some of the vacated space in the Library Annex subbasement and on Annex Deck 1 South, allowing some slight expansion and bringing units closer together. At the end of fiscal 1965 most of the move was completed, bringing to Deck 1 South the Special Services Section and the collections of Publication Board reports and master negative microfilms. Of special importance in this move was the construction of a self-contained vault for the master negatives, for which special temperature and humidity equipment will be obtained. A print room has been established in the vault where positive copies may be prepared and passed directly to the adjacent microfilm laboratory for processing.

The concentration of microfilming activities in the newly assigned space in the southeast subbasement of the Library Annex freed some space in the main laboratory in the southwest subbasement and also in the cellar, making it possible to place photograph, photostat, and Xerox equipment more advantageously and to move photoduplication supplies closer to the laboratory. A further move from the Annex cellar to subbasement, to be made during fiscal 1966, will place all microfilming activities in one area.

A small financial loss mentioned in last year's report continued in 1965, growing larger as a result of increases in salaries and in prices of supplies and services. Cost studies begun in previous years were completed. A new price structure was developed which was expected to increase revenues by an average of 15 percent or \$150,000 annually. Although these increases were not approved within the fiscal year, acceptance early in fiscal 1966 promised relief for the future.

Special photocopying projects of value both to the Library of Congress and to libraries elsewhere have been one of the major preoccupations of the Photoduplication Service in recent years. For the Library, several programs for the preservation of deteriorating materials have increased in scope, despite an increased attention to bibliographic completeness. Principally, these have been the transfer to microfilm of noncurrent and current newspapers and of books too brittle to bind. Programs of special value to other libraries have been directed toward making photocopies of materials not readily obtainable in their original form, such as Congressional publications, Chinese periodicals and newspapers, manuscripts, and Slavic serials.

Of the preservation programs, the largest is that of microfilming the Library's older newspaper files, carried out with the cooperation of the Serial and Orientalia Divisions. Funds available for this program now exceed \$100,000 a year. During 1965 several problems of collating and otherwise preparing files

for filming were resolved by close liaison with the Serial Division. Filming of 48 non-Oriental newspapers was initiated; some 50 Chinese and Korean files were completed. The microfilming of current newspapers in lieu of binding the originals has been extended to 509 newspapers in Western and Slavic languages and to 263 in the Oriental vernaculars. Additional titles have been received from some of the countries covered in the Library's Public Law 480 Program.

The need to preserve a large number of books which have deteriorated beyond the point of normal service has been recognized for several years, but not until fiscal 1963 was a program undertaken to copy these in any significant number. In that fiscal year funds were available for a program which by decision was limited almost entirely to negative and positive microfilming. At the end of fiscal 1965 approximately 5,000 volumes had been filmed (about half in fiscal 1965), and lists of the titles circulated to all major libraries. The relationship of this work to the proposed *National Register of Microform Masters* was studied, resulting in a special effort to devise adequate targets and to prepare suitable bibliographic records. As soon as the records begin to appear in the *Register*, the preparation of separate lists by the Photoduplication Service will be discontinued. Positive microfilms or electrostatic prints of the titles filmed by the Library are available for purchase by other libraries.

Of special significance to libraries are three continuing programs. Under the Presidential Papers Program, positive microfilms were announced for Presidents Coolidge (190 reels), Madison (28 reels), and Washington (124 reels). In the monumental project to microfilm the printed bills and resolutions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, already available at the beginning of the year were the 15th through 20th (18 reels), 37th through 39th (13 reels), and 46th through 55th (438 reels). To these were added 64 reels covering the 40th through 45th Con-

gresses (1867-79). At the end of the year work was in progress on the 1st through 14th Congresses (1789-1817). In each instance, completed photocopies are for sale.

An important foreign newspaper, *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, is being filmed as a cooperative project. Negative microfilm is being prepared in Buenos Aires with the cooperation of the publisher and an Argentine microfilming firm, since the Library's file before 1908 is incomplete. To date, negative film for the years 1869 through 1904 has been prepared but not edited, nor is the printing of positives completed. Filming through 1907 is expected to be finished early in fiscal year 1966. The years 1908 through 1927 will be filmed from the file in the Library of Congress during the current fiscal year. Microfilm of this newspaper from 1928 through 1937 is already available from the Library of Congress.

In 1963 the Carnegie Corporation of New York granted \$30,000 to locate and microfilm issues of 166 selected Chinese mainland periodicals in the social sciences and humanities, published since 1959. This program showed tangible results during the year. In a cooperative effort, the Orientalia Division and the Photoduplication Service sent letters to libraries throughout the world to solicit information and locate issues for filming in addition to those held by the Library of Congress. As a result, by the end of fiscal 1965 over 2,400 issues of 119 titles had been located. Many of these were borrowed from other libraries and filmed; 140 issues were acquired on negative microfilm from abroad. A list of the 56 titles available on microfilm at the time was distributed in January 1965. Completion of this project is expected during fiscal 1966.

Although the requests for estimates and orders increased 3 percent over the previous year, the number of photocopies actually ordered decreased by 5 percent. As a result, the production of photocopies dropped. Photostat exposures, for example, continued the steady decline of recent years as a direct result of the preference for other types of copies; electro-

static prints, however, also decreased, dropping from 3,200,000 in 1964 to slightly under 3,000,000 in 1965 or about 6 percent. Although negative microfilm exposures, including those prepared in the production of electrostatic prints, totaled 7,400,000, this was a 15-percent drop compared to last year's 8,700,000. Production of positive microfilm showed the only increase, rising from 3,712,000 to 3,755,000 feet, or 1 percent. Specific details of the production in the Service can be found in appendix VI.

Protective Services

Close liaison with other Federal and municipal offices engaged in the civil defense effort is maintained by the Library's Chief of Protective Services. During the past fiscal year the Library buildings were surveyed by the Office of Civil Defense in the Defense Department in relation to the installation of a civil defense horn warning system to be coordinated electronically with the "bell and light" system. Soda-acid and foam fire extinguishers were replaced throughout the Main Building and the Library Annex by pressurized dry-chemical extinguishers that are lighter, easier to handle, effective against all types of fires, and less injurious to materials. The Office of Protective Services completed a marksmanship training program for the entire Special Police staff and planned an extension of the training program in shelter area management and radiological monitoring.

Guard Division

Library buildings were closed on Christmas Day 1964 and on Inauguration Day, January 20, 1965. On the other days of the fiscal year, a total of 1,353,400 persons visited the Library, over 3,700 a day. April was the most popular month with Library visitors, 158,000

entering the doors. February was at the bottom of the scale with a count of 76,000.

Renovation of the Main Reading Room and transfer of some divisions of the Processing Department to the Navy Yard Annex resulted in the creation of several new stations

and Special Police details, some permanent and some temporary. At times the constantly changing locations of Library operations and personnel during the period of renovation kept the guards shifting from old to new stations like men on a giant chess board.



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The Copyright Office

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECT of the Copyright Office's legal efforts and concern for the past decade, the program for general revision of the copyright law, entered its climactic phase in fiscal 1965. Early in the year, following an intensive period of review and rewriting of the preliminary draft sections previously distributed and discussed, the Office submitted a completely revised bill to the Congress for introduction.

The copyright revision bill of 1964 (S. 3008, H.R. 11947, H.R. 12354, 88th Cong., 2d sess.), which was introduced in both houses of Congress on July 20, 1964, incorporated substantial modifications in the language and content of the previous draft. These changes were made in a further effort to seek compromises on the many issues then in dispute and to make the bill as brief, simple, and clear as possible. The 1964 bill was not introduced with any expectation of legislative action during the 88th Congress but to serve as a focal point for further comments and suggestions leading to a final version of the bill on which Congressional action could be taken.

It served this purpose very well. In August 1964 a full week of discussions of its provisions took place in New York. This included a 3-day meeting of the American Bar Association Committee 304 on the Program for General Revision of the Copyright Law and a 2-day meeting of the Register's Panel of Consultants. These sessions clearly showed the substantive issues and questions of drafting which could be regarded as settled and those on which ad-

ditional adjustments needed to be sought. During the ensuing 6 months the Copyright Office reviewed and analyzed the many written and oral comments made on the 1964 bill, and in light of them completely redrafted the bill.

The final, legislative phase of the general revision program began on February 4, 1965, when Senator John L. McClellan and Representative Emanuel Celler introduced the 1965 bill (S. 1006, H.R. 4347, 89th Cong., 1st sess.) with the expectation of active consideration by the 89th Congress. The bill was also introduced by Representatives William L. St. Onge (H.R. 5680), Henry Helstoski (H.R. 6831), and John S. Monagan (H.R. 6835). The Copyright Office devoted the next 3 months to the preparation of a supplement to the 1961 *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the Copyright Law*, which supplement set forth the reasons for changing a number of the recommendations in the 1961 report and clarified the meaning of the provisions of the 1965 bill. Publication of the *Supplementary Report* in May 1965 coincided with the opening of Congressional hearings on the bill.

These hearings, which began in the House of Representatives on May 26, 1965, before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary, were still going on as the fiscal year ended. Under the dedicated and perceptive chairmanship of Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, the subcommittee approached its task with a diligence and objec-

tivity that established a high level for nearly all of the testimony that followed. The opening witness for the bill was Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford; as the Register of Copyrights was prevented by illness from attending the first several days of hearings, the Deputy Register, George D. Cary, with the assistance of Abe A. Goldman and Barbara A. Ringer, prepared and presented the Office's testimony before the subcommittee. Hearings in the Senate did not begin in fiscal 1965 but were expected to start before the end of the first session of the 89th Congress.

As the fiscal year closed, general copyright law revision in the United States seemed nearer than it had been for decades, but it was increasingly obvious that a great deal remained to be done in working out adjustments on several important and difficult substantive issues. Foremost among these are: the question of fair use and the reproduction of copyrighted works for educational and research purposes; the jukebox exemption; the liability of community antenna television systems for use of copyrighted materials; the royalty rate to be paid under the compulsory license for recording music; and the manufacturing requirement with respect to English-language books and periodicals. The *Supplementary Report* recognized the need for changes in the provisions dealing with these and other problems brought on by the technological revolutions of the 20th century when it said:

The introduction of bills for hearings in 1965 is, of course, a milestone in the revision program, but it is not the end of the road. It should be obvious by now that neither the bill nor the *Supplementary Report* represents any final statement of the fixed views of the Copyright Office. Our purpose is the enactment and implementation of a good, clear, practical copyright law that will reward authors and thereby encourage the arts and humanities; and we are aware that further changes will undoubtedly need to be considered.

The Year's Copyright Business

Those who lived through fiscal 1965 in the Copyright Office think of the increase in workload as huge bundles of material piled on trucks, shelves, desks, chairs, and often the floor. The increase is impressive on paper too. That the year was another record breaker almost goes without saying. But it is worthy of some reflection that 1965 was the 13th straight year in which total registrations increased, that it marks a cumulative increase in registrations of more than 30 percent over the last 10 years, and that it represents an increase of more than 5 percent over last year's 5-percent increase. This is all the more striking when one realizes that, during this same period, the principal planning and development activities of the Copyright Office have necessarily centered around the revision program rather than the daily work of the Office itself.

Registrations hit a total of almost 294,000, an increase over last year of 14,630. The largest gains were in the largest classes, music, books, periodicals, and renewals of all classes. The increases were mostly in the domestic categories, the declines in foreign registrations totaling nearly 4 percent. Map entries increased 67 percent, and the generally declining category of commercial prints and labels showed a surprising 7-percent gain. On the other hand, the so-called "design" registrations, notably in textiles and jewelry, declined by about 11 percent.

Of the 316,000 applications for registration and documents for recordation received during the year, 86 percent were acted upon without correspondence. Rejections amounted to 2.7 percent of the total, and the remaining 11.3 percent required correspondence before final action could be taken. The Service Division processed 318,000 pieces of incoming mail and 323,000 pieces of outgoing mail, conducted 50,000 searches in connection with pending material, prepared and filed more than 350,000 cards related to material in process, and filed over 137,000 correspondence

case files. Fees earned for registrations and related services again broke all records; the total of more than \$1,208,000 represents an increase of close to \$75,000 or 6.6 percent.

The Cataloging Division prepared and distributed roughly 1.7 million catalog cards, 625,000 were added to the Copyright Card Catalog, 225,000 were sent to subscribers to the Cooperative Card Service, 72,500 were furnished to the Library of Congress, and 783,500 were used to produce over 2,650 pages of copy for the semiannual issues of the eight parts of the printed *Catalog of Copyright Entries*.

The workload in reference searching also broke all records in fiscal 1965, the 11,300 completed searches representing an increase of 7 percent. Nearly 84,500 titles were involved, an increase of 24 percent, and the total of applied search fees rose 22 percent.

It is worth recording that March 1965 was the largest month in the history of the Copyright Office. The total number of registrations, 29,901, was 9 percent higher than that for October 1964 (the second largest month in the Copyright Office history) and 3 percent higher than the previous record (May 1948, just before the fees changed).

Official Publications

The most significant new publication of fiscal 1965 was the *Supplementary Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law: 1965 Revision Bill*, mentioned above. It contains a 160-page explanation of the content and the language of the 1965 bill, a 10-page summary of the bill itself, a 26-page subject index, and a 145-page comparative table presenting, in 4 columns on facing pages, the corresponding sections of the 1965 revision, the present law, the 1964 revision, and the Copyright Office's preliminary draft.

The *Supplementary Report* was issued by the House Committee on the Judiciary in May

1965 as part 6 under the series title *Copyright Law Revision*. During the fiscal year the committee also issued parts 3 and 4 of this series, *Preliminary Draft for Revised U.S. Copyright Law and Discussions and Comments on the Draft, September 1964* and *Further Discussions and Comments on Preliminary Draft for Revised U.S. Copyright Law, December 1964*. Part 5, *1964 Revision Bill with Discussions and Comments*, was still in preparation when the fiscal year ended, but the transcripts of the August 1964 panel meetings were edited during the year and issued in multilith form in March 1965. Taken together, the 6 volumes in the series, totaling more than 2,300 pages, present a remarkably complete history of the prelegislative phase of the revision program and should be of great value to future generations of lawyers and copyright scholars.

Publication of the issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was interrupted by delays, some of them serious, in fiscal 1965. Long-continued staff vacancies resulted in backlogs which were aggravated by the substantial increase in workload and the need to give priority to the production of cards for the Copyright Card Catalog. The arrearage in catalog production is one of the most serious problems facing the Copyright Office in the coming year.

Copyright Contributions to the Library of Congress

Of the 471,100 articles deposited for copyright registration during the year, 255,800, or 54 percent, were transferred to the Library of Congress for its collections or for use by the Exchange and Gift Division, an increase of nearly 5 percent over the previous year. Most of the books, periodicals, music, and maps issued by American publishers during fiscal 1965 are represented in the transfers.

Efforts to obtain compliance with the registration and deposit requirements of the copyright law increased registrations 20 percent

over fiscal 1964, resulting in a total of almost 14,500. These produced \$61,100 in fees and material valued at more than \$300,000 for the Library of Congress.

A longstanding project, begun in April 1963, to obtain registration for phonograph record jackets, sleeves, and liner notes published with notice of copyright, came to a successful conclusion. Upon receiving notice that registrations should be made, representatives of the record industry pointed out that, since this was the first compliance action ever taken in this area, hardships would result if registration were demanded for all jackets previously published with notice. There followed a series of consultations, as a result of which the Copyright Office, in September 1964, indicated that it would not demand registration for jackets published with notice before January 1, 1964, from any firm that would donate to the Library of Congress all long-playing releases in its current catalog (jackets and phonograph records) as well as all its future releases. It was made clear, however, that in any case the Office intended to seek registration for all album covers, sleeves, and similar articles published with notice in 1964 or thereafter. This project has established a sound relationship between the record industry and the Office and obtained material benefits for the Library: some 14 record companies are now making gifts to the Library, approximately 4,000 albums have been donated, and numerous registrations have already been made.

Another project involved problems in obtaining compliance with the agreement governing the deposit of motion pictures for copyright registration. In accordance with the recommendations of the ad hoc committee appointed in 1964 by the Librarian to study these problems, 240 letters were sent by the Librarian to copyright owners requesting that they submit prints in accordance with the terms of the agreement. At the end of fiscal 1965, 42 motion picture agreements had been canceled as a result of noncompliance and the Exchange and Gift Division reported com-

pliance had been obtained in about 54 percent of the cases.

Administrative Developments

Problems Arising From Computer Technology

The Copyright Office was confronted with three major problems during the fiscal year as a result of the constantly expanding development and use of computers: registration for computer programs, computer authorship, and automation in the Copyright Office. When the Office announced the registrability of computer programs in April 1964, neither the volume of applications nor the most common type of deposit could be predicted. As in other new areas of copyright protection, experience indicates that it takes some time for an industry to become aware of the possibilities of protection and to adopt routine procedures for taking advantage of it.

Only 16 claims covering computer programs were registered during fiscal 1965, and 12 of them were made in the last 3 months of the year. In 13 of the registrations the deposit copies consisted of print-outs only, indicating that this was the form of first publication. In two cases punched cards (including a print-out at the top) constituted the form of first publication.

In only one instance was magnetic tape deposited. Since the program on magnetic tape could not be perceived visually or read, it was necessary that a print-out be deposited also. The deposit of magnetic tape presented additional difficulties in view of the size of the particular program; the applicant said that a print-out of the entire program would be approximately 12 feet high. To resolve the problem the reels of tape were deposited along with selected portions of the print-out: namely, the beginning of the work including the title and the copyright notice, part of the center, and the end.

As computer technology develops and becomes more sophisticated, difficult questions of authorship are emerging. The Copyright Office had previously received an application for registration of a musical composition created by computer. This year, copyright was claimed for an abstract drawing, and for compilations of various kinds, which were at least partly the "work" of computers. It is certain that both the number of works proximately produced or "written" by computers and the problems of the Copyright Office in this area will increase. The crucial question appears to be whether the "work" is basically one of human authorship, with the computer merely being an assisting instrument, or whether the traditional elements of authorship in the work (literary, artistic, or musical expression or elements of selection, arrangement, etc.) were actually conceived and executed not by man but by a machine.

The third computer problem is largely an operational one: how can the Copyright Office take advantage of computer technology in carrying out its responsibilities under the statute? This challenging question is complicated by two important factors: the anticipated revision of the copyright statute and the place of the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, which is now engaged in a major effort to automate its bibliographic record. Automation of certain Copyright Office activities is quite feasible and it is clear that actual planning should not be postponed. One solution to the current serious problem of catalog production lies in the use of data processing equipment in combination with automatic printing equipment.

Nature of Copyrighted Material Renewed

A recurring argument in connection with general revision of the copyright law is the retention of a renewal requirement in order to place in the public domain as soon as possible the large proportion of works not renewed.

This argument is based on the premise that the unrenewed works (now about 85 percent of the total) include substantial amounts of material that would benefit the public if free of copyright restrictions. The counter-argument is that the bulk of this material consists of works of no lasting value and that keeping them under copyright protection for more than 50 years is of no consequence.

To throw some light on this question the Copyright Office analyzed works renewed (and not renewed) during a sample period. The results, which are interesting if not conclusive, will be reported in some detail to the House Committee on the Judiciary; the highlights are summarized here.

All registrations made during the month of April 1937 were surveyed. Of 11,000 works registered for copyright during that period, 1,400, or 13 percent, were renewed. This is somewhat lower than the current annual figure of 15 percent, and therefore, as generalizations, the "percentage renewed" figures in some of the individual categories are low.

Books. At the time the registrations surveyed were made, "books" were divided into three classes: Class A (generally hard-cover book material), Class AA (generally paperbacks and unbound material), and Class A-5 (contributions to periodicals, predominantly advertising material). During the sample period there were 598 Class A registrations, 2,342 Class AA registrations, and 775 Class A-5 registrations, amounting to 16 percent, 63 percent, and 21 percent respectively of the total book registrations. The separate renewal figures in the three classes are revealing: 48 percent of the Class A registrations were renewed, only 2 percent of Class AA, and less than 2 percent of Class A-5 registrations.

PERIODICALS. Total registrations amounted to about 3,100, of which only 8 percent were renewed. However, 41 percent of the total registrations covered trade publications (of which 3 percent were renewed) and another 27 percent covered daily newspapers (of which 6 percent were renewed). Renewals

for magazines of general circulation amounted to 22 percent.

MUSIC. The data assembled for music renewals are short enough to give in full:

	Original registrations submitted by individuals			Original registrations submitted by firms			Totals		
	Original registrations	Renewals		Original registrations	Renewals		Original registrations	Renewals	
		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
Published music	114	13	11	386	252	65	500	265	53
Unpublished music	1,444	40	3	274	229	84	1,718	269	16
Total music	1,558	53	3	660	481	77	2,218	534	24

OTHER CLASSES. There were no renewals whatever during the sample period in Class C (unpublished lectures and other oral works), Class G (unpublished works of art), and Class I (scientific drawings, etc.). Of the 638 dramatic works registered, 12 percent were renewed; however, nearly half of the registrations covered radio scripts and the renewal percentage in that category was only 4 percent. Renewals for motion picture photographs totaled 73 percent, for other motion pictures 49 percent, and for all motion pictures 61 percent.

Mexican Search Project

The Mexican Copyright Law of 1963 required the registration in that country, not later than December 12, 1964, of certain works that predate the entry of Mexico into the Universal Copyright Convention on May 12, 1957; failure to register would result in the permanent loss of copyright protection in Mexico. In July 1964 information about this provision began to gain the attention of copyright experts in this country. Counsel for some of the music publishers first thought that the best procedure would be to use certified search reports from the U.S. Copyright Office as the basis for these registrations. In consequence, lists of hundreds of compositions came to the Office for search. As time went on,

performing rights societies, authors and publishers associations, and individual writers got in touch with the Office. Attorneys for each had their own views as to whether search reports were a proper basis for registration in Mexico, and among those who believed such searches were necessary, opinions differed as to what information should be requested.

Finally in late October Mr. Cary, the Deputy Register of Copyrights, went to Mexico City and conferred with Dr. Ernesto Rojas y Benevides, Director General of Copyrights. Mr. Cary learned that the works in question could be registered by filing an application together with certain other documentation and that, if this were done, search reports from the U.S. Copyright Office would not have to be filed. After receiving this information, some of those who had asked for certified reports withdrew their requests, but others continued to ask for the reports and to file them in Mexico. As a result of special efforts by the entire Reference Search Section, all of these searches, which reported approximately 3,500 titles, were completed well in advance of the December deadline.

Visitors and Exhibits

On November 3, 1964, S. C. Shukla, Deputy Registrar of Copyrights of India, arrived for a stay of approximately 2½ months. Au-

gustine Jallah, Director of the Bureau of Archives, Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights of the Department of State of Liberia, came to the Office on January 26, 1965, and remained through March 1; and Onuara Nzekwu, Editor of *Nigeria Magazine*, who also arrived on January 26, stayed until February 19. Mr. Shukla's trip was sponsored by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), while the visitors from Liberia and Nigeria were here under the auspices of UNESCO. Through these visits the officers of the Copyright Office gained an insight into copyright issues confronting other countries and the visitors had an opportunity to observe an agency that has been dealing with copyright matters for almost a century.

The Reference Division set up two special exhibits during the fiscal year, one to memorialize the 100th anniversary of copyright protection for photographs and the other the 10th anniversary of the effective date of the Universal Copyright Convention. The first contained not only material relating to the signing by President Lincoln of the first bill for copyright in photographs but also a number of artifacts associated with the early litigation initiated by Mathew Brady and Napoleon Sarony under the act. The second exhibit featured the actual proclamation concerning the Universal Copyright Convention signed by President Eisenhower, which was lent by the National Archives.

Storage of Deposit Copies

Lack of space continued to plague the entire Copyright Office. The records storage problem has been compounded in recent years by pressure to increase the retention period for deposit copies. To meet this problem some 3,000 cubic feet of deposit copies were transferred to the Federal Records Center during the year, releasing space for current storage.

Legislative Developments

As in recent years, the program for general revision of the copyright law tended to eclipse all other legislative activity in fiscal 1965. Nevertheless, two copyright measures introduced in Congress during the year were later enacted into law. Both of them bear a close relation to the pending revision bill.

Anticipating the longer term of protection provided for subsisting copyrights under the revision bill, Senator McClellan and Representative Edwin E. Willis introduced companion joint resolutions (S.J. Res. 82, H.J. Res. 431, 89th Cong., 1st sess.) to extend, until December 31, 1967, second-term (renewal) copyrights that would otherwise expire before that date. Under the resolution, which was enacted on August 28, 1965 (Public Law 89-142), all copyrights of which the 56-year total of the original and renewal terms would have expired between September 1962 and December 31, 1967, were automatically continued until December 31, 1967. It is important to note, however, that the extension applies only to copyrights previously renewed in which the second term would otherwise expire. Copyrights in their first 28-year term are not affected in any way, nor does the bill have any effect on the time limits for renewal registration.

On January 14, 1965, Representative Tom Steed introduced a bill (H.R. 2853, 89th Cong., 1st sess.) to increase the fees charged by the Copyright Office. This bill, which was later enacted as Public Law 89-297 with an effective date of November 26, 1965, provides relatively modest increases for most of the registrations and other services of the Office; the fee for original registration under the bill is raised to \$6, and the renewal fee is increased to \$4.

At the beginning of the Congressional session, Representatives Celler and James C. Corman reintroduced the jukebox bill which had been reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee in 1963 (H.R. 18, H.R. 2793,

89th Cong., 1st sess.). Its language is incorporated in the pending general revision bill, and the revision hearings had included extensive discussions of the problem. The design bill, which had passed the Senate in December 1963, was reintroduced in the 89th Congress by Senators Herman E. Talmadge and Philip A. Hart (S. 1237), Representative Gerald R. Ford (H.R. 450), and Representative John James Flynt, Jr. (H.R. 3366); as the fiscal year ended hearings were scheduled for late July.

A private bill (H.R. 4332) was introduced by Representative J. J. Pickle on February 3, 1965, "for the relief of the Students' Association of the University of Texas." The first term of copyright in *The Eyes of Texas* having expired without renewal, the bill proposes to give the association "the exclusive right in interstate commerce to use, copy, and sell and to control the use, copying, and sale of the song.

On January 4, 1965, Representative John V. Lindsay reintroduced as H.R. 94 his bill to "bar any action for copyright infringement with respect to sound recordings made for use by blind or quadriplegic residents of the United States." Mr. Lindsay also introduced a new bill (H.R. 5514, February 25, 1965) similar to his earlier measures aimed at creating a Federal law of unfair competition.

Several bills were introduced in the 89th Congress that, although not directly related to copyright, were calculated to have a direct impact on the rights of authors. Bills to amend the Internal Revenue Code to place authors, composers, and artists under the coverage of the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962 were introduced by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy (S. 1242, February 23, 1965) and Representative Eugene J. Keogh (H.R. 5723, March 3, 1965). The enactment of the National Arts and Cultural Development Act on September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-579), establishing a National Council on the Arts to assist in the growth and development of the arts in the United

States, could have a profound effect on authorship in this country.

On June 1, 1965, coincident with the 17th Congress of the International Publishers Association held in Washington during the week of May 30, Representative Wilbur D. Mills introduced H.R. 8664, a bill to implement the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (the Florence Agreement of 1950). The United States signed the Florence Agreement in 1959 but has never enacted the necessary implementing legislation. This failure and the problems arising from the manufacturing clause in the United States copyright law were major points in the discussions at the IPA Congress.

A piece of State legislation that provoked serious concern and active opposition in the music field was a Montana bill aimed at controlling the operations of performing rights societies within the State. It proposed to establish a copyright commission empowered to fix licensing fees and to require the registration of copyrighted works with the commission. The bill was passed by the Montana Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.

Judicial Developments

Actions Pending Against the Register of Copyrights

There were no further developments during fiscal 1965 in *Public Affairs Associates, Inc. v. Rickover*, in which the Register of Copyrights and the Librarian of Congress are both defendants. The action in *Armstrong Cork Co. v. Kaminstein*, which was brought to compel registration for the design of Armstrong's "Montina" flooring, was dismissed with prejudice on May 25, 1965.

A new action, *Hoffenberg v. Kaminstein*, grew out of the decision in *G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 782 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), involving the rights to the

novel *Candy* by Terry Southern and Mason Hoffenberg. The original English-language edition of this novel was manufactured and published in 1958 in Paris, bearing a copyright notice in the name of Olympia Press. No application for ad interim copyright was filed within 6 months of first publication, as specified in section 22 of the statute, nor was a U.S. edition published within 5 years in accordance with section 23. On May 12, 1964, G. P. Putnam's Sons published a revised hard-cover version in the United States and registered a claim to copyright on Form A with a "new matter" statement reading "Editorial revisions throughout." In the District Court in New York, Putnam sought to enjoin Lancer from publishing a reprint edition of the original Paris version. Judge McLean denied the injunction, pointing out that the plaintiff was not entitled to an injunction against copying the original 1958 Paris edition because no copyright claim in that edition had ever been registered. The 1964 registration was held to apply only to the revisions, not to the text of the Paris edition.

Faced with this decision, Messrs. Southern and Hoffenberg submitted an application on Form A-B Ad Interim for the original 1958 version and an application on Form A (without a "new matter" statement) to cover the entire text of the work as published in the United States. Upon denial of these registrations an action was filed against the Register of Copyrights in the District Court for the District of Columbia on May 3, 1965. The answer for the Register, filed by the Department of Justice, raised the primary issue of the failure to comply with the time limits prescribed in sections 22 and 23 of title 17, U.S. Code.

Subject Matter and Scope of Copyright Protection

Several cases during the year involved the nature of "new versions" of previous works and their status as independently copyright-

able creations. One of the most interesting, *Davis v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 240 F. Supp. 612 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), stemmed from a 1960 telecast of a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel *Ethan Frome*. Involving an extremely complicated situation, the case is important on several legal issues, notably infringement and notice of copyright; on the question of copyrightability the court ruled that the plaintiff's dramatization was clearly original "in view of the very minimal standards of originality established by the courts." It held that "there may be several different dramatizations of the same work, each capable of being copyrighted," and that the "significant new matter protected by the Davis play is the original Davis manner of expressing the story of Ethan Frome in the form of a dramatization." Similarly, in a different field, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 343 F. 2d 198 (2d Cir. 1965), held that copyright in a piano arrangement is separate and distinct from copyright in the lyrics and melody line of a composition entitled *A Thousand Miles Away* and upheld the District Court's ruling that the arrangement was sufficiently original to constitute a new work.

In the *Candy* case mentioned earlier—*G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 782 (S.D.N.Y. 1965)—the court characterized the "revisions" on which registration for the American edition had been based as "changes in the wording of certain passages . . . which in no way altered the sense." Noting that "when revisions or additions are made to a work which lies within the public domain, the copyright protection . . . extends at most only to the revisions and additions, i.e., to the work which was original with the author who seeks the copyright," Judge McLean questioned whether plaintiffs have protection even in the revised edition. Since, "in order to copyright revisions or changes made in a work in the public domain, the revisions must not be 'trivial,'" he felt it "at least arguable that the revisions made in

'Candy' were so slight as not to meet even this lenient standard." This question did not demand an answer, however, because defendant had not copied any of the revisions.

The perennial problems of copyright in trade catalogs arose again in two cases, *International Biotical Corp. v. Associated Mills, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 511 (N.D. Ill. 1964), and *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 127 (N.D. Ill. 1964), *rev'd*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 694 (7th Cir. 1965). The *International Biotical* case involved a catalog of massage equipment, and one of the questions was whether it constituted infringement to copy "three photographic poses showing the application of a unit to the head, leg, and back of the body," a list of "various ailments for which the device is allegedly helpful," and "a photograph of the switch on the back of the unit with the descriptive designations 'Hi' and 'Lo' thereon." The court ruled for the defendant on several grounds: one was that only isolated portions had been copied from the catalog, "which must be considered as a whole," and another was that a list of ailments or the use of the words "Hi" and "Lo" cannot support a copyright. Most important, the court ruled that, since the defendant's photographs were made independently and were not reproductions of the actual photographs in the catalog, they were not infringements even though they adopted the same poses: "Plaintiff's copyrights cannot monopolize the various poses used in these photographs since its copyrights can protect only plaintiff's particular expression of these poses and not the underlying ideas therefor." A similar holding in the *Flick-Reedy* case, to the effect that a copyright "cannot be construed as dominating the ideas or mathematical relations expressed" in the work, was reversed on appeal.

An intriguing issue underlying the decision in *Life Music, Inc. v. Wonderland Music Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 653 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), was whether a single word, if wholly original and sufficiently long, is capable of sustaining a copyright. Plaintiff alleged that his copyright in a

song entitled *Supercalafajalistickeespeelodokus* had been infringed by a song from the movie *Mary Poppins* entitled *Supercalifragilisticapialidocious*. The court held that the only similarity between the songs was in the use of "the word"; the decision suggests that "even if defendants copied only 'the word,' they conceivably might still be liable for infringement." Although plaintiff claimed to have coined the word and introduced it to the public in his song, the court held, however, that in view of evidence that the word had been known earlier, plaintiff had failed to establish that defendants were guilty of copying from his work.

The uncopyrightability of phonograph records, even when published together with a copyrighted instruction manual, was confirmed in *Neal v. Thomas Organ Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 1020 (S.D. Cal. 1965).

In one of the few design cases of the year, *Uneeda Doll Co. v. P & M Doll Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 675 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), the court held that the "idea of a doll on a pole in a display box" is not subject to copyright protection and that, even though buyers were likely to confuse the two products in question, defendant's copying was not an infringement because it was "limited to the abstract idea of a doll in a display box and did not extend to Uneeda's tangible expression of that idea."

The legal problems confronting idea-men were further dramatized in *Sterner v. Hearst Corp.*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 237 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, 1964), and *Cranford v. United States*, 338 F. 2d 379 (Ct. Cl. 1964). The plaintiff in the *Sterner* case had apparently "endeavored for years to interest producers and packagers of foods and other organizations in his program," which consisted of "an idea or combination of ideas centering around party foods and nonfoods and presented as a 'Party Program Package.'" The court held that "there is nothing copyrightable in the words, phrases, and ideas disclosed," because they "all are of the commonest vintage, out of the public domain," and are "freely copyable" since "they have not been put into any con-

crete form by plaintiff." On the other hand, in the *Cranford* case where the plaintiff had sold his idea for the format of the program that eventually became *The \$64,000 Question*, the Court of Claims held the proceeds taxable as ordinary income rather than as a capital asset because the format fell within the exception covering "a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition, or *similar property*. . . ."

While there were no decisions on the controversial prohibition against copyright in Government publications, a decision of the Patent Office Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (*in re U.S. Department of Interior*, 142 U.S.P.Q. 506, 1964) and a reported opinion of the Attorney General of the State of New York (142 U.S.P.Q. 288, July 21, 1964) were of interest in connection with the problem. The Patent Office decision involved an application by the U.S. Department of the Interior for registration of the insignia of the National Park Service as a trademark; the Board held the Department a proper applicant and the insignia registrable. Attorney General Lefkowitz's opinion involved two interesting and important questions: the copyright status of published State court opinions and their reproduction and use for research and reference purposes in a computer program. The Attorney General expressed the opinion that, although "there is no doubt that the texts of the opinions of the courts of this State are in the public domain, . . . it is equally clear that . . . the statements of fact, headnotes and all other matter prepared by the Law Reporting Bureau and appearing in the official reports may not be used as part of any publication of such texts in the absence of express legislative authorization." Thus, although he acknowledged the value to the public of computer searching, he did not feel that the unauthorized reproduction of copyrighted material by this method would be permissible under the law.

The Beatles increased their chances for immortality, in American jurisprudence at least,

by establishing their rights in another case, *Lennon v. Pulsebeat News, Inc.*, 143 U.S.P.Q. 309 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, 1964). This time an enterprising defendant had taped and issued records of interviews with the group without their permission. The court held that "while it is true that there is no bar to the reporting of news events, there can be no justification for utilizing for profit, without plaintiff's permission, their distinctive manner of speech and expression which for reasons not material herein have become valuable property." In a somewhat similar case—*Baez v. Fantasy Records, Inc.*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 537 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1964)—the folksinger Joan Baez obtained an injunction against the distribution of copies of an earlier demonstration tape, partly on the ground of her "common law property right in and to her musical interpretations, renditions and performances inscribed upon the said tape recording."

The extent of the exclusive rights under a copyright was explored in *Burke & Van Heusen, Inc. v. Arrow Drug, Inc.*, 233 F. Supp. 881 (E.D. Pa. 1964), in which the plaintiff had licensed recording rights in its musical compositions on condition that the records "were to be used only as a premium in connection with the sale of a certain shampoo." Defendant had acquired the records and shampoo together, and resold the records separately. The court held that this did not constitute infringement under the so-called "first sale" doctrine: "The Copyright Act grants to the copyright proprietor the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work . . . but it gives him no further right of control over the use or disposition of the individual copies of the work once he has sold or otherwise disposed of them." Noting that the "first sale" doctrine "applies to the sale of a copy which is combined with a noncopyrighted work," the court held for the defendant on the ground that there had been "such a disposition of the copyrighted article that it may fairly be said that the copyright proprietor has received his reward for

its use." Even though defendant "knew of the restrictions which were part of the license agreement," they could not bind him or widen the "scope of control granted by the Copyright Act."

A Supreme Court patent decision during the year also has important implications with respect to the scope of copyright protection. In *Brulotte v. Thys Co.*, 379 U.S. 29 (1964), the court held in a majority opinion by Justice Douglas that "the use by a patentee of royalty agreements that project beyond the expiration date of the patent is unlawful *per se*." The decision seems equally applicable in the copyright field, a conclusion underlined in Justice Harlan's dissent. He argued, by way of example, that although "a phonograph record manufacturer could sell a recording of a song in the public domain to a jukebox owner for an undetermined consideration based on the number of times the record was played, this case is different from the use of the incorporeal or intangible work: thus, while 'a song writer could charge a royalty every time his song—his idea—was sung for profit during the period of copyright . . . once the song falls into the public domain each and every member of the public should be free to sing it.'"

Publication

The unusually large number of decisions during the year that involved the concept of publication reflect not only its crucial importance in individual cases but also the doubts and confusion that continue to surround it. In *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 127 (N.D. Ill. 1964), *rev'd on other grounds*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 694 (7th Cir. 1965), the court held that the distribution of an "information sheet" to salesmen for use with customers, apparently without instructions to withhold the sheet from the public generally, constituted a "general publication without restriction as to persons or purpose," especially when coupled with evidence of distribution of copies to "members of the public at a trade show." In a case in-

volving *Mad Magazine's* use of the familiar "cartoon of a grinning boy" named Alfred E. Neuman, *Stuff v. E. C. Publications, Inc.*, 342 F. 2d 143 (2d Cir. 1965), the Second Circuit Court of Appeals held that copyright in the work had been abandoned and the caricature "dedicated to the public" because the copyright owner "had been most derelict in preventing others from infringing his copyright" and had "authorized or acquiesced in the wide circulation of the copies without notice."

The *Joan Baez case*, *Baez v. Fantasy Records, Inc.*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 537 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1964), holds that since the plaintiff's acts in making a tape recording for audition purposes "did not constitute a publication of her musical interpretations, renditions and performances thereon," the unauthorized release of records made from the tape did not destroy her common law copyright. Similarly, in the *Beatles case*, *Lennon v. Pulsebeat News, Inc.*, 143 U.S.P.Q. 309 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, 1964), the court held that "oral delivery, even before vast audiences, is not of itself a dedication to the public," and that therefore the granting by celebrities of taped interviews which were released on records without authorization did not constitute publication.

The tortured field of protection for architectural plans and designs produced two decisions—*Shanahan v. Macco Construction Co.*, 36 Cal. Rptr. 584 (Dist. Ct. App., 1964) and *New York World's Fair 1964-1965 Corp. v. Colourpicture Publishers, Inc.*, 251 N.Y.S. 2d 885, 21 App. Div. 2d 896 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div. 1964)—which offer an interesting contrast. In the *Shanahan* case the plaintiffs, who had built some 1,400 "tract homes" in accordance with plans they had developed, alleged that defendants had obtained their plans and built homes that were identical with those in plaintiffs' subdivisions. The court held that a general publication of architects' plans has taken place "where such plans have found expression or exemplification in the construction of 'model homes' and hundreds

of tract houses which the public have been invited to inspect and purchase, to which invitation they have responded by the thousands. . . ." In the *World's Fair* case the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upheld an injunction against the unauthorized publication of postcards of buildings at the New York World's Fair. The majority of the court ruled that "a photograph of a unique building, structure, or object situated within the World's Fair grounds, to which an admission fee is charged, is a photograph of a show in which plaintiff has a property right"; two justices dissented on the ground that "a photograph of a building cannot be deemed the equivalent of a reproduction of a 'performance' or 'show' in which a party may have a legally recognized property right."

One of the questions in the *Candy* case, *G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 782 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), was whether publication of a work entirely outside the United States has any effect upon copyright protection in this country. The court rejected the plaintiff's arguments that "a book in the English language by American authors which was published only in a foreign country is not in the public domain, within the meaning of the United States copyright laws," and that "at any time that the authors apply for registration of a United States copyright on that book as revised, they secure United States copyright protection for the entire book, not merely for the revisions." The effect of foreign publication on U.S. copyright protection was also an issue in *Ross Products, Inc. v. New York Merchandise Co.*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 107 (S.D.N.Y. 1965). The court, in denying motions for summary judgment, ruled that "while there may be some room for argument that the Japanese exhibition and sale did not constitute sufficient publication to divest copyright, there can be no doubt that it was sufficient to invest copyright;" thus, since the application for registration had failed

to mention any earlier publication, a factual issue of good faith was presented.

Notice of Copyright

Only two cases decided in fiscal 1965 dealt with the specific requirements with respect to notice of copyright, and both of them reflect the liberal or "substantial compliance" trend in judicial thinking on the subject. In *Nom Music, Inc. v. Kaslin*, 343 F. 2d 198 (2d Cir. 1965), the lower court had upheld a copyright notice in the name of an assignee on the ground that the requirements of section 32 (invalidating notice in the name of an assignee on a work published before the assignment is recorded) do not apply where registration for the work in unpublished form had been made in the assignor's name but where there had been no previous publication. The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision but on a different ground: since a piano arrangement had been added to the published version, it constituted a "new work," which permitted the notice to contain only the name of the owner of the "new work." Chief Judge Lumbard observed that "since the published version of 'A Thousand Miles Away' is in part protected by two different copyrights, . . . it might appear that the copyright notice should give the date and proprietor of each." He noted, however, that this interpretation has not been adopted by the courts, which have "held that the notice need give only the date and owner of the copyright in the derivative work, leaving the reader to his own devices in ferreting out this information as to the original."

The *Ethan Frome* case, *Davis v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 240 F. Supp. 612 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), involved two separate notice questions. The first was the validity of a 1935 notice on the published version of a work registered for copyright in unpublished form on December 5, 1934. Since the published version contained new matter, the court might have followed the *Nom* decision just discussed. Instead, Judge Feinberg held, "consistent with the liberal philosophy in re-

cent cases," that "in the absence of any suggestion of prejudicial reliance, the variance of twenty-seven days . . . does not invalidate plaintiff's copyright." In doing so he relied on the Copyright Office Regulations and on the Office's study No. 7, "Notice of Copyright" (1960).

In the same case the name in the notice (Charles Scribner's Sons) was also challenged by the defendant on the ground that Scribner was either a mere licensee or that, even if it were an assignee, the work had been published before the assignment was recorded, as required by section 32. The court held Scribner a proper proprietor under a contract authorizing it to secure copyright in the published work but ruled that section 32 did not invalidate the copyright; partly on the ground that the assignors' names also appeared in conjunction with the notice and also, apparently for the reasons adopted by the lower court in the *Nom* case.

Registration

The familiar principle that "when plaintiff proved her ownership of the validly issued copyright and defendants' copying of the works, she established a prima facie case of infringement under the statute" was reaffirmed in *Stuff v. E. C. Publications, Inc.*, 342 F. 2d 143 (2d Cir. 1965). Much more unusual, however, was the fact that allegations of misrepresentations to the Copyright Office in applications for registration were made in no less than four cases: *G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 782 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); *Ross Products, Inc. v. New York Merchandise Co.*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 107 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); *Flick-Reedy Corp. v. Hydro-Line Manufacturing Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 127 (N.D. Ill. 1964), *rev'd.*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 694 (7th Cir. 1965); and *International Biotical Corp. v. Associated Mills, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 511 (N.D. Ill. 1964).

While not basing its decision on the point, the court in the *Putnam* case observed: "The answer to question No. 6 of the application

that 'the present work as revised throughout, has never been published abroad,' while literally true, may be thought to be something less than candid. It is hard to reconcile this statement with the announcement on the jacket of the Putnam edition that the book contains 'the complete text' of the novel published in Paris." On the other hand, the *Ross Products* decision turned on the court's conclusion that a factual issue had been presented as to whether plaintiff acted in good faith when it failed to indicate on the application that a previous publication had taken place in Japan. Judge Feinberg noted that "while there are recent indications that the courts are quite lenient in overlooking factual misstatements in copyright applications, nevertheless, the opinions emphasize that the errors involved were honest, innocent, and not intended to be misleading."

The lower court in the *Flick-Reedy* case ruled a copyright registration "invalid and unenforceable in so far as it purports to cover" certain material, on the ground that "plaintiff did not inform the Copyright Office and has not informed the public that pages 20 and 22 of its bulletin incorporate prior publications identically and are, in fact, revised versions of the prior publications." On appeal this holding was reversed without discussion of the misrepresentation point. In *International Biotical* the same lower court held the copyrights in question "unenforceable due to plaintiff's unclean hands and inequitable conduct in connection therewith." It found that plaintiff had made misrepresentations to the Copyright Office because, by leaving the "new matter" line of its applications blank, it "did not inform the Copyright Office of its earlier publications" of a "substantial portion" of the material.

Renewals, Assignments, and Ownership of Copyright

Gordon v. Vincent Youmans, Inc., 245 F. Supp. 607 (S.D.N.Y. 1965) involved renewal rights in the old standard song *Time on My*

Hands. Both the facts and the decision in the case are confusing, but the opinion suggests that a renewal registration made on behalf of an author by a publisher who had acquired none of that author's rights may be invalid even if the author is the proper renewal claimant. If the publisher had validly acquired the rights of another coauthor and also registered a renewal claim in his name, however, an effective renewal for the entire work is secured and the publisher holds "the renewal copyright as constructive trustee on behalf of the other co-owners." Although the point is not discussed, the decision also suggests 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.

The facts in the *Ethan Frome* case, *Davis v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 240 F. Supp 612 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), were even more confusing. The court considered it "settled that an author's renewal right to his copyrighted work is a mere expectancy and that an assignee of the copyright and the renewal rights retains no interest beyond the initial period of copyright if the author is not alive at the beginning of the renewal period." Thus, although Edith Wharton's death before the renewal year of *Ethan Frome* cut off any rights the plaintiff-dramatist may have had in the novel, the court held that the dramatization was a "new work," covering "all new matter therein contained, independently of the ownership of the original or renewal copyrights on the novel upon which it is based." Even though plaintiff presumably might have been an infringer of copyright in the novel had he used his own dramatization without a renewal license, this did not prevent him from defending his rights in the new matter in his play against an infringer. Significantly, Judge Feinberg observed that "defendants do not contend that Mrs. Wharton has an interest in the Davis play as a 'joint author' under the standard set forth in *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Jerry Vogel Music Co.* . . ."

Infringement and Remedies

A common law copyright infringement case that attracted wide attention was *FitzGerald v. Hopkins*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 771 (Wash. Super. Ct. 1965). This action was brought by an established sculptor against a graduate student for infringement of an abstract piece of sculpture. The court, noting the need to "be careful not to disturb or impinge or to influence or to inhibit in any way in a free society the right of an artist to express himself as the spirit moves him," ruled that the plaintiff had failed to show that the defendant had copied his work. Moreover, in response to a counterclaim for slander, the court awarded the defendant damages of \$15,000 on the ground that he had been unjustly condemned as a plagiarist.

In another common law copyright action, *Smith v. Little, Brown & Co.*, 245 F. Supp. 451 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), the author of a partly completed novel based on the historical exploits of Grania O'Malley, a pirate famous in Irish legend, sued a publishing house to which she had sent an outline and five chapters and which, after rejecting her manuscript, brought out a children's book on the same subject. The court, after ruling that the same tests of infringement apply in common law and statutory copyright cases, held that access had been established by circumstantial evidence, that there were sufficient similarities to establish copying, and that the publisher was liable for infringement whether it participated in the copying or was entirely innocent. *Williams v. Kaag Manufacturers, Inc.*, 338 F. 2d 949 (9th Cir. 1964), raised the question of the proper tests for infringement, this time involving a statutory copyright in a trophy figurine; the Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's conclusion that, despite similarities, the two works in question were not "the same."

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals handed down an important jurisdictional decision in *T. B. Harms Co. v. Eliscu*, 339 F. 2d 823 (2d Cir. 1964), cert. denied, 381 U.S. 915 (1965), holding that an action to deter-

mine ownership of a copyright is not one "arising under" the copyright statute. The Federal court was thus held not to have jurisdiction, despite the plaintiff's allegations that defendant had infringed his copyrights by recording a conflicting assignment in the Copyright Office and by warning his licensees not to disregard the asserted rights. The rule of the case was stated in Judge Friendly's opinion as follows: "an action 'arises under' the Copyright Act if and only if the complaint is for a remedy expressly granted by the Act, . . . or asserts a claim requiring construction of the Act, . . . or, at the very least and perhaps more doubtfully, presents a case where a distinctive policy of the Act requires that federal principles control the disposition of the claim." This rule was also followed in a *per curiam* decision in *Muse v. Mellin*, 339 F. 2d 888 (2d Cir. 1964).

Jurisdictional questions in copyright cases were also decided in *Scott v. WKJG, Inc.*, 145 U.S.P.Q. 32 (N.D. Ind. 1965), and *Manning v. Time, Inc.*, 233 F. Supp. 985 (E.D. La. 1964), in both of which the corporate citizen of another State was found to be doing business within the State on which jurisdiction was based. The case of *Edwin H. Morris & Co. v. Munn*, 233 F. Supp. 71 (E.D.S.C. 1964), involved the question of joinder of parties, the court ruling that the "two plaintiffs and their respective separate claims are properly joined in this cause of action in that the separate claims for copyright infringement arose out of the same series of occurrences, and the questions of fact and law establishing copyright infringement are common to both claims." Questions of pretrial discovery, inspection, and interrogatories in copyright cases were involved in *Breffort v. I Had a Ball Co.*, 240 F. Supp. 1018 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), and *Acum v. Folkways Records and Service Corp.*, 146 U.S.P.Q. 659 (S.D.N.Y. 1965).

The applicability of the defense of unclean hands or misuse of copyrights in infringement actions was dealt with in two cases—*Tempo Music, Inc. v. International Good Music, Inc.*,

143 U.S.P.Q. 67 (W.D. Wash. 1964), and *International Biotical Corp. v. Associated Mills, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 511 (N.D. Ill. 1964)—with contrasting results. The court in the *Tempo* case held that plaintiffs had not "unlawfully extended their copyright monopolies through a combination among themselves or with ASCAP," nor had they violated any Federal antitrust law; but, even if they had, "their violations are so minimal and the violations of the defendants so unconscionable that plaintiffs should not be deprived of the right to maintain these actions for the deprivation of their property." On the other hand, the court in the *International Biotical* case held the copyrights "unenforceable due to plaintiffs' unclean hands and inequitable conduct" in failing to state in its application to the Copyright Office that the works contained previously published material and in misrepresenting facts to the court, and because the brochure in question was inaccurate and misleading.

A major question in the *Ethan Frome* case—*Davis v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 240 F. Supp. 612 (S.D.N.Y. 1965)—was the liability of the television sponsor of the infringing performance and of the sponsor's advertising agency; vicarious liability was found on the ground that "these defendants had some power to supervise the activities of the actual copyright infringers, and that their failure to exercise this power . . . resulted in a financial benefit to them." The liability of a corporate officer of an infringing corporation was established in *H. M. Kolbe Co. v. Shaff*, 240 F. Supp. 588 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), on the basis of his personal involvement "in arranging and directing the production of the infringing design," even though he was acting within the normal scope of his authority and received no personal gain from the infringement. And in *Bourne v. Fouche*, 238 F. Supp. 745 (E.D.S.C. 1965), the court held the owners of a nightclub liable for unauthorized performances of music even though the performances were without their knowledge and

contrary to their instructions and were rendered by musicians who were independent contractors.

A decision that was greeted with consternation by some composers and music publishers was *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Bleeker*, 243 F. Supp. 999 (S.D. Cal. 1965), an infringement action by a copyright owner against a music store for selling an unauthorized copy of a "fake book" reproducing 1,000 songs, including 55 owned by plaintiff. The court, which was unsympathetic to the claim for statutory damages of \$3,000 and to plaintiff's refusal to settle for \$50, ruled that statutory damages need not be awarded where damages or profits are ascertainable. The court found that since the profits were only 21 cents, the recovery would be *de minimis* and awarded the defendant \$1,500 in attorney's fees as the prevailing party. Other cases involving remedies for infringement were *Neal v. Thomas Organ Co.*, 241 F. Supp. 1020 (S.D. Cal. 1965), involving problems of deductions and apportionment in establishing an award of profits, and *S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. v. Dref Dead Co.*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 257 (S.D. Cal. 1965), involving the number of infringements on which an award of statutory damages must be based.

Unfair Competition and Copyright

Tremors continued to be felt from the precedent-shattering decisions of the Supreme Court in *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225 (1964), and *Compco Corp. v. Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.*, 376 U.S. 234 (1964), discussed at some length in last year's report. Although they are of considerable significance to the copyright law, the various unfair competition, trademark, patent, and trade secret cases that have attempted to construe these decisions and apply them in particular situations are far too numerous and complicated to be analyzed here. As a general observation, it appears that although a certain amount of stability has been restored in the intellectual property field, a great many of the ques-

tions raised by *Sears* and *Compco* remain unanswered.

One of the most significant and searching decisions construing the rule of the *Sears* and *Compco* cases—*Cable Vision, Inc. v. KUTV, Inc.*, 335 F. 2d 348 (9th Cir. 1964), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 989 (1965)—lies directly in the copyright field. This involved an action for unfair competition and interference with contract relations brought by an Idaho broadcaster against a community antenna operator who picked up the broadcaster's signals without authority and sent them into the homes of paying subscribers. The lower court had ruled in favor of the plaintiff-broadcaster, but the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision on the basis of *Sears* and *Compco*. The court construed those cases as holding that: (1) there is "free access to copy whatever the federal patent and copyright laws leave in the public domain"; (2) "the principles announced in *Sears* and *Compco* are equally applicable to patent and copyright law"; (3) "that which is either not copyrighted, not copyrightable or on which the copyright has expired is in the public domain"; (4) State courts still have a "limited ambit of operation" with respect to cases of "passing off"; and (5) a State action based upon common law copyright in unpublished works may still survive. The court regarded the interests involved in the cases as "in essence copyright interest" and held that "save for the limited protection accorded the creator of literary and intellectual works under the Copyright Act or its exceptions . . . anyone may freely and with impunity avail himself of such works to any extent he may desire and for any purpose whatever subject only to the qualification that he does not steal good will, or, perhaps more accurately stated, deceive others in thinking the creations represent his own work." The court added that, although the broadcaster has no other rights in this case, he may still "be able to maintain an action for infringement of those programs protected by statutory copyright and to prosecute a

claim for common law copyright violation as to any others which they contend have not yet been 'published' within the contemplation of the law of common law copyright."

The *Cable Vision* case was followed and endorsed by a State court in *Herald Publishing Co. v. Florida Antennavision, Inc.*, 173 So. 2d 469 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1965), and in the *Candy* case—*G. P. Putnam's Sons v. Lancer Books, Inc.*, 239 F. Supp. 782 (S.D.N.Y. 1965)—the court held that there was no evidence of passing off and that, "copyright aside, it is not unfair competition for Lancer to reproduce on its copy of the French work the name of the man whom the French edition listed as its author." Judge McLean observed that, in his opinion, "the present case is weaker . . . on the issue of unfair competition than the cases of the plaintiffs in either *Sears* or *Compco*," and that "mere confusion in the minds of purchasers as to which article is which and as to who is the maker cannot afford a basis for prohibition by a state of the acts of copying and selling."

As noted in last year's report, a theory appeared to have emerged in the New York State courts which, if followed by other courts, might constitute an exception to the *Sears* and *Compco* rule. In *Flamingo Telefilm Sales, Inc. v. United Artists Corp.*, 141 U.S.P.Q. 461 (1964), which involved the use on television of parts of an uncopyrighted motion picture, the New York Supreme Court, Special Term, indicated that the rule of *Sears* and *Compco* is limited to cases of "copying," as distinguished from cases where there has been an "appropriation of the very item licensed . . . , the use of the identical product for the profit of another." This decision was reversed by the Appellate Division, 254 N.Y.S. 2d 36 (App. Div. 1964), but without clearly rejecting the theory. It held that if the particular motion picture "was in the public domain . . . the defendants would be entitled to duplicate and use all or portions of the picture film for telecast or other legitimate purposes," as long as "their acts were not such as to deceive the

public or defraud the plaintiff" (emphasis supplied). However, the court was careful not to overrule the "appropriation-copying" theory, implying that it might have some relation to the right of privacy; it held that any cause of action would be "vested in the artist or the creator or in his licensee or assignee," and plaintiff in this case thus did not qualify. The reference in this decision to fraud on the plaintiff was seized upon by the Special Term in *Greater Recording Co. v. Stambler*, 144 U.S.P.Q. 547 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1965), to uphold State jurisdiction in a case of "record piracy," and the decision in *Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc. v. Charlton Publications, Inc.*, 243 F. Supp. 731 (S.D.N.Y. 1965), indicates that a State may restrain the unauthorized use of the name and personality of a well-known fictional character (Tarzan) if the public were fraudulently misled or confused as to the source of the character or stories.

International Developments

It was fitting that the 50th country to ratify the Universal Copyright Convention should do so during the convention's 10th anniversary year. That country was the newly independent nation of Zambia, which ratified the convention on March 1, 1965, effective June 1. Earlier in the year the adherences of New Zealand and Guatemala had become effective, and the Universal Copyright Convention was also made applicable to the island of Mauritius. Membership in the Neighboring Rights Convention (the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, and Broadcasting Organizations, signed at Rome in 1961) grew to nine countries with the adherences of Denmark and Brazil. An event of potential significance in the field of international protection of intellectual property was the adherence by the USSR to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (the Paris Convention), regulating the interna-

tional protection of patents, trademarks, and industrial designs.

At the very end of the fiscal year the Register flew to Geneva to attend a meeting of a Committee of Governmental Experts To Prepare for the Diplomatic Conference of Stockholm in 1967. It is now apparent that the major issue confronting the Stockholm Conference will be the reconciliation of the Berne Convention with the special needs of developing countries. This problem is closely tied to the future of the Universal Copyright Convention and to the legislative course of copy-

right law revision in the United States. Several more countries achieved independence during fiscal 1965, pointing up the problems arising from the lack of copyright relations between the United States and these countries. The table appended shows the countries of the world and the basis of their copyright relations, if any, with the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN
Register of Copyrights

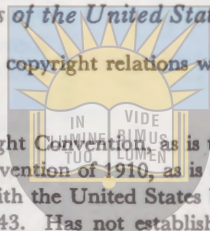
November 29, 1965

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of December 1, 1965

This table shows the status of United States copyright relations with the 126 other sovereign independent countries of the world.

The following code is used:

- UCC Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, as is the United States.
- BAC Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as is the United States.
- Bilateral Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty.
- Unclear Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States, but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
- None No copyright relations with the United States.



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Country	Status of Copyright Relations	Country	Status of Copyright Relations
Afghanistan.....	None.	Chile.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.
Albania.....	None.	China.....	Bilateral.
Algeria.....	Unclear.	Colombia.....	BAC.
Andorra.....	UCC.	Congo (Brazzaville)....	Unclear.
Argentina.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Congo (Leopoldville)..	Unclear.
Australia.....	Bilateral.	Costa Rica.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.
Austria.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Cuba.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Belgium.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Cyprus.....	Unclear.
Bhutan.....	None.	Czechoslovakia.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Bolivia.....	BAC.	Dahomey.....	Unclear.
Brazil.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Denmark.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Bulgaria.....	None.	Dominican Republic...	BAC.
Burma.....	Unclear.	Ecuador.....	UCC, BAC.
Burundi.....	Unclear.	El Salvador.....	Bilateral by virtue of Mexico City Conven- tion, 1902.
Cambodia.....	UCC.	Ethiopia.....	None.
Cameroon.....	Unclear.	Finland.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Canada.....	UCC, Bilateral.	France.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Central African Re- public.	Unclear.	Gabon.....	Unclear.
Ceylon.....	Unclear.	Gambia.....	Unclear.
Chad.....	Unclear.		

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of December 1, 1965—Continued

Country	Status of Copyright Relations	Country	Status of Copyright Relations
Germany.....	Bilateral; UCC with German Federal Republic.	New Zealand.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Ghana.....	UCC.	Nicaragua.....	UCC, BAC.
Greece.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Niger.....	Unclear.
Guatemala.....	UCC, BAC.	Nigeria.....	UCC.
Guinea.....	Unclear.	Norway.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Haiti.....	UCC, BAC.	Pakistan.....	UCC.
Holy See (Vatican City).	UCC.	Panama.....	UCC, BAC.
Honduras.....	BAC.	Paraguay.....	UCC, BAC.
Hungary.....	Bilateral.	Peru.....	UCC, BAC.
Iceland.....	UCC.	Philippines.....	Bilateral; UCC status undetermined.
India.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Poland.....	Bilateral.
Indonesia.....	Unclear.	Portugal.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Iran.....	None.	Rumania.....	Bilateral.
Iraq.....	None.	Rwanda.....	Unclear.
Ireland.....	UCC, Bilateral.	San Marino.....	None.
Israel.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Saudi Arabia.....	None.
Italy.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Senegal.....	Unclear.
Ivory Coast.....	Unclear.	Sierra Leone.....	Unclear.
Jamaica.....	Unclear.	Singapore.....	Unclear.
Japan.....	UCC.	Somalia.....	Unclear.
Jordan.....	Unclear.	South Africa.....	Bilateral.
Kenya.....	Unclear.	Soviet Union.....	None.
Korea.....	Unclear.	Spain.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Kuwait.....	Unclear.	Sudan.....	Unclear.
Laos.....	UCC.	Sweden.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Lebanon.....	UCC.	Switzerland.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Liberia.....	UCC.	Syria.....	Unclear.
Libya.....	Unclear.	Tanzania.....	Unclear.
Liechtenstein.....	UCC.	Thailand.....	Bilateral.
Luxembourg.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Togo.....	Unclear.
Madagascar.....	Unclear.	Trinidad and Tobago..	Unclear.
Malawi.....	UCC.	Tunisia.....	Unclear.
Malaysia.....	Unclear.	Turkey.....	None.
Maldiv Islands.....	Unclear.	Uganda.....	Unclear.
Mali.....	Unclear.	United Arab Republic (Egypt).	None.
Malta.....	Unclear.	United Kingdom.....	UCC, Bilateral.
Mauritania.....	Unclear.	Upper Volta.....	Unclear.
Mexico.....	UCC, BAC, Bilateral.	Uruguay.....	BAC.
Monaco.....	UCC, Bilateral.	Venezuela.....	None.
Morocco.....	Unclear.	Vietnam.....	Unclear.
Muscat and Oman.....	None.	Western Samoa.....	Unclear.
Nepal.....	None.	Yemen.....	None.
Netherlands.....	Bilateral.	Yugoslavia.....	None.
		Zambia.....	UCC.

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1961-65

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.):					
	Manufactured in the United States.....	57,794	61,787	63,936	66,789	71,396
	Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright).....	3,819	4,007	3,764	4,079	4,120
	Registered for ad interim copyright.....	802	777	745	889	1,070
	Subtotal.....	62,415	66,571	68,445	71,757	76,586
B	Periodicals (issues).....	66,251	67,523	69,682	74,472	77,819
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3,398	2,993	2,535	2,529	2,095
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	1,029	875	806	1,112	848
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2,762	2,813	2,730	3,039	3,343
E	Musical compositions.....	65,500	67,612	72,583	75,256	80,881
F	Maps.....	2,010	2,073	2,002	1,955	3,262
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	5,557	6,043	6,262	5,915	5,735
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	3,255	3,726	4,003	4,045	3,241
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	705	1,014	780	893	1,239
J	Photographs.....	765	562	725	995	860
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	2,955	2,889	2,594	3,325	2,927
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels.....	7,564	7,167	7,318	7,013	7,509
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	3,089	2,686	3,207	3,018	2,536
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1,565	1,855	1,009	1,089	1,216
R	Renewals of all classes.....	18,194	19,274	20,164	22,574	23,520
	Total.....	247,014	254,776	264,845	278,987	293,617

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1961-65

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations
1961.....	\$1,078,991.90	\$1,009,679.04	247,014	3,088
1962.....	1,111,705.76	1,043,587.75	254,776	7,762
1963.....	1,123,598.21	1,077,747.79	264,845	10,069
1964.....	1,206,453.60	1,133,546.57	278,987	14,142
1965.....	1,274,813.94	1,208,014.66	293,617	14,630
Total.....	5,795,565.41	5,472,575.81	1,339,239	.....

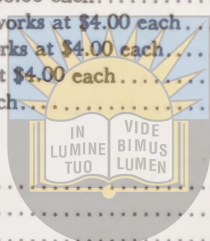
Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1961-65

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.):					
	Manufactured in the United States.....	115, 588	123, 574	127, 872	133, 578	142, 792
	Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright).....	6, 698	6, 985	6, 533	6, 965	6, 983
	Registered for ad interim copyright.....	979	963	919	869	1, 187
	Subtotal.....	123, 265	131, 522	135, 324	141, 412	150, 962
B	Periodicals (issues).....	132, 410	134, 928	138, 827	149, 073	156, 092
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3, 398	2, 993	2, 535*	2, 529*	2, 095
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	1, 029	875	806	1, 112	848
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3, 203	3, 276	3, 127	3, 413	3, 816
E	Musical compositions.....	83, 723	85, 325	92, 223	95, 287	102, 547
F	Maps.....	4, 020	4, 146	4, 004	3, 910	6, 523
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	9, 599	10, 534	10, 993	10, 367	10, 196
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	6, 502	7, 423	7, 986	8, 084	6, 482
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1, 062	1, 438	1, 148	1, 347	1, 925
J	Photographs.....	1, 156	957	1, 221	1, 594	1, 460
K&KK	Prints, labels, and pictorial illustrations.....	21, 038	20, 112	19, 820	20, 669	20, 871
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	6, 162	5, 352	6, 338	5, 984	5, 034
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2, 959	1, 788	1, 880	2, 049	2, 256
	Total.....	399, 526	410, 669	426, 232*	446, 830*	471, 107

*Adjusted figure.

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1965

Balance on hand July, 1964.....		\$295, 019. 32
Gross receipts July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965.....		1, 274, 813. 94
Total to be accounted for.....		1, 569, 833. 26
Refunded.....	\$47, 181. 77	
Checks returned unpaid.....	1, 980. 17	
Deposited as earned fees.....	1, 202, 327. 90	
Balance carried over July 1, 1965:		
Fees earned in June 1965 but not deposited until July 1965.....	\$100, 209. 46	
Unfinished business balance.....	48, 372. 24	
Deposit accounts balance.....	166, 885. 88	
Card service.....	2, 875. 84	
	<u>318, 343. 42</u>	1, 569, 833. 26
7, 509 registrations for prints and labels at \$6.00 each.....		45, 054. 00
184, 730 registrations for published domestic works at \$4.00 each.....		738, 920. 00
3, 382 registrations for published foreign works at \$4.00 each.....		13, 528. 00
64, 117 registrations for unpublished works at \$4.00 each.....		256, 468. 00
23, 520 registrations for renewals at \$2.00 each.....		47, 040. 00
283, 258 total number of registrations*		
Fees for registrations.....		1, 101, 010. 00
Fees for recording assignments.....	\$26, 558. 50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	25, 766. 50	
Fees for notices of use recorded.....	13, 758. 00	
Fees for certified documents.....	4, 437. 50	
Fees for searches made.....	27, 639. 00	
Card service.....	8, 845. 16	
	<u>107, 004. 66</u>	
Total fees earned.....		1, 208, 014. 66



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*Excludes 10,359 made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain work of foreign origin.

APPENDIXES



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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 beginning of the fiscal year were:

Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary; and Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, all *ex officio*. Benjamin M. McKelway (appointed for a term expiring March 8, 1968), and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (appointed for a term expiring March 8, 1965).

At the opening of the first session of the 89th Congress Representative Omar Burleson succeeded Senator Jordan as Chairman of the Joint Committee and member of the Board. Secretary Dillon was succeeded on April 1, 1965, by Henry H. Fowler as Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the Board. And the term of Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, who had been a member of the Board since 1929, expired on March 8, 1965.

Meetings of the Board. The Board did not meet in fiscal 1965.

Increase in Investments. Contributions totaling \$1,400 were received from Lewis Graham (\$1,000), Walter C. Louchheim, Jr. (\$300), and Olin Dows (\$100) to increase the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

As a result of the bequest of the late Jane Olmstead Thaw, \$31,995.83 was added to the fund of the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation, established in 1949.

Members of the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern contributed \$2,000 to augment the Alfred Whital Stern Memorial Fund, established in 1963.

The permanent loan fund, which had amounted to \$4,478,673.94 on June 30, 1964, was increased by the above gifts in the amount of \$35,395.83. At the end of the year it totaled \$4,514,069.77. In addition there was \$20,000 on deposit in the Treasury from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest.

Summary of Income and Obligations ¹

	Permanent loan accounts	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1964	\$230, 722. 91	\$3, 472. 86	\$234, 195. 77
Income, fiscal 1965	180, 355. 34	19, 798. 45	200, 153. 79
Available for obligation, fiscal 1965	411, 078. 25	23, 271. 31	434, 349. 56
Obligations, fiscal 1965	207, 694. 33	7, 104. 99	214, 799. 32
Carried forward to fiscal 1966	203, 383. 92	16, 166. 32	219, 550. 24

¹ See appendix XII for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

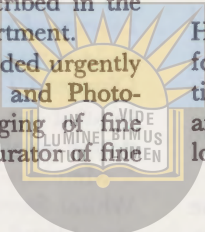
Review of Activities Supported by Funds Held by the Board. The income from gifts and bequests permitted the Library to continue activities enriching the Nation's cultural life that would not have been possible otherwise. Programs presented in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium included 48 concerts, 4 of them comprising the Thirteenth Festival of Chamber Music, which commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge; symposiums on Dante and on American literature; and literary lectures, readings, and dramatic works. Concerts were also presented in four other cities. The programs are listed in appendix XV, and some of them are described in the chapter on the Reference Department.

Income from trust funds provided urgently needed assistance to the Prints and Photographs Division for the cataloging of fine prints and for the services of a curator of fine

prints. Such funds were also used in maintaining the Dayton C. Miller Collection of over 1,500 flutes.

Additions were purchased for the Library's Slavic, Hispanic, and music collections. Materials in European archives were examined and certain documents relating to America were microfilmed for the Library's collections. Bibliographic services were provided to the Hispanic Foundation, and consultant services were made available in Hispanic, prints, music, and manuscript programs. Chairs were maintained in American history, aeronautics, geography, music, and poetry in the English language.

Special equipment was purchased for the Hispanic Room and for the Library's program for blind persons. A music specialist continued to work on the braille music library and assistance was provided to reduce a backlog in braille transcribing.



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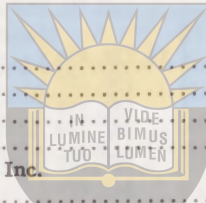
Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. GROWTH OF THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total contents, June 30, 1964	Additions, 1965	Withdrawals 1965	Total contents, June 30, 1965
Volumes and pamphlets	13, 139, 494	313, 674		13, 453, 168
Bound newspaper volumes	150, 530	355	1, 376	149, 509
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	130, 576	11, 195		141, 771
Manuscripts (pieces)	18, 970, 817	92, 843	225, 380	18, 838, 280
Maps	2, 977, 715	103, 825	15, 085	2, 886, 455
Micro-opaques	242, 479	12, 127		254, 606
Microfiche		319		319
Microfilm (reels and strips)	163, 829	26, 307		190, 136
Motion pictures (reels)	78, 817	3, 397		82, 124
Music (volumes and pieces)	3, 176, 433	38, 541		3, 214, 974
Recordings:				
Discs	147, 185	9, 152		156, 337
Tapes and wires	6, 874	1, 992		8, 866
Books for the Blind:				
Raised characters (volumes)	786, 396	116, 864		903, 260
Talking books (containers)	723, 041	165, 034		888, 075
Books on magnetic tape	6, 939	1, 269		8, 208
Prints and drawings (pieces)	174, 378	1, 536	310	175, 604
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	1, 794, 068	6, 740		1, 800, 808
Posters	36, 657	1, 508	47	38, 118
Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	1, 000, 414	2, 706	4, 601	998, 519
Total	43, 526, 642	909, 294	246, 799	44, 189, 137

B. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1964	Pieces, 1965
By purchase from—		
Appropriated funds		
Aerospace Technology Division.....	102,604	140,049
Books for the Blind.....	310	3,132
Books for the Law Library.....	58,973	57,043
Books for the General Collections.....	1 460,752	532,409
Copyright Office (for reference materials).....	1,459	1,447
Defense Research Division.....	2,000	3,155
Legislative Reference Service.....	55,462	46,236
National Referral Center.....	755	1,299
Photoduplication revolving fund.....	22	34
Working funds.....	559	1,575
Gift funds		
Atamian Fund.....	113	7
Babine Fund.....	6	9
Bennett Fund.....		1
Carnegie Fund.....	2	2
Council on Library Resources, Inc.		
Automation Study.....	500	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	36	
Finlandia Fund.....		104
Ford Foundation.....	3	
Friends of Music.....	2	
Heineman Foundation.....	239	468
Houghton Fund.....	31	1
Hubbard Fund.....	3	22
Huntington Fund.....	416	725
Juda Foundation.....	10	1
Loeb Fund.....		1
Miller Fund.....	11	134
NBC Fund.....		1
Pennell Fund.....	221	119
Shoe String Press.....	100	
Stern Fund.....	83	99
Wilbur Fund.....	103	54
Yarborough Fund.....	1	
Total.....	1 684,776	788,127
By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Blind.....	24,224	23,235
Copyright.....	449,359	470,588
Public Printer.....	650,656	606,078
Total.....	1,124,239	1,099,901



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B. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

	Pieces, 1964	Pieces, 1965
By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	5,246	3,571
State agencies.....	124,345	111,455
Federal agencies.....	2,350,684	2,440,002
Total.....	2,480,275	2,555,028
By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange.....	22,262	24,264
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	574,699	499,670
Total.....	596,961	523,934
By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	1,161,306	3,636,539
Public Law 480.....	55,112	92,307
Total receipts.....	¹ 6,102,669	8,695,836

¹ Corrected figure.

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C. ADDITIONS TO AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS

	Volumes and pamphlets			Bound newspaper volumes		
	Additions		Total contents, June 30, 1965	Additions		Total contents, June 30, 1965
	1964	1965		1964	1965	
Far Eastern languages.....	12,732	8,554	¹ 833,783	0	0	202
Near East languages.....	5,709	6,893	¹ 51,742	0	67	647
South Asia languages.....	3,803	6,213	28,063	0	0	0
Southeast Asia languages.....	1,102	1,698	16,415	0	0	0
Hebraica.....	1,385	1,660	70,019	0	0	262
Total.....	24,731	25,018	¹ 1,000,022	0	67	1,111

¹ Total after transfers to Law Library and Exchange and Gift Division.

D. ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1964	1965
Lists and offers scanned	83, 114	131, 368
Items searched	158, 451	136, 065
Recommendations made for acquisitions	135, 348	131, 394
Items accessioned	2, 201, 447	4, 703, 960
Items disposed of	2, 367, 967	3, 033, 626

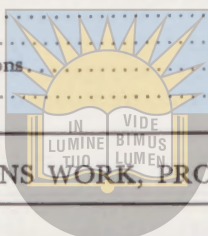
E. ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY

	1964	1965
Lists and offers scanned	2, 102	1, 995
Items searched	27, 106	23, 386
Recommendations made for acquisitions	4, 580	3, 861
Items disposed of	614, 955	528, 628

F. ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

	1964	1965
Order Division		
Evaluations	522	409
Reference inquiries answered	1, 500	1, 578
Order Section		
Titles searched	18, 869	19, 984
Purchase requisitions acted upon	53, 474	57, 167
Pieces accessioned	172, 192	216, 070
Invoices		
Received	12, 627	13, 255
Cleared	12, 763	13, 254
On hand at end of period	576	547
Serial Record Division		
Serial parts processed ¹		
Pieces processed	1, 709, 420	1, 745, 256
Volumes added to classified collections	20, 545	18, 494
Total	1, 729, 965	1, 763, 750
Reference inquiries handled		
Telephone inquiries	42, 935	48, 589
Personal and written inquiries	1, 493	1, 427
Total	44, 428	50, 016

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F. ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT—Continued

	1964	1965
Serial Record Division—Continued		
New entries made	11,624	11,190
Materials awaiting disposition		
Pieces awaiting first search	238,910	193,115
Pieces awaiting further search	13,084	8,148
Pieces awaiting cataloging	8,817	40,244
Total	260,811	241,507
Exchange and Gift Division		
Incoming pieces handled	5,419,787	7,907,709
Outgoing pieces handled ²		
Exchange	1,173,885	1,283,096
Transfer	82,144	74,022
Donations to institutions	239,908	371,729
Pulping	2,192,972	2,243,948
Total	3,688,909	3,972,795
Exchange Sections		
Correspondence	7,324	7,318
Requests sent (form letters)	19,845	19,601
Acknowledgments (form letters)	20,624	24,644
Gift Section		
Correspondence	1,416	1,468
Requests sent (form letters)	12,604	14,705
Acknowledgments (form letters)	7,993	6,619
Incoming pieces handled		
Gift Section	673,748	652,349
Manuscripts Division	489,452	2,984,190
Total	1,163,200	3,636,539
Monthly Checklist of State Publications		
Items listed for publication	16,776	18,807
Items requested	2,011	4,248
Incoming pieces reviewed	74,268	77,762

¹ Workload figure including pieces transferred to other libraries, such as the National Library of Medicine, and material discarded immediately.

² Duplicates and other unwanted materials not needed for the Library's collections or other uses.

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

	1964	1965
I. Preparation for the Collections		
Preliminary cataloging		
Searching		
Titles received	207,916	220,241
Titles forwarded	206,146	238,551
Titles awaiting searching		
General	1 61,499	55,853
Slavic	4,701	4,238
Far Eastern languages	1,055	2,090
Gaelic, Greek, Hebrew, Turkish, Indonesian, South Asian, and Arabic	7,277	6,171
Total	74,532	68,352
Preparation of entries		
Entries prepared	98,542	119,992
Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging	1 8,577	14,263
Titles cataloged		
Regular cataloging		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	93,577	100,743
Map Division	604	1,041
Total	94,181	101,784
Cooperative titles adapted		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	3,947	3,387
Map Division	1	5
Total	3,948	3,392
Brief cataloging (multilith cards)		
Descriptive Cataloging Division (Music Section)	3,659	4,787
Map Division	547	1,282
Total	4,206	6,069



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A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING—Continued

	1964	1965
Titles cataloged—Continued		
Form card cataloging (Descriptive Cataloging Division)	2, 832	3, 630
Total new titles cataloged	105, 167	114, 875
Titles in process		
Titles cataloged awaiting revision and/or review	2, 158	2, 359
Titles awaiting cataloging	140, 454	149, 280
Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4 in previous years	152, 433	152, 433
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
Titles recataloged or revised		
Titles recataloged		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	3, 423	2, 591
Map Division	25	96
Total	3, 448	2, 687
Titles reprinted revised		
Descriptive Cataloging Division	9, 604	9, 197
Map Division	21	22
Total	9, 625	9, 219
Total titles recataloged and reprinted revised	13, 073	11, 906
Titles recataloged awaiting revision	1 128	217
III. For Other Libraries		
Cooperative titles edited		
Regular	3, 995	3, 605
Motion pictures	3, 907	2, 880
Manuscripts	1, 861	1, 368
Total	9, 763	7, 853
Titles awaiting editing	2, 082	831
Number of cooperative libraries supplying copy	79	56
IV. Development of Catalog Tools		
Authority cards		
Established	45, 115	50, 070
Changed	8, 042	7, 935

¹ Adjusted figure.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING

1. *Résumé of Activities*

	1964	1965
I. Preparation for the Collections		
Subject cataloging		
Titles classified and subject headed.....	106,995	109,798
Titles awaiting revision.....	110	1,486
Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	20,140	17,200
Total pieces given form card cataloging.....	2,046	1,136
Titles classified as Priority 4.....	4	5
Shelflisting		
Titles shelflisted, classified collections.....	95,051	99,076
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections.....	139,565	142,318
Other titles shelflisted.....	4,809	6,178
Other volumes shelflisted.....	7,404	10,441
Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	2,561	1,853
Volumes awaiting shelflisting.....	6,326	4,956
Labeling		
Volumes labeled.....	356,911	374,451
Volumes awaiting labeling.....	3,537	8,253
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
Recataloging or revising		
Titles recataloged.....	5,387	4,932
Titles revised.....	20,948	25,918
Total titles recataloged and revised.....	¹ 26,335	30,850
Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	165	93
Reshelflisting		
Titles reshelflisted.....	5,561	6,124
Volumes reshelflisted.....	11,945	10,297
Titles awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	3,643	2,612
Volumes awaiting reshelflisting or review.....	1,567	1,916
III. For Other Libraries		
Cooperative titles edited		
Regular.....	3,995	3,605
Motion pictures.....	3,907	2,880
Manuscripts ²	1,861	1,368
Total.....	9,763	7,853

¹ Corrected figure.² This category was not included in the 1964 annual report.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING—Continued

	1964	1965
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
Subject headings		
Established	3,753	4,206
Canceled or changed	304	214
Class numbers		
Established	1,803	2,218
Changed	259	442

2. Material Shelflisted and Number of Volumes by Class in the Classified Collections of the Library

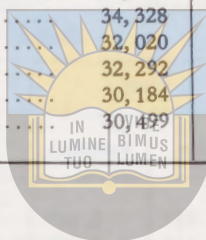
	Shelflisted ¹				Volumes in the classified collections, June 30, 1965 ²
	1964		1965		
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy	817	5,149	818	3,577	256,407
B-BJ Philosophy	1,638	2,700	2,770	4,329	98,304
BL-BX Religion	3,881	5,794	3,016	4,851	295,764
C History, auxiliary sciences	905	1,535	980	1,736	113,146
D History, except American	7,722	12,738	8,345	13,865	476,557
E-F American history	2,992	5,706	3,184	6,064	374,223
G Geography-anthropology	2,862	4,704	2,385	4,215	147,744
H Social sciences	13,313	27,956	13,981	27,328	1,217,084
J Political science	2,714	8,201	3,382	9,540	478,011
L Education	2,167	4,410	2,792	4,739	262,524
M Music	8,818	17,313	8,412	16,194	337,528
N Fine arts	2,783	4,074	1,971	3,306	153,717
P Language and literature	18,830	24,877	21,307	28,346	952,152
Q Science	7,021	13,575	7,213	13,652	483,827
R Medicine	1,919	4,445	2,412	4,531	200,263
S Agriculture	1,623	3,658	1,798	3,603	216,505
T Technology	10,018	20,817	8,702	17,367	562,968
U Military science	872	2,126	711	1,886	108,532
V Naval science	465	1,244	688	1,646	61,087
Z Bibliography	2,031	6,735	2,058	6,411	283,983
Incunabula					445
Total	93,391	177,757	96,925	177,186	7,080,771

¹ Includes monographs, bound volumes of serials recorded in the Serial Record Division, music scores classified in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, and maps and atlases classified in the Map Division.

² Approximate figures which do not include, among others, the Law collections, part of the Orientalia collections, and materials classified in Priority 4 or by form cards.

3. Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification, Fiscal Years 1930 to 1965

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		
1948.....	30,499	Total.....	1,029,558



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C. CATALOG MAINTENANCE AND CATALOG PUBLICATION DIVISION

	1964	1965
Card Preparation Section ¹		
Cards in process, beginning of fiscal year.....	93,828	43,127
Cards prepared for filing		
Official Catalog.....	549,115	620,319
Main Catalog.....	451,233	499,332
Annex Catalog.....	407,821	454,547
Music Catalog.....	69,714	91,589
Law Library Catalogs.....		42,895
Process Information File.....	269,208	363,118
Other catalogs.....	484,075	532,200
Total.....	2,231,166	2,604,000
Corrections made.....	24,496	21,651
Cards canceled.....	6,675	77,118
Cards in process, end of fiscal year.....	43,127	67,506

C. CATALOG MAINTENANCE AND CATALOG PUBLICATION
DIVISION—Continued

	1964	1965
Filing Section ²		
Unfiled cards on hand, beginning of fiscal year.....	35,968	74,421
Cards filed		
Official Catalog.....	532,479	604,875
Main Catalog.....	439,560	487,243
Annex Catalog.....	399,066	441,572
Music Catalog.....	68,214	92,252
Process Information File.....	269,319	360,686
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	9	1,966
Far Eastern Languages Catalog.....	21,983	20,131
Catalog of Juvenile Books.....	3,931	3,373
Law Library Catalogs.....	33,912	37,150
Total cards filed.....	1,768,473	2,049,248
Unfiled cards on hand, end of fiscal year.....	74,421	³ 122,453
Process Information inquiries handled.....	26,532	25,618



¹ Cards prepared for filing include all cards handled in the Card Preparation Section: main, subject, and added entries; printed, typed, and form cross-reference; descriptive, subject, and series authority cards; revised and corrected reprints; corrected replacements; refiles; preliminary cards; unbound serials form cards.

² The Filing Section does not file all cards prepared by the Card Preparation Section.

³ These are to be filed as follows: Official Catalog, 42,099; Main Catalog, 35,609; Annex Catalog, 35,731; Music Catalog, 837; Law Library Catalogs, 5,745; Process Information File, 2,432. The unfiled cards are mainly subject and added entry cards. Main entry cards are filed on a current basis. The figure does not include the 1939-47 Annex Catalog arrearage of 324,000 cards.

Growth of Catalogs

Catalog	Cards in catalogs, June 30, 1964	Cards added, 1965	Total cards, June 30, 1965
Main.....	11,912,945	389,706	12,302,651
Official.....	13,244,190	501,402	13,745,592
Annex.....	11,519,057	389,233	11,908,290
Music Division.....	2,110,650	⁴ 104,589	2,215,239
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	61,405	4,206	⁵ 31,091
Far Eastern Languages Catalog.....	111,650	20,131	131,781
Catalog of Juvenile Books.....	17,876	3,373	21,249
Total.....	38,977,773	1,412,640	40,355,893

⁴ Includes an estimated 13,000 cards for librettos added to the Classed Catalog.

⁵ 34,520 subject cards removed.

D. GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1964	1965
I. Cards Received		
Main entry cards		
Library of Congress printed cards.....	83, 174	108, 465
Library of Congress nonprinted cards.....	479	.....
Cards contributed by other libraries.....	1, 446, 507	1, 696, 625
Titles clipped and pasted from book catalogs.....	491	.....
Cards typed for entries located through specific inquiry.....	989	340
Entries copied from regional union catalogs.....	159, 500	161, 525
Festschriften.....	342	704
Added-entry and cross-reference cards		
Library of Congress printed added-entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	24, 130	29, 281
Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	30, 132	30, 167
Cross-reference cards made by division staff.....	610	954
Replacement cards		
Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	13, 215	11, 036
Corrected and revised Library of Congress added-entry cards.....	4, 986	4, 648
Total cards received.....	1, 764, 555	2, 043, 745
II. Cards (Pre-1952 Imprints) Filed in National Union Catalog		
Cards filed in Catalog from Supplements.....	¹ 183, 278	102, 591
Cards removed as duplicates during filing.....	110, 525	97, 215
Total number of cards in Catalog.....	13, 257, 900	13, 263, 276
Cards filed in Supplements.....	493, 060	409, 920
Cards removed as duplicates from Supplements.....	¹ 71, 700	66, 400
Cards removed from Supplements for filing in Catalog.....	¹ 183, 278	102, 591
Total number of cards in Supplements.....	2, 370, 014	2, 610, 943
III. Cards in Auxiliary Catalogs		
Slavic Union Catalog.....	594, 172	643, 518
Chinese Union Catalog.....	188, 950	189, 250
Hebraic Union Catalog.....	139, 682	148, 425
Japanese Union Catalog.....	104, 950	105, 712
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.....	61, 405	² 31, 091
South Asian Union Catalog.....	14, 430	26, 180
Southeast Asian Union Catalog.....	5, 560	10, 441
Korean Union Catalog.....	10, 860	13, 158
Near East Union Catalog.....	17, 065	27, 860
Total.....	1, 137, 074	1, 195, 635

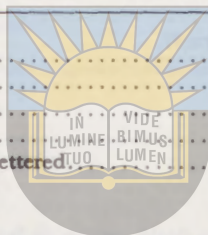
¹ Adjusted figure.² 34,520 subject cards removed.

D. GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG—Continued

	1964	1965
<i>IV. Services</i>		
Titles searched.....	32, 478	35, 013
Titles located.....	25, 557	28, 563
Titles not located.....	6, 921	6, 450

E. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1964	1965
Items sorted or arranged.....	6, 842, 249	6, 970, 628
Items cataloged or recataloged.....	32, 819	42, 052
Entries prepared for other finding aids.....	18, 040	20, 106
Authorities established.....	2, 396	2, 412
Items or containers labeled, titled, captioned, or lettered.....	226, 105	176, 404
Volumes or items prepared for		
Binding.....	411, 855	457, 791
Microfilming.....	356, 079	541, 646
Lamination.....	24, 798	27, 615
Repair.....	31, 914	23, 020
Cards arranged and filed.....	750, 802	526, 785



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F. PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY

	1964	1965
Items sorted or arranged.....	293, 171	359, 824
Items cataloged (descriptive, temporary).....	600	1, 650
Items shelved.....	16, 982	22, 000
Entries prepared for various finding aids.....	6, 194	12, 927
Items or containers labeled.....	7, 081	10, 716
Items prepared for binding.....	6, 012	¹ 28, 646
Cards arranged and filed.....	69, 352	45, 049 ¹

¹ Adjusted figure.

Binding

	1964	1965
Volumes bound		
Full binding		
Government Printing Office.....	8,709	8,722
Commercial contract.....	14,806	18,312
Newspaper binding (GPO).....	345	316
Economy binding (commercial contract).....	17,393	11,251
Quarter-binding (GPO).....	27,094	30,462
Total new binding.....	68,347	69,063
Full rebinding		
Government Printing Office.....	3,366	3,574
Commercial contract.....	3,506	9,974
Economy rebinding (commercial contract).....	12,943	25,026
Total rebinding.....	19,815	38,574
Total volumes bound.....	88,162	107,637
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	32,916	38,623
Rare books repaired, cleaned, and conditioned.....	5,918	5,576
Other books repaired without rebinding.....	10,240	8,891
Prints and fine arts items given preservative treatment.....	25,570	43,460
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	79,789	76,815
Maps mounted, laminated, and conditioned.....	44,764	46,144



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Card Distribution

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF CARDS AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1964	1965
Sales (regular).....	\$3,541,914.72	\$4,262,574.49
Sales (to U.S. Government libraries).....	233,268.23	251,376.97
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	123,865.52	150,863.18
Total gross sales (before credits and adjustments).....	3,899,048.47	4,664,814.64
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross).....	\$3,117,322.47	\$3,703,565.96
Nearprint publications.....	2,779.65	2,219.07
<i>National Union Catalog, including Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords.....</i>	551,426.75	704,561.13
<i>Subject Catalog.....</i>	103,387.50	121,082.54
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	116,059.57	124,429.64
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	8,072.53	8,956.30
Total.....	3,899,048.47	4,664,814.64

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

	Credit returns	U.S. Government discount	
Total gross sales before adjustments.....			\$4,664,814.64
Adjustments			
Cards.....	\$34,210.45	\$16,872.00	
Publications.....	6.45	3.40	
Subscriptions			
<i>National Union Catalog.....</i>	30,518.00	3,722.44	
<i>Subject Catalog.....</i>	378.04	868.18	
<i>National Library of Medicine Catalog.....</i>	20.50	41.84	
<i>New Serial Titles.....</i>	635.00	970.45	
Total.....	65,768.44	22,478.31	-88,246.75
Total net sales.....			4,576,567.89

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular cards	\$0.11	1,342,006		\$147,620.66
	.09	9,321		838.89
	.07	6,704,340		469,303.80
	.06		30,123,646	1,807,418.76
	.05		14,241	712.05
	.04	65,537		2,621.48
	.03		74,649	2,239.47
	.01	337,025		3,370.25
Mailing charges.....				43,814.34
Total		8,458,229	30,212,536	2,477,939.70
Class 3: Series orders	\$0.11	90		\$9.90
	.09	81,549		7,339.41
	.08	43,193		3,455.44
	.07	98		6.86
	.06	322	567,161	34,048.98
	.05	3		.15
	.04	2		.08
	.03	24	16	1.20
Mailing charges.....				918.36
Total		125,281	567,177	45,780.38
Class 4: Subject orders	\$0.08	2,542		\$203.36
	.07	131,704		9,219.28
	.06	9,662	106,690	6,981.12
	.05	67,270		3,363.50
	.04	1		.04
	.03	343,530		10,305.90
	.01	6,109		61.09
Mailing charges.....				585.51
Total		560,818	106,690	30,719.80
Class 5: Agriculture cards	\$0.06	21,011	68,842	\$5,391.18
Mailing charges.....				63.45
Total		21,011	68,842	5,454.63
Class 7: Delayed orders	\$0.11	593,971		\$65,336.81
	.09	3,283		295.47
	.07	2,056,555		143,958.85
	.06		11,452,458	687,147.48
	.05		833	41.65
	.04	807		32.28
	.03		7,018	210.54
Mailing charges.....				19,658.50
Total		2,654,616	11,460,309	916,681.58



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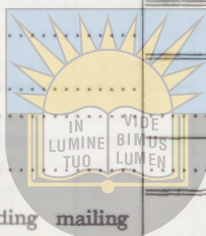
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B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 8: Map cards.....	\$0.08	225		\$18.00
	.07	12		.84
	.06		541	32.46
Mailing charges.....				2.21
Total.....		237	541	53.51
Class 9: Miscellaneous.....				\$1,965.81
Mailing charges.....				77.54
Total.....				2,043.35
Class 11: Waste cards.....				\$463.34
Mailing charges.....				14.35
Total.....				477.69
Class 12: Phonorecord cards.....	\$0.11	20,059		\$2,206.49
	.07	54,808		3,836.56
	.06	311	486,849	29,229.60
	.04	2		.08
	.03	80,742		2,422.26
	.01	129		1.29
Mailing charges.....				932.91
Total.....		156,051	486,849	38,629.19
Class 22: Film cards.....	\$0.11	26,920		\$2,961.20
	.07	26,065		1,824.55
	.06	4,240	151,479	9,343.14
	.04	23		.92
	.03	207,985		6,239.55
	.01	10,578		105.78
Mailing charges.....				478.01
Total.....		275,811	151,479	20,953.15
Class 23: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean cards....	\$0.11	399		\$43.89
	.07	1,480		103.60
	.06		9,930	595.80
	.04	104,185		4,167.40
Mailing charges.....				104.58
Total.....		106,064	9,930	5,015.27

B. ANALYSIS OF GROSS SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 24: National Library of Medicine cards.....	\$0.02	93,870		\$1,877.40
Mailing charges.....				55.02
Total.....		93,870		1,932.42
Total first and second cards.....		12,451,988	43,064,353	\$3,545,680.67
Wholesale cards.....	5,972,860	(1,194,572) Sets		\$83,620.04
Mailing charges.....				3,339.86
Total.....	5,972,860	(1,194,572) Sets		86,959.90
Total.....		61,489,201		\$3,632,640.57
Class 6: Proofsheets.....		7,108,723		\$56,509.02
Mailing charges.....				14,416.37
Total.....				70,925.39
Total gross card sales (including mailing charges).....				\$3,703,565.96



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	Sales	Mailing charges	Amount
Class 32: National Union Catalog: All issues.....	\$695,760.00	\$4,919.13	\$700,679.13
Class 33: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, Music and Phonorecords.....	3,654.25	227.75	3,882.00
Subtotal.....			\$704,561.13
Class 40: Subject Catalog.....	120,225.00	857.54	121,082.54
Class 45: New Serial Titles: All issues.....	117,675.00	1,929.64	\$119,604.64
Class 46: New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement.....	4,825.00		4,825.00
Subtotal.....			124,429.64
Class 96: Nearprint publications.....	2,219.07		2,219.07
Class 97: National Library of Medicine Catalog.....	8,740.00	216.30	8,956.30
Subtotal.....			961,248.68
Total gross sales.....			\$4,664,814.64

C. TOTAL CARDS SOLD AND REVENUE, FISCAL YEARS 1956 TO 1965

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1956.....	24, 692, 621	\$1, 044, 228. 54	\$1, 034, 535. 14
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


D. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1964	1965
Cards sold.....	52, 505, 637	61, 489, 201
Cards supplied to other libraries		
To depository libraries.....	1, 151, 882	1, 326, 055
For Library of Congress catalogs.....	3, 288, 785	4, 087, 300
To other divisions in the Library of Congress.....	462, 928	443, 211
To foreign institutions.....	88, 632	106, 975
To U.S. Government libraries.....	181, 997	227, 144
To cooperating libraries.....	60, 144	52, 617
To Members of Congress.....	8, 912	13, 567
For special projects.....	42, 611	69, 228
To publishers, book donors, etc.....	394, 741	392, 578
To subscribers for revised series cards.....	1, 094	6, 816
For Card Division catalogs.....	449, 489	541, 154
Participants in PL-480 Program.....	1, 262, 947	2, 074, 712
Total.....	7, 394, 162	9, 341, 357
Total cards distributed.....	59, 899, 799	70, 830, 558
Cards added to stock.....	16, 154, 472	12, 106, 965
Cards received from the printer.....	76, 054, 271	82, 937, 523

E. PRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1964	1965
New titles printed		
Regular.....	82,999	87,106
Cross-references.....	27,625	31,800
U.S. Government libraries.....	1,326	3,195
American libraries.....	1,790	1,582
Film.....	3,983	3,143
Sound recordings.....	2,260	3,330
Far Eastern languages.....	6,622	6,871
Cards for talking books.....	192	784
Manuscript.....	0	1,777
Total.....	126,797	139,588
Titles reprinted by letterpress		
Daily reprints.....	21,468	16,520
Special reprints.....	7,906	5,966
Revised reprints.....	12,680	11,956
Corrected reprints.....	459	0
Total.....	42,513	34,442
Titles reprinted by offset.....	685,350	755,840



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Photoduplication

	Library of Congress orders		All other orders ¹		Total	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Photostat exposures.....	14,663	7,596	40,638	32,165	55,301	39,761
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards.....		419,152		76,866		496,018
Other material ²	917,096	824,456	2,323,774	1,638,466	3,240,870	2,462,922
Negative microfilm exposures ³						
Catalog cards.....		8,167		122,564		130,731
Other material ²	226,435	70,671	8,454,390	7,223,067	8,680,825	7,293,738
Positive microfilm—in feet.....	2,824	2,496	3,709,632	3,752,493	3,712,456	3,754,989
Enlargements from microfilm.....	1,919	1,845	18,433	15,510	20,352	17,355
Photographic copy negatives.....	1,291	1,597	10,424	9,634	11,715	11,231
Photographic contact prints.....	3,297	4,534	28,320	21,236	31,617	25,770
Photographic projection prints.....	1,295	1,937	5,321	7,261	6,816	9,198
Photographic view negatives.....	1,072	663	516	129	1,588	792
Lantern slides (including color)....	88	106	612	67	700	173
Black line and blueprints (in square feet).....	1,464	812	20,695	19,863	22,159	20,675
Offset plates.....	153	67			153	67
Dry mounting and laminating.....	1,531	1,600	272	800	1,803	2,400

¹ Library of Congress orders for cooperative microfilming projects are included in this category.

² 1964 figures include catalog cards.

³ Includes microfilm exposures for electrostatic prints.

Reference Service¹

	Circulation		Bibliographies prepared	
	Volumes and other units (for use within the Library)	Loans (outside) ²	Number	Number of entries ³
Reference Department Divisions				
General Reference and Bibliography			32	11, 559
Hispanic			24	17, 457
Loan		222, 287		
Manuscript	94, 420	687		
Map	95, 526	2, 689	12	5, 044
Music	29, 545	7, 483	16	319
Orientalia	50, 817	3, 840		
Prints and Photographs	49, 060	2, 249	53	748
Rare Book	30, 505	434	1	22
Science and Technology	885	249	11	15, 822
Serial	339, 599	37, 099	1	2, 418
Slavic and Central European	26, 392	1, 743	25	16, 363
Stack and Reader	⁶ 839, 282	7, 192		
Total—1965	1, 556, 031	222, 287	175	69, 752
1964	1, 938, 191	218, 918	157	⁷ 56, 259
1963	1, 912, 882	220, 291	132	55, 394
Law Library	286, 576	8, 577	75	4, 195
Law Library in the Capitol	23, 444	4, 330		
Processing Department	32		51	11, 559
Grand total—1965	1, 866, 083	226, 617	301	85, 506
1964	2, 179, 875	224, 305	289	¹ 60, 860
1963	2, 150, 994	231, 015	242	60, 610
1962	2, 102, 399	217, 294	233	79, 337
1961	2, 046, 360	204, 877	247	55, 735

¹ See appendix IX 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 99,832 inquiries in fiscal 1965.

² All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures reported for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

³ Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Readers given reference assistance		Reference and loan requests by telephone				Total direct reference services in person, by correspondence, by telephone ⁴
In person ⁴	By correspondence	Congress ⁵	Other Government agencies	Other	Total requests by telephone	
96,914	14,948	2,429	22,044	23,902	48,375	160,237
1,928	1,079	231	1,837	1,040	3,108	6,115
14,782	55,741	82,554	7,144	4,960	94,658	165,181
3,909	2,460	167	1,619	1,359	3,145	9,514
6,945	3,191	264	1,609	782	2,655	12,791
8,445	13,349	1,054	10,920	7,844	19,818	41,612
17,224	819	351	16,051	5,925	22,327	40,370
9,857	3,945	855	4,204	3,842	8,901	22,703
5,358	979	58	5,027	3,942	9,027	15,364
8,449	3,276	179	3,604	2,489	6,272	17,997
47,453	1,839	5,169	12,269	9,080	26,518	75,810
17,865	805	260	14,911	5,545	20,716	39,386
14,843	5,831	65	8,045	1,191	9,301	29,975
253,972	108,262	93,636	109,284	71,901	274,821	637,055
271,320	96,601	102,348	108,674	67,968	278,990	646,911
343,079	94,081	33,035	82,381	67,072	182,488	619,648
75,686	880	6,573	12,758	7,945	27,276	103,842
7,473	.....	5,389	.....	.....	5,389	12,862
549	32,833	180	82,323	15,160	97,663	131,045
337,680	141,975	105,778	204,365	95,006	405,149	884,804
339,784	110,938	118,330	165,512	83,295	367,137	817,859
402,548	106,906	44,477	140,614	106,522	291,613	801,067
407,510	97,897	42,966	152,454	101,237	296,657	802,064
387,036	101,181	38,940	151,901	92,297	283,138	771,355

⁴ The 1964 and 1965 figures in this column are not completely comparable with those for previous years because of a revision and clarification of the definition.

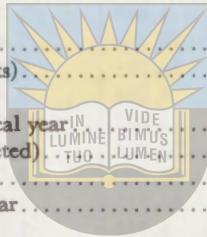
⁵ Since 1964 questions answered by the Senate and House Office Building bookrooms have been included in the figures for the Loan Division.

⁶ Main Reading Room closed for renovation the entire year.

⁷ Adjusted figure.

Recording Laboratory

	1964	1965
Receipts, obligations, and potential value		
Unobligated balance, beginning of fiscal year.....	\$4,099.28	\$4,306.80
Receipts.....	24,665.02	29,976.68
Total available.....	28,764.30	34,283.48
Obligations (including adjustments).....	24,457.50	28,524.76
Unobligated balance, end of fiscal year.....	4,306.80	5,758.72
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	2,076.30	1,497.96
Supplies on hand.....	13,279.00	11,546.80
Supplies on order, end of fiscal year.....	215.00	316.00
Potential value, end of fiscal year.....	\$19,877.10	\$19,119.48
Production		
7" tape recordings.....	161	184
10" tape recordings.....	286	260
Sale of pressings		
10" AFS records at 78 rpm.....	15	48
12" AFS records at 78 rpm.....	38	101
12" AFS records at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ rpm.....	2,088	2,002
12" poetry records at 78 rpm.....	3	0
12" poetry records at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ rpm.....	829	972



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Services to the Blind

	1964	1965
<i>National Program</i>		
Talking-book machines		
Purchased.....	11, 500	10, 000
Repaired.....	11, 981	¹ 12, 400
Acquisition of books		
Talking-book titles ordered.....	400	486
Magnetic-tape titles received.....	387	516
Press-braille titles ordered.....	258	296
Press-braille musical scores and texts received.....	9, 132	3, 609
Handcopied-braille titles received.....	540	420
Handcopied-braille musical scores and texts received.....	84	182
Braille training		
Instruction in literary braille transcribing		
New students enrolled.....	218	225
Lessons and tests corrected.....	2, 823	2, 878
Certificates awarded.....	663	778
Instruction in braille proofreading		
New students enrolled.....	66	38
Lessons and tests corrected.....	606	668
Certificates awarded.....	15	17
Circulation (all regional libraries)		
Talking-book containers lent.....	2, 961, 804	3, 356, 948
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	53, 938	96, 662
Braille volumes lent.....	429, 977	422, 782
Total circulation.....	3, 445, 719	3, 876, 392
Active readers		
Talking-book.....	77, 641	84, 047
Magnetic-tape.....	2, 494	4, 332
Braille.....	13, 433	14, 153
<i>Regional Library in Library of Congress</i>		
Circulation		
Talking-book containers lent.....	18, 755	22, 009
Magnetic-tape reels lent.....	30, 575	60, 073
Braille volumes lent.....	21, 169	26, 775
Active readers		
Talking-book.....	619	528
Magnetic-tape.....	1, 229	1, 093
Braille.....	1, 241	2, 066

¹ Estimated figure.

APPENDIX X

Employment

	Employed on June 30—	
	1964	1965
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, Classification, Exhibits, Information, Information Systems, Personnel, and Publications Offices.....	45	51
Administrative Department.....	359	348
Law Library.....	69	66
Processing Department.....	404	481
Reference Department.....	465	468
Not otherwise classified.....	5	4
Total appropriated under salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	1,347	1,418
Books for the blind.....	35	41
Copyright Office.....	254	246
Distribution of catalog cards.....	331	391
Legislative Reference Service.....	224	231
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	15	18
Preservation of American motion pictures.....	2	2
Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480).....	3	9
Total appropriated funds.....	2,211	2,356
Transferred and working funds.....	845	850
Gift and trust funds.....	170	184
Total, all funds.....	3,226	3,390

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Legislation Relating Specifically to the Library of Congress

Public Law 88-454 makes appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

Under this act funds were provided for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and expenses—

Library of Congress.....	¹ \$10,626,000
Copyright Office.....	1,828,000
Legislative Reference Service.....	2,245,000
Distribution of catalog cards.....	3,703,800
Books for the general collections.....	670,000
Books for the Law Library.....	110,000
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind.....	2,446,000
Organizing and microfilming the papers of Presidents.....	112,800
Preservation of American motion pictures.....	50,000
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(n)).....	
U.S. currency.....	124,500
U.S.-owned foreign currency.....	1,417,000

Under this act funds were provided for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library Buildings and Grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care.....	2,382,200
Furniture and furnishings.....	220,000

Public Law 89-16 makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, 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.....	375,800
Copyright Office.....	86,200
Legislative Reference Service.....	167,800
Distribution of catalog cards.....	106,300
Books for the blind.....	12,600

¹ Together with \$168,000 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."

APPENDIX XII

Financial Statistics

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

	Unobligated balances from prior year	Appropriations or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation, 1965	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
Annual appropriations.....	\$220, 839. 63	\$24, 081, 800. 00	\$24, 302, 639. 63	\$23, 740, 459. 66	\$57, 019. 37	\$505, 160. 60
Transfers from other Government agencies.....	603, 227. 36	7, 804, 907. 24	8, 408, 134. 60	7, 526, 267. 84	13, 948. 88	867, 917. 88
Gift and trust funds.....	1, 457, 524. 37	1, 607, 721. 90	3, 065, 246. 27	1, 853, 996. 46	-----	1, 211, 249. 81
Total.....	2, 281, 591. 36	33, 494, 429. 14	35, 776, 020. 50	33, 120, 723. 96	70, 968. 25	2, 584, 328. 29

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Annual appropriations	Unobligated balance from prior year	Current appropriations	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	-----	\$11, 001, 800. 00	\$11, 001, 800. 00	\$10, 976, 063. 91	\$25, 736. 09	-----
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....	-----	1, 914, 200. 00	1, 914, 200. 00	1, 912, 887. 02	1, 312. 98	-----
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	-----	2, 412, 800. 00	2, 412, 800. 00	2, 412, 561. 38	238. 62	-----
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	-----	3, 810, 100. 00	3, 810, 100. 00	3, 784, 934. 99	25, 165. 01	-----
Books for the general collections.....	\$40, 677. 64	670, 000. 00	710, 677. 64	684, 540. 67	-----	\$26, 136. 97
Books for the Law Library.....	14, 793. 08	110, 000. 00	124, 793. 08	97, 594. 68	-----	27, 198. 40
Books for the blind.....	-----	2, 458, 600. 00	2, 458, 600. 00	2, 454, 190. 60	4, 409. 40	-----
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	37, 020. 36	112, 800. 00	149, 820. 36	129, 351. 40	-----	20, 468. 96
Preservation of American motion pictures.....	-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	49, 842. 73	157. 27	-----
Collection and distribution of library materials, Special foreign currency program.....	118, 287. 03	1, 541, 500. 00	1, 659, 787. 03	1, 238, 455. 44	-----	421, 331. 59
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.....	10, 061. 52	-----	10, 061. 52	36. 84	-----	10, 024. 68
Total annual appropriations.....	220, 839. 63	24, 081, 800. 00	24, 302, 639. 63	23, 740, 459. 66	57, 019. 37	505, 160. 60

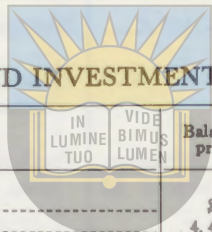
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	Unobligated balance from prior year	Receipts from other agencies	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
Consolidated working funds						
General funds						
No year.....	\$595,253.78	\$1,470,171.84	\$2,065,425.62	\$1,208,414.81		\$857,010.81
1965.....		6,126,128.40	6,126,128.40	6,112,179.52	\$13,948.88	
Trust fund, no year.....	2,088.53	8,000.00	10,088.53	6,423.95		3,664.58
Special funds, no year.....	5,885.05	15,000.00	20,885.05	15,121.07		5,763.98
Transfer appropriations						
No year.....		168,000.00	168,000.00	166,521.49		1,478.51
1965.....		17,607.00	17,607.00	17,607.00		
Total transfers from other Government agencies.....	603,227.36	7,804,907.24	8,408,134.60	7,526,267.84	13,948.88	867,917.88

SUMMARY—PERMANENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS (PRINCIPAL) ¹

	Balance from prior year	Added to principal, 1965	Balance forwarded to 1966
Hubbard account.....	\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00
Permanent loan account.....	4,478,673.94	\$35,395.83	4,514,069.77
Total.....	4,498,673.94	35,395.83	4,534,069.77

¹ Does not include investments valued at approximately \$1,204,000 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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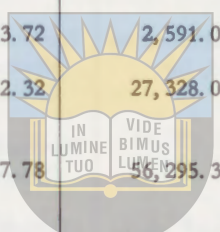
GIFT AND

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 E. Elson.	Provision of one or more annual, free, public lectures on music or its literature.
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature.
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association.	Enrichment of music collection.....
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics.....
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest.....	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind.
Huntington, Archer M.:	
Donation.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....
Donation.....	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature.....
Bequest.....	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry.

See footnotes at end of table.

TRUST FUNDS

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
\$20,000.00	\$3,169.64	\$800.00	\$3,969.64	\$657.85	\$3,311.79
6,684.74	1,417.62	267.40	1,685.02	159.51	1,525.51
83,083.31	1,444.20	3,323.34	4,767.54	3,114.38	1,653.16
14,843.15	1,997.29	593.72	2,591.01	1,311.66	1,279.35
93,307.98	23,595.71	3,732.32	27,328.03	2,720.15	24,607.88
804,444.26	24,117.60	32,177.78	56,295.38	52,729.46	3,565.92
6,000.00	1,633.36	240.00	1,873.36		1,873.36
6,585.03		263.40	263.40		263.40
8,009.09	343.83	290.25	634.08	263.00	371.08
90,654.22	8,989.70	3,626.16	12,615.86	12.94	12,602.92
5,227.31	1,164.92	209.10	1,374.02	501.43	872.59
112,305.74	3,437.17	4,492.22	7,929.39	3,078.85	4,850.54
49,746.52	694.64	1,989.86	2,684.50	2,034.49	650.01
98,525.40	11,886.27	3,941.02	15,827.29	11,772.70	4,054.59



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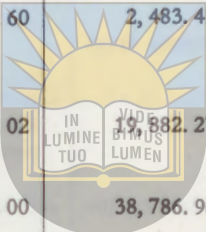
GIFT AND TRUST

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 consultantship or other appropriate purposes.
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts.	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services.
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association.	Aid and advancement of musical research.
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern.	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection.
Whittall, Gertrude Clarke: Poetry Fund.	Development of the appreciation of poetry in this country.
Poetry and Literature Fund.	Presentation of various kinds of literature.
Literature Fund.	Development of the appreciation and understanding of good literature.
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall.	Maintenance of the 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

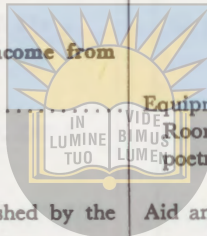
Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
\$208,099.41	\$35.19	\$7,390.61	\$7,425.80	\$1,585.55	\$5,840.25
9,691.59	1,744.29	387.66	2,131.95	1,744.00	387.95
20,548.18	1,535.95	821.92	2,357.87	842.51	1,515.36
36,015.00	1,042.81	1,440.60	2,483.41	633.04	1,850.37
303,250.46	7,752.25	12,130.02	19,882.27	9,195.97	10,686.30
290,500.00	27,166.90	11,620.00	38,786.90	13,660.58	25,126.32
62,703.75	23,755.24	2,508.16	26,263.40	.....	26,263.40
12,088.13	4,246.18	483.52	4,729.70	.....	4,729.70
16,452.64	534.75	614.12	1,148.87	267.56	881.31
101,149.73	1,888.12	4,045.98	5,934.10	5,800.00	134.10
393,279.59	989.37	15,731.18	16,720.55	16,315.00	405.55
150,000.00	12,588.41	6,000.00	18,588.41	7,098.89	11,489.52
1,225,060.97	9,416.24	49,002.44	58,418.68	57,812.11	606.57



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GIFT AND TRUST

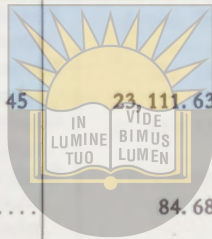
Fund and donor	Purpose
Payment of interest on permanent loan—Con.	
Wilbur, James B:	
Donation.....	Reproduction of manuscript source materials on American history in European archives.
Bequest.....	Establishment of a chair of geography.....
Bequest.....	Preservation of source materials for American history...
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 Lincolniana, 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.....	Establishment of the conference on Latin American history.
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.	



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 Digitized by eGangotri

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
\$192, 671. 36	\$42, 628. 79	\$7, 706. 86	\$50, 335. 65	\$14, 025. 28	\$36, 310. 37
81, 856. 92	7, 642. 25	3, 274. 28	10, 916. 53	357. 42	10, 559. 11
31, 285. 29	3, 864. 22	1, 251. 42	5, 115. 64	.....	5, 115. 64
4, 514, 069. 77	227, 553. 27	179, 555. 34	407, 108. 61	207, 036. 48	200, 072. 13
.....	3, 313. 18	19, 798. 45	23, 111. 63	7, 104. 99	16, 006. 64
.....	84. 68	.....	84. 68	.....	84. 68
.....	75. 00	.....	75. 00	.....	75. 00
.....	3, 472. 86	19, 798. 45	23, 271. 31	7, 104. 99	16, 166. 32
.....	.....	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	1, 211. 89	8, 788. 11
.....	50. 62	100. 00	150. 62	137. 05	13. 57
.....	1, 750. 00	1, 750. 00	433. 42	1, 316. 58
.....	292. 88	292. 88	292. 88



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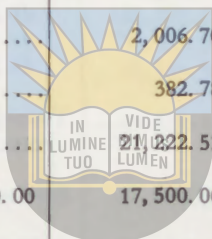
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Con. 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 held in the Library of Congress.
Council on Library Resources, Inc.....	Planning the study of possibilities of mechanization in large research libraries. Development of the Library of Congress classification scheme for Anglo-American law. Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Establishment of the National Register of Microform Masters Office and publication of a first volume of information collected by it. Toward travel expenses of French archivists studying United States methods. Development of a national plan for scholarly photocopying.
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors.	Distribution of documents to participating libraries....
Edwards (J. W.), Publisher, 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....
Ford Foundation.....	Development of further Latin American programs over a 3-year period, 1964-67. Development of a coordinated program for microfilming foreign documentary material, over a 3-year period, 1955-58. Preparation, publication, and distribution of an illustrated catalog of the Library's American print collection, over a 2-year period, 1964-66.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
	\$332.88		\$332.88	\$267.15	\$65.73
				(636.61)	636.61
	53,345.06		53,345.06	17,854.00	35,491.06
	24,231.38		24,231.38	16,109.74	8,121.64
		\$14,500.00	14,500.00	9,910.12	4,589.88
	2,006.70		2,006.70	371.12	1,635.58
	382.78		382.78	382.78	
	21,222.53		21,222.53	15,024.66	6,197.87
		17,500.00	17,500.00	3,698.75	13,801.25
	2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00	
	5,688.58		5,688.58	5,688.58	
	24,582.92	32,460.18	57,043.10	20,741.13	36,301.97
	83,460.12		83,460.12	49,322.43	34,137.69
	500.00	900.00	1,400.00	560.25	839.75
	⁸ 119,718.79		119,718.79	75,966.56	43,752.23
	268.97		268.97		268.97
	12,500.00		12,500.00	7,500.00	5,000.00

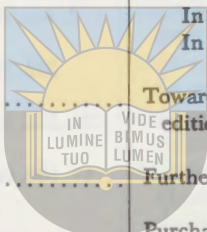


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GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Con.	
Foreign Program, various contributors.....	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under P.L. 480: Fiscal year 1962..... Fiscal year 1964..... Fiscal year 1965..... Fiscal year 1966.....
	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under P.L. 480: In United Arab Republic..... In India/Pakistan..... In Indonesia..... In Israel.....
Forest Press, Inc.....	Toward the costs of a 4-year project to edit the 17th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</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.....
Lindberg Foundation.....	Purchase of maps.....
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest.....	Purchase of music.....
Luce, Clare Boothe.....	Furtherance of the work of organizing the collection of her personal papers in the Library of Congress.
Luce, Henry R.....	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress.
Mearns, David Chambers.....	Purchase of manuscripts for addition to the Archibald MacLeish papers.
National Broadcasting Company.....	Prints and Photographs Division.....
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.....

See footnotes at end of table.



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FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1966
	\$4,363.18		\$4,363.18		\$4,363.18
	27,500.00		27,500.00	\$27,500.00	
		\$30,150.00	30,150.00		30,150.00
		500.00	500.00		500.00
	13,580.72	50,050.00	63,630.72	28,697.18	34,933.54
	66,498.12	119,000.00	185,498.12	147,579.43	37,918.69
	12,617.38	22,000.00	34,617.38	13,698.93	20,918.45
	9,029.59	37,125.00	46,154.59	11,144.12	35,010.47
	36,011.54	12,500.00	48,511.54	43,473.62	5,037.92
	1.00		1.00		1.00
	3,533.98	5,000.00	8,533.98	6,329.59	2,204.39
	36.61	250.00	286.61	75.00	211.61
		100.00	100.00		100.00
	72.00	8.26	80.26		80.26
	34.97		34.97		34.97
	4,047.66		4,047.66		4,047.66
		350.00	350.00		350.00
	80.59		80.59	25.00	55.59
	753.41		753.41		753.41
		500.00	500.00		500.00
	1,182.80	90.00	1,272.80	249.71	1,023.09

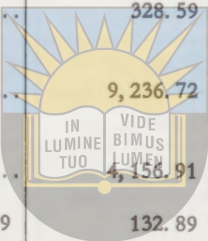
GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress gift fund—Con.	
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> .
Shoe String Press, Inc.....	Toward publication of the <i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1962</i> .
Social Science Research Council.....	Arrangement of the collection of Chinese provincial newspapers in the Library of Congress.
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest.....	Purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts
State Librarians, Program Committee of the Third Assembly on the Library Functions of the.	Printing the proceedings of the Third Assembly of State Librarians.
Stern, Alfred Whital:	
Donations and bequest.....	Purchase of material for the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana.
Bequest.....	Provision of a permanent exhibit case for the Lincoln-Hooker letter.
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors.	Toward expenses of the project.....
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.
	Concert performance fees.....
Total, Library of Congress gift fund.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDS—Continued

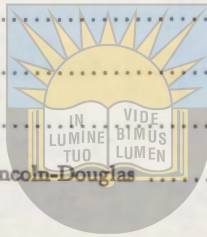
Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1966
.....	\$1,251.05	.....	\$1,251.05	.....	\$1,251.05
.....		\$11,000.00	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00
.....	165.73	.....	165.73	\$8.90	156.83
.....	328.59	.....	328.59	250.00	78.59
.....	9,236.72	.....	9,236.72	4,770.89	4,465.83
.....	4,156.91	.....	4,156.91	.....	4,156.91
.....		132.89	132.89	132.89	.....
.....	7,182.39	.....	7,182.39	730.70	6,451.69
.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
.....	283.28	2,932.23	3,215.51	2,771.93	443.58
.....	50.54	.....	50.54	10.30	40.24
.....	10,220.75	7,000.00	17,220.75	14,436.60	2,784.15
.....	4,911.45	21,200.00	26,111.45	15,995.07	10,116.38
.....	461.79	5,000.00	5,461.79	720.05	4,741.74
.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
.....	569,676.96	407,098.56	976,775.52	551,642.93	425,132.59



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GIFT AND TRUST

Fund and donor	Purpose
Service Fees	
Photoduplication Service.....
Recording laboratory, Music Division.....
Verner W. Clapp publication fund.....
Hispanic Foundation publication fund.....
Sale of:	
<i>The Stradivari Memorial</i>
<i>Fior di Virtu</i>
Christmas cards.....
Facsimile edition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates scrapbook.....
Alfred Whital Stern catalog of Lincolniana.....
Total service fees.....
Grand total, gift and trust funds



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¹ Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, Mar. 3, 1925, as amended "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and for other purposes."

² Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 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.

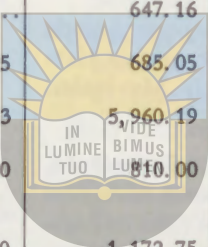
FUNDS—Continued

Cash in permanent loan ¹	Unobligated balance from prior year	Income or receipts, 1965	Total available for obligation	Obligated, 1965	Unobligated balances forwarded to 1966
.....	\$633,309.17	\$969,053.94	\$1,602,363.11	\$1,059,029.45	\$543,333.66
.....	4,306.80	29,976.68	34,283.48	28,524.76	5,758.72
.....	2,551.20	648.25	3,199.45	.....	3,199.45
.....	² 5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
.....	647.16	.....	647.16	.....	647.16
.....	650.70	34.35	685.05	.....	685.05
.....	5,362.86	597.33	5,960.19	.....	5,960.19
.....	720.00	90.00	810.00	.....	810.00
.....	1,103.75	69.00	1,172.75	.....	1,172.75
.....	653,651.64	1,000,469.55	1,654,121.19	1,087,554.21	566,566.98
⁴ 4,534,069.77	1,457,524.37	1,607,721.90	3,065,246.27	1,853,996.46	1,211,249.81

³ Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately \$1,204,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

⁴ Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.

⁵ Reflects transfer to establish the Hispanic Foundation publication fund.



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Exhibits

MAJOR EXHIBITS

Centennial of Nevada's Statehood. Manuscripts, maps, rare books, broadsides, prints, drawings, and photographs illustrating the history and development of the State. Opened June 23, 1965.

Posters From Germany. Forty posters made during the past 5 years by the artists Herbert W. Kapitzki and Almir Mavignier. July 1 to September 10, 1964.

World Fairs. Prints, drawings, photographs, and documents illustrating world fairs from the Crystal Palace Exposition held in London in 1851 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904. September 12 to October 20, 1964.

American Naval Prints of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Sixty historical prints covering the period from the American Revolution to the Spanish-American War. November 3, 1964, to March 14, 1965.

In Memoriam: Sir Winston Churchill, 1874-1965. Manuscripts, photographs, and books. March 1 to April 27, 1965.

White House News Photographers' Association 22d Annual Exhibit. Outstanding news photographs of 1964. Opened March 27, 1965.

Author, Artist, and Publisher: The Creation of Notable Books. Original drawings and other art work, manuscripts, printers' proofs, published volumes, and letters. Opened June 1, 1965.

CONTINUED FROM 1964

The American Civil War, a Centennial Exhibition.

Treasures of Early Printing.

Centennial of West Virginia's Statehood. Closed May 24, 1965.

White House News Photographers' Association 21st Annual Exhibit. Closed September 8, 1964.

Fifty Books of the Year 1963. Closed April 30, 1965.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS

The Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz.

The Gettysburg Address. First and second drafts.

The Bill of Rights. One of the original engrossed and certified copies. (Temporarily removed for loan to the New York World's Fair.)

The Magna Carta. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

The draft of the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson, with changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

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

Centennial of the Birth of George Washington Carver (1864-1941). Closed January 28, 1965.

Thomas Jefferson's Library: Sesquicentennial of Its Purchase. Documents pertaining to the library purchased by Congress in 1815 to reconstitute the Library of Congress, which had been burned by the British. January 29 to April 18, 1965.

75th Anniversary of the Pan American Union. Books, manuscripts, and photographs relating to its establishment in 1890 and the construction of its headquarters in 1908-10. Opened April 19, 1965.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Photographs of the Moon Taken by Ranger VII. August 15 to September 30, 1964.

The Work of the United Nations. October 24, 1964.

Manuscripts From the Coolidge Foundation Collection. An exhibit in connection with the 13th Festival of Chamber Music. October 30 to November 7, 1964.

Dante Symposium Exhibit. Manuscript facsimiles and rare editions of Dante's *Divina Commedia* shown in celebration of the 700th anniversary of the poet's birth.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

First Copyright Law and First Copyright Entry. Facsimiles. Continued from 1964.

Proposed Revision of the Copyright Law. November 1, 1964, to February 14, 1965.

A Century of Copyright Protection for Photographs, 1865-1965. February 15 to May 15, 1965.

The First Decade of the Universal Copyright Convention, 1955-65. Opened May 20, 1965.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Chilean Books From Four Centuries. Continued from 1964. Closed May 29, 1965.

LAW LIBRARY

The International Rights of Man: An Exhibit Marking the 15th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. Continued from 1964. Closed October 1, 1964.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Daniel Chester French. Papers, including a letter in which French comments on his heroic statue of Lincoln. July 1 to September 30, 1964.

Benjamin W. Huebsch. Papers, including a letter on freedom of the press. October 1 to November 30, 1964.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. Papers, including a letter from Longfellow about *The Song of Hiawatha*. December 1, 1964, to January 30, 1965.

Clifford K. Berryman. Drawings and correspondence. February 1 to March 31, 1965.

Abraham Lincoln. Papers relating to his assassination. April 1 to May 29, 1965.

William E. Borah. Papers commemorating the 100th anniversary of his birth. Opened June 1, 1965.

MAP DIVISION

Oil Company Road Maps, 1914-64. Closed July 31, 1964.

National Park Maps. August 3 to September 30, 1964.

Presidential Election Maps. October 1 to November 30, 1964.

New Nations, 1964. December 1-31, 1964.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Jawaharlal Nehru. July 1 to August 31, 1964.

Persian Calligraphy As Art. September 1 to November 1, 1964.

The National Treasures of Japan. November 1 to December 31, 1964.

Religious Observances in Southeast Asia. January 1 to February 28, 1965.

Chinese Costumes. March 1 to April 30, 1965.

Current Archaeological Evidence and the Bible. May 1 to June 30, 1965.

RARE BOOK DIVISION

The Hunting Library of Theodore Roosevelt. Opened July 1, 1964.

Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States, 1789-1961. January 4-27, 1965.

Thomas Jefferson's Library: Sesquicentennial of Its Purchase. Fifty books selected from the Jefferson library. January 29 to April 30, 1965.

Dante Alighieri, 1265-1965. Opened May 5, 1965.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Exhibit in connection with the 83d annual conference of the American Library Association, St. Louis, Mo., June 28-July 3, 1964.

Profiles in Courage. Manuscript of the book and other materials relating to John F. Kennedy displayed in connection with a special viewing at the Senate Office Building of the television program "Profiles in Courage." November 6, 1964.

Exhibit in connection with the 79th meeting of the American Historical Association, Washington, D.C. December 27-31, 1964.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Unless otherwise noted these were circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

Advertising in 19th-Century America. Shown in Tallahassee, Fla.

The America of Currier and Ives. Shown in New York, N.Y., Kent, Ohio, and Galveston, Tex.

American Art Nouveau Posters. Shown in Corning and Ithaca, N.Y., and Vancouver, British Columbia.

The American City in the 19th Century. Shown in Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis.

The American Flag. Shown in Denver, Colo., Columbus, Ga., Hanover, N.H., Newark, N.J., Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh and Scranton, Pa., Greenville, S.C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Be My Guest. Shown in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Fifty Years of American Prints. Shown in Denver, Colo., Bridgeport, Conn., Honolulu, Hawaii, Ann Arbor, Mich., Pottstown and Scranton, Pa., and Bellingham and Seattle, Wash.

In Memoriam—John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Shown by the U.S. Information Agency in Tehran, Iran, and Karachi, Pakistan.

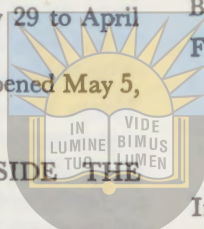
Japanese Posters. Shown in River Forest, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., and Hanover, N.H.

19th National Exhibition of Prints. Circulated by the Library of Congress and shown in Nashville, Tenn., and Huntington, W. Va.

The Photographer and the City. Circulated by the American Federation of Arts and shown in Davenport, Iowa, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Religious Subjects in Modern Graphic Arts. Shown in Topeka, Kans., Muskegon, Mich., Oneonta, N.Y., Bowling Green, Ohio, and Kingston, R.I.

World Fairs. Shown in Mobile, Ala., New London, Conn., Brunswick, Maine, Hanover, N.H., Cleveland, Ohio, Racine, Wis., and Toronto, Ontario.



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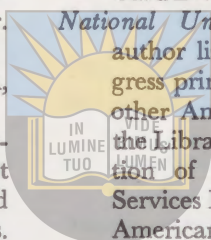
Library of Congress Publications¹

- Aerospace Medicine and Biology; an Annotated Bibliography.* Vol. XI (1962-63 literature). 494 p. Paper. By Arnold J. Jacobius, Leroy D. Davis, Kristallo V. Pappajohn, Paul E. Spiegler, Ilga M. Terauds, Elaine S. Valliere, and Roman Kenk. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va., 22151, for \$5.
- African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries; a Union List.* Compiled by Rozanne M. Barry. 3d ed. 1965. 135 p. Paper. 75 cents.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964.* 1965. 171 p. Cloth, \$2.25. Paper, free.
- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964.* 1965. 23 p. Paper. Free.
- Arms Control & Disarmament; a Quarterly Bibliography With Abstracts and Annotations.* Paper. 65 cents a copy. \$2.25 a year, \$2.75 foreign.
- Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2, winter 1964-65 and spring 1965. 1965.
- Bulgaria; a Bibliographic Guide.* By Marin V. Pundeff. 1965. 98 p. Paper. 55 cents.
- Calendar of Events in the Library of Congress.* Monthly. 8 p. Paper. Free. July 1964-June 1965. 1964 and 1965.
- Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.* \$20 a year, \$25.75 foreign.
- Part 1. *Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals.* \$2.50 a copy. \$5 a year, \$6.25 foreign.
- January-June 1963. 1964.
- Part 2. *Periodicals.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.
- January-June 1963. 1964.
- Parts 3-4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.
- July-December 1963. 1964.
- January-June 1964. 1965.
- Part 5. *Music.* \$3.50 a copy. \$7 a year, \$9 foreign.
- July-December 1963. 1964.
- Part 6. *Maps and Atlases.* 50 cents a copy. \$1 a year, \$1.25 foreign.
- January-June 1964. 1965.
- Parts 7-11A. *Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.
- July-December 1963. 1964.
- January-June 1964. 1965.
- Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels.* \$1 a copy. \$2 a year, \$2.50 foreign.
- July-December 1963. 1964.
- January-June 1964. 1965.

¹ 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.

- Parts 12-13. *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*. 50 cents a copy. \$1 a year, \$1.25 foreign.
January-June 1964. 1965.
- Cataloging Service*. Bulletins free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service. Bulletins Nos. 65-70. 1964-65.
- Children's Books, 1964; a List of 200 Books for Preschool Through Junior High School Age*. Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Lois B. Watt. 1965. 16 p. Paper. 15 cents.
- Classification Schedules:*
- Class H. Social Sciences*. 1950, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1965. 614, 173 p. Paper. Card Division, \$4.25.
- Class P. Philology and Literature.*
- PA. Supplement: Byzantine and Modern Greek Literature, Medieval and Modern Latin Literature*. 1942, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1964. 24, 1 p. Paper. Card Division, 30 cents.
- PG (in part): Russian Literature*. 1948, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1965. 256, 15 p. Paper. Card Division, \$2.
- PN, PR, PS, PZ: Literature (General), English and American Literatures, Fiction in English, Juvenile Literature*. 1915, reprinted with supplementary pages, 1964. 272, 277 p. Paper. Card Division, \$3.
- Class T. Technology. Supplement. Additions and Changes to T*. 1965. 119 p. Paper. Card Division, \$1.
- Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions*. Vol. 1, Nos. 20/24 (December 1963/December 1964). 1965. Free to purchasers of the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* upon request to the Decimal Classification Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540. Subsequent issues will be part of Vol. 2 and will be free to purchasers of the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*.
- Dewey Decimal Classification*. 17th ed. 1965. 2 vols. (Vol. I, Tables. Vol. II, Index.) 2,153 p. Cloth. For sale by the Forest Press, Inc., Lake Placid Club, New York 12948, and from the H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452. \$30 a set.
- Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions With Index*. Single copy prices vary. Subscription for each session, \$10, \$13 foreign.
- 88th Congress, 2d session. 1 cumulative issue, 1 supplement, and the final. July-Nov 1964. 1964.
- 89th Congress, 1st session. 4 cumulative issues and 6 supplements. January-June 1965. 1965.
- A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering*. 1965. 352 p. Paper. \$2.25.
- Folk Music. A Catalog of Folk Songs, Ballads, Dances, Instrumental Pieces, and Folk Tales of the United States and Latin America on Phonograph Records*. 1964. 107 p. 40 cents.
- Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 26. Humanities*. Prepared by the Hispanic Foundation. Edited by Earl J. Pariseau. 1964. 259 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla. \$17.50. Beginning with No. 26, humanities and social sciences are appearing in separate volumes published in alternate years.
- Information Bulletin*. Weekly. Card Division, \$2 a year. Free to libraries.
- Vol. 23, Nos. 26-52 (July 6-December 28, 1964) and Vol. 24, Nos. 1-26 (January 4-June 28, 1965). 1964-65.
- John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-1963; a Chronological List of References*. 1964. 68 p. Paper. 30 cents.
- L.C. Classification—Additions and Changes*. Quarterly. Card Division, \$1.50 a copy, \$6.00 a year.

- Nos. 134-137 (April 1964-March 1965.) 1964-65.
- Libraries and Automation. Proceedings of the Conference on Libraries and Automation Held at Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Virginia, May 26-30, 1963. Under the Sponsorship of the Library of Congress, the National Science Foundation, and the Council on Library Resources, Inc.* 1964. 268 p. Cloth. \$2.75.
- 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 quadrennial cumulations, an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, \$201.50 a year. July-September 1964; January-March, April-June 1965. 1964-65.
- 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 an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, \$8 a year. Supplied free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. July-September 1964; January-March, April-June 1965. 1964-65. Annual issue, 1964. 1965. 297 p.
- 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 an annual cumulation. Paper. Card Division, \$4.50 a year. Supplied free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. January-June 1964. 1964. 193 p. Annual issue, 1964. 1965. 506 p.
- Library of Congress Publications in Print, April 1965.* 1965. 28 p. Free.
- Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Monthly. Paper. 35 cents a copy. Including separate index, \$3 a year; \$3.75 foreign.
- Vol. 55, Nos. 7-12 (July-December 1964) and Vol. 56, Nos. 1-6 (January-June 1965). 1964-65.
- Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.* Monthly. Paper. Single copy prices vary. \$14 a year; \$19 foreign.
- Vol. 17, Nos. 3-12 (June 1964-March 1965) and Vol. 18, Nos. 1-2 (April-May 1965). 1964-65.
- National Library of Medicine Catalog.* A list of works represented by National Library of Medicine cards. (Part I: Authors; Part II: Subjects) 1964 [annual]. 1965. 768 p. Cloth. Card Division, \$20.50.
- 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. Twelve issues of which September, March, and June are quarterly cumulations and the final is the multi-volume cumulative annual listed below. Paper, except for the annual. 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 and the *National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations*. 8 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations, June 1964-May 1965. 1964-65. Annual issue, 1964. 1965. 5 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. First issue, June 1965. Card Division, free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*.



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Nevada: The Centennial of Statehood. An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, June 23, 1965, to October 31, 1965. 1965. 66 p. Paper. 45 cents.

New Serial Titles. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Monthly issues and a cumulative annual. Card Division, \$95 a year.

12 issues, July 1964–June 1965. 1964–65. Paper.

1963 Annual (1961–63). 1964. Cloth.

New Serial Titles. Classed Subject Arrangement. Monthly. Card Division, \$25 a year.

12 issues, July 1964–June 1965. Paper. 1964–65.

Presidents' Papers Index Series:

Calvin Coolidge. 1965. 34 p. Paper. 40 cents.

James Madison. 1965. 61 p. Paper. 55 cents.

George Washington. 1964. 294 p. Paper. \$2.25.

One copy of each 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.

Public Law 480 Project Accessions Lists:

Accessions List, India. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York, 09675.

Accessions List, Indonesia. Irregular. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO San Francisco, 96356.

Accessions List, Israel. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center, American Embassy, APO New York, 09672.

Accessions List, Middle East. Monthly. Available to libraries from American Libraries Book Procurement Center

(Cairo), U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20521.

Accessions List, Pakistan. Monthly. Available to libraries 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.

Vol. 21, No. 4 (October 1964) with index to Vol. 21, and Vol. 22, Nos. 1–3 (January–July 1965). 1964–65. Paper.

Radioisotopes in World Industry. Abstracts of selected foreign literature. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va., 22151.

August 1964. 123 p. TID-6613. (Suppl. 5) \$2.50.

Registers of Papers in the Library of Congress:

Andrew Carnegie. 1964. 21 p. Card Division, 35 cents.

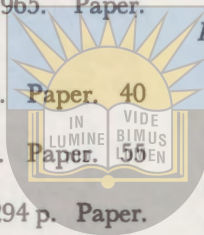
William T. Sherman. 1965. 12 p. Card Division, 30 cents.

Southeast Asia; an Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources in Western Languages. Compiled by Cecil Hobbs. Rev. and enl. 1964. 180 p. Paper. \$1.

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Monthly supplements cumulating from January through June and from July through December. Card Division, \$5 a year.

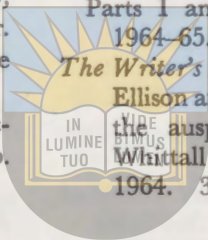
January–June 1964. 94 p. Paper. Card Division, 30 cents. Material in this semi-annual cumulation will be included in the forthcoming 7th edition of *Subject Headings*.

July–December 1964. 1965. 88 p. Paper. 25 cents. The first supplement to the



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- forthcoming 7th edition of *Subject Headings*.
- Three-Dimensional Maps; an Annotated List of References Relating to the Construction and Use of Terrain Models*. By Walter W. Ristow. 2d ed., rev. and enl. 1964. 38 p. Paper. 35 cents.
- The USSR and Eastern Europe; Periodicals in Western Languages*. Compiled by Paul L. Horecky and Robert G. Carlton. 1964. 67 p. Paper. 45 cents.
- Union Lists of Serials; a Bibliography*. Compiled by Ruth S. Freitag. 1964. 150 p. Paper. \$1.25.
- Volunteers Who Produce Books: Large Type, Braille, Disc, Tape*. 1965. 57 p. Paper. Free upon request to the Division for the Blind.
- Ways of Misunderstanding Poetry*. A Lecture by Reed Whittemore. 1965. 13 p. Paper. 15 cents.
- West Virginia: the Centennial of Statehood*. An Exhibition in the Library of Congress, December 12, 1963, to December 11, 1964. 82 p. Paper. 60 cents.
- 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. Prepared by the International Organizations Section. Single copy prices vary. Part I, \$3.75 a year, \$4.75 foreign. Part II, \$3.50 a year, \$4.50 foreign. Parts I and II, August 1964–July 1965. 1964–65.
- The Writer's Experience*. Lectures by Ralph Ellison and Karl Shapiro presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. 1964. 32 p. Paper. 20 cents.



University of Fort Hare
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Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1964

October 30–November 1. The Thirteenth Festival of Chamber Music. Four Programs of Chamber Music for Voices and Instruments.

November 27. The Weiner Ensemble.

1965

January 22. A Program of Contemporary Chamber Music.

February 5. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, Arthur Weisberg, conductor.

February 19. The Musical Arts Trio.

March 5. Vera Brodsky and Fritz Jahoda, piano, four hands.

May 8. The Claremont String Quartet.

June 18. The Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1964

September 13. The Kroll String Quartet at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

September 20. The Abbey Singers at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass.

October 18. The Albeneri Trio for the Mobile Chamber Music Society, Mobile, Ala.

1965

January 5. The Hungarian Quartet for the Mobile Chamber Music Society, Mobile, Ala.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

1964

October 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet.

October 15, 16. The Juilliard String Quartet.

October 22, 23. The Juilliard String Quartet, Walter Trampler, viola, and Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello.

November 5, 6. The Juilliard String Quartet.

November 12, 13. The Juilliard String Quartet.

November 20. The Deller Consort.

December 4. New York Pro Musica, Noah Greenberg, musical director.

December 11. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

December 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and Claudio Arrau, piano.

December 29. The Juilliard String Quartet.

1965

January 8. The New York Chamber Soloists and Charles Russo, clarinet.

January 15. Walter Trampler, viola and viola d'amore, and Claude Monteux, flute.

January 28, 29. The Metropolitan Opera Studio.

February 12. The Pasquier Trio.

February 26. New York Pro Musica, Noah Greenberg, musical director.

March 12. The Festival Winds, Albert Fuller, harpsichord, and Ynez Lynch, viola.

March 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

March 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet and John Barrows, French horn.
 April 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 April 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet.
 April 15, 16. The Juilliard String Quartet and Lukas Foss, piano.

April 22, 23. The Juilliard String Quartet, Walter Trampler, viola, and Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello.
 June 1, 2. The New York Chamber Soloists, Helen Boatwright, soprano, Sidney Kaufman, violin, and John Solum, flute.

POETRY READINGS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, LECTURES, AND MOTION PICTURES

THE ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON FUND

1964

October 12. Reed Whittemore, "Ways of Misunderstanding Poetry," lecture.

1965

May 24. Reed Whittemore, reading.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL POETRY AND LITERATURE FUND

1964

October 6, 7. Touring Theatre, Inc., Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River* adapted for the stage by Charles Aidman, dramatic performance.

October 19. James Schevill, reading.

October 26. Emlyn Williams as Charles Dickens, dramatic performance.

November 16, 17. Margaret Webster, "The Brontës," dramatic performance.

1965

January 11. Gore Vidal, "The Novel in the Age of Science," lecture.

February 1. Erskine Caldwell, "Out of the Caldwell Workshop," lecture.

February 8. The Poetry of Hy Sobilloff—in 3 motion pictures: "Montauk," "Central Park," and "Speak to Me Child," film showing.

February 15. Kimon Friar, "The Stone Eyes of Medusa; an Allegorical and Symbolic Myth of the Creative Temperament," lecture.

March 8. Jean Garrigue, reading.

March 14. Edwin Honig, "The Strangeness of Honor in Calderón," lecture.

March 15, 16. Institute for Advanced Studies in the Theatre Arts, Pedro Calderón de la Barca's *La dama duende* in Edwin Honig's translation entitled "The Phantom Lady," dramatic performance.

March 16. The same program presented in the afternoon for high school students of the Washington metropolitan area.

March 22. Howard Moss, reading.

April 5. Muriel Rukeyser, reading.

April 12, 13, 14. Actors Studio Workshop of the Greater New York Chapter of the American National Theatre and Academy, Mark Van Doren's "The Last Days of Lincoln," dramatic performance.

April 26, 27. Arnold Moss and Company, "The Year That Trembled: 1865—A Centennial Observance in Words and Music," dramatic readings.

May 1. Dante Symposium, marking the 700th anniversary of the poet's birth, in a series of afternoon and evening lectures: J. Chesley Mathews, "The Interest in Dante Shown by Nineteenth-Century American Men of Letters"; Francis Fergusson, "On Reading Dante in 1965: The *Divine Comedy* as a 'Bridge Across Time'"; and John Ciardi, "The Relevance of the *Inferno*." Greetings on the occasion were extended by Sergio Fenoaltea, Ambassador from Italy.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

1965

April 2, 3. Symposium on American Literature in a series of papers and discussions.

Speakers were William Phillips, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, Reed Whittemore, Wayne Booth, and Peter Caws. Panelists were Jules Chametzky, Henry Rago, Theodore Weiss, Victor Navasky, George Plimpton, Sonia Raiziss, Walker Gibson, Thomas Parkinson, and Louis Rubin.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK PROGRAM

1964

November 9. Presentation of "The Lively Art of Picture Books," a film commissioned by the American Library Association and produced by Weston Woods Films.



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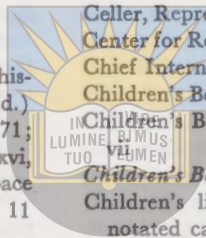
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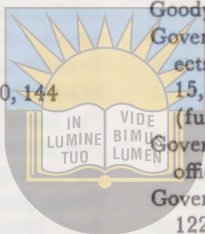
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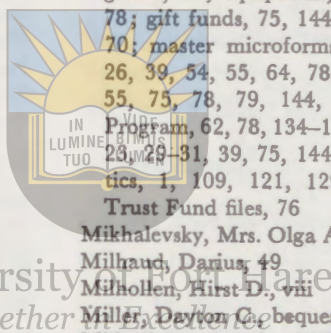
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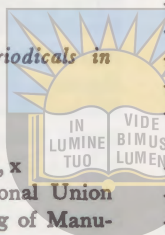
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