ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON • 1975

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Joint Committee on the Library, 93d Congress, 2nd Session

Senator Howard W. Cannon, *Chairman*
Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Claiborne Pell, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Marlow W. Cook, and Mark O. Hatfield; Representatives Samuel L. Devine, Wayne L. Hays, John Brademas, and Orval Hansen. *Chief Clerk:* William M. Cochrane.

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, 1974: George P. Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman;* Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, *Secretary;* Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 8, 1975*); and Walter S. Gubelmann (*term expires March 9, 1978*).

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Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL

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

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program—"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 facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

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

NOTE.—Subject to Federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from Federal and District of Columbia taxes.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

As of October 1, 1974

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress

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Thomas C. Brackeen, Coordinator, Equal Opportunity Office
Marlene D. Morrisey, Executive Assistant to the Librarian
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L. Clark Hamilton, Deputy Register of Copyrights
(Vacant), Assistant Register of Copyrights
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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

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Peter J. de la Garza, Assistant to the Chief
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Arnold J. Jacobius, Field Director, German Federal Republic
Jerry R. James, Field Director, India
E. Gene Smith, Assistant Field Director for Cataloging, India
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Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Indonesia
Hisao Matsumoto, Field Director, Japan
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John C. Broderick, Assistant Chief
John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
Carolyn H. Sung, Head, Reader Service Section

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Lawrence Marwick, Head, Hebraic Section
Andrew Y. Kuroda, Head, Japanese Section
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Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section

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Thomas D. Burney, Assistant to the Chief and Supervisor, Reading Room

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Geza T. Thuronyi, Head, Cold Regions Bibliography Project
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John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
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Stack and Reader Division

Dudley B. Ball, Chief
Roland C. Maheux, Assistant Chief
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Section

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Ray R. Funkhouser, Manager

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Julian P. Boyd, Editor, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Princeton University
Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor, *The Adams Papers*, Massachusetts Historical Society
Jack P. Greene, Professor of History, The Johns Hopkins University
Merrill Jensen, Vilas Research Professor of History, University of Wisconsin
Cecelia M. Kenyon, Charles N. Clark Professor of Government, Smith College
Aubrey C. Land, Research Professor of History, University of Georgia
Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University
Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History, Columbia University
George C. Rogers, Jr., Yates Snowden Professor of American History, University of South Carolina

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Gabor Peterdi, Misch Kohn, Alan M. Fern, ex officio

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J. A. C. Grant, University of California at Los Angeles
Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University
Herbert Wechsler, Columbia University Law School
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress, in charge, Office of the Devise
Jean Allaway, Administrative Officer

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CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

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Stanley Kunitz (from September 9, 1974)

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Charles A. Lindbergh (died August 26, 1974)

American Cultural History

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J. Saunders Redding
Henry Nash Smith

American History

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Lyman H. Butterfield
C. Vann Woodward

American Letters

Gwendolyn Brooks
Daniel Hoffman
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Clare Boothe Luce
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James A. Michener
William Jay Smith
William Stafford
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Cartography

Arthur H. Robinson

Domestic and International Copyright Affairs

Abraham L. Kaminstein

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Edwin G. Beal

English Bibliography

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Humanities

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Harold Spivacke

Near Eastern Bibliography

Robert F. Ogden

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Cecil Hobbs

Walt Whitman Studies

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

This report on the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, which I have the honor to submit, covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. Submitted with it are four issues of its supplement—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

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Washington, D.C.

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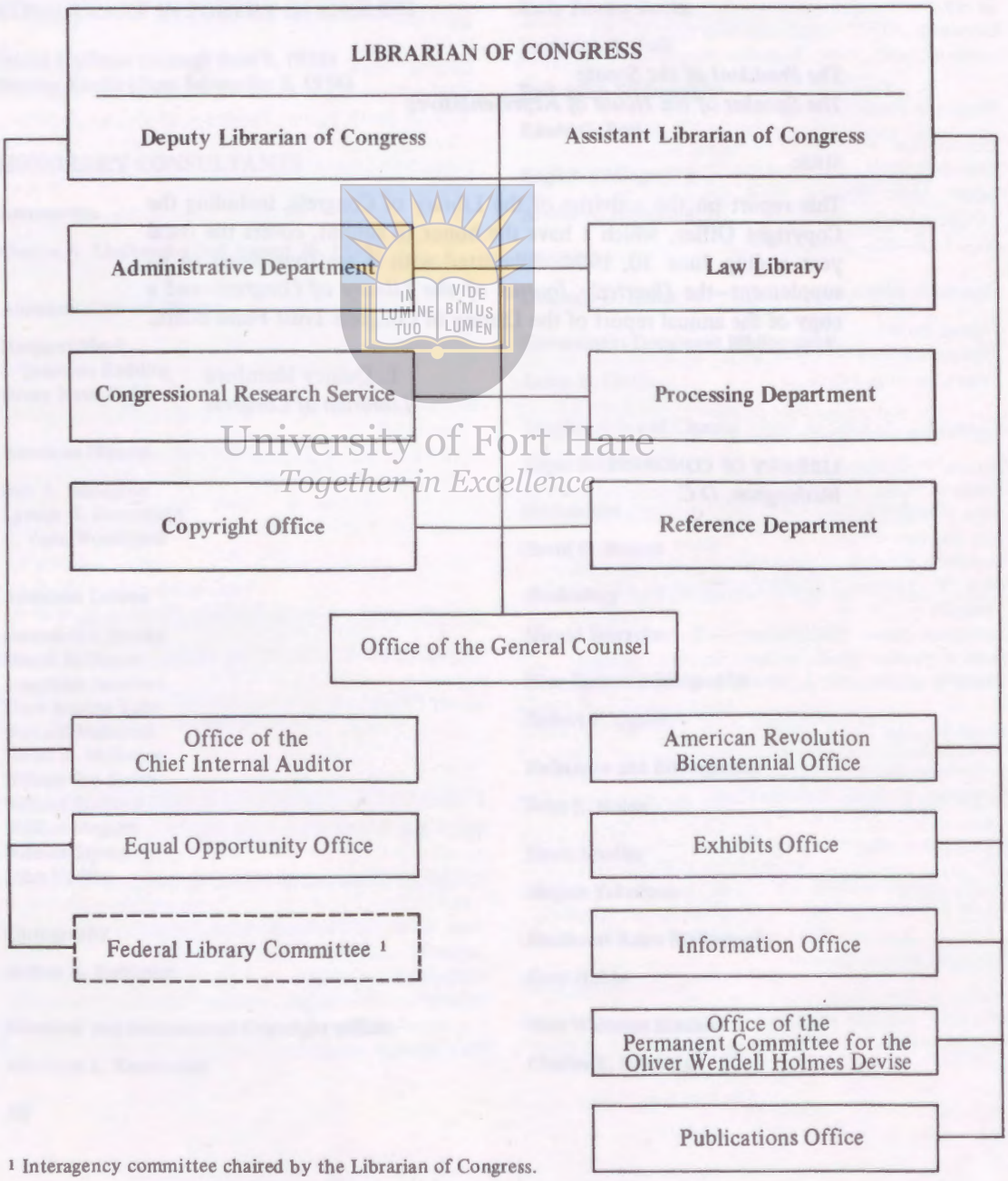
ORGANIZATION CHART

As of October 1, 1974



[1] Interagency committee chaired by the Librarian of Congress.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Building Planning Office
Information Systems Office
Photoduplication Service

Assistant Director for Management Services
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office
Procurement and Supply Division

Assistant Director for Personnel
Employee Relations Office
Personnel Operations Office
Personnel Security Office
Placement and Classification Office
Training Office

Assistant Director for Preservation
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research and Testing Office
Restoration Office

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Office of the Director
American Law Division
Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environmental Policy Division
Foreign Affairs Division
Government and General Research Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Office of the Register
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division

LAW LIBRARY

Office of the Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
MARC Development Office
National Serials Data Program
National Union Catalog Publication Project
Technical Processes Research Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Acquisitions and Overseas Operations)
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Selection Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Cataloging)
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division

Office of the Assistant Director (Processing Services)
Card Division
Catalog Management Division
Catalog Publication Division
Serial Record Division

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REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Federal Research Division
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Geography and Map Division
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book Division
Science and Technology Division
National Referral Center
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

Introduction

Twenty years ago—in June 1954—the American Library Association met in Minneapolis, its program centering on the theme: "Knowledge—a Free People's Surest Strength." During that conference, the ALA council unanimously endorsed the candidate nominated by President Eisenhower for the post of Librarian of Congress. In July the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings on that nomination, which was confirmed on July 29, and on September 1, 1954, Lawrence Quincy Mumford took office as the 11th Librarian of Congress.

The first graduate of a library school to hold that post, Mr. Mumford received both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Duke University, working on the staff of the university library during his undergraduate and graduate days. From Columbia University he took a B.S. degree in library science and joined the staff of the New York Public Library in 1929. At the request of Archibald MacLeish, who was then Librarian of Congress, he took leave of absence in 1940–41 to come to Washington to reorganize the technical divisions of the Library and to head the new Processing Department. In 1945 he left his position in New York to become assistant director of the Cleveland Public Library, in 1950 assuming the post of director.

As Librarian of Congress he continued the Library's close relationships with the library and scholarly communities and found on Capitol Hill firm support for his efforts to maintain the international preeminence of the Library of Congress. On December 31, 1974, having served a year beyond the date of his intended retirement at the request of the President, Mr. Mumford left the post he had held for a little over two decades.

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Growth of the collections

During the intervening 20 years, the collections have more than doubled, rising from 33,153,000 at the end of fiscal 1954 to 73,932,000 on June 30, 1974. In the categories that make up these totals, one finds some startling comparisons: manuscripts have increased 120 percent; photographic negatives, prints, and slides, 277 percent; and microfilm reels and strips, 607 percent. Hardcopy technical reports and microfiches have passed the million mark, and both music and maps are in the 3.5 million bracket; volumes and pamphlets are nearing 17 million and manuscripts 31.5 million. Through purchase, official donation, exchange, gift, and by law, the Library received over 5.3 million items in fiscal 1955; this past year that figure had increased to better than 6.5 million.

Public Law 480 Program

Two of the acquisitions programs launched in the last 20 years—the Public Law 480 Program and the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)—have had far-reaching benefits to other libraries. The P.L. 480 Program began operation in January 1962 in India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Known more correctly today as the Special Foreign Currency Program, it has been responsible since its inception for acquiring over 18.5 million pieces for the Library of Congress and other participants. The field offices in Belgrade, Tel Aviv, and Dacca were discontinued during

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fiscal 1974 because of the lack of excess foreign currencies, and the Sri Lanka program became a cooperative dollar-funded operation, publications still being acquired by the office in New Delhi but only for those libraries, 17 in number, that contributed sufficient U.S. dollars to cover acquisition and administrative costs. During fiscal 1974 a total of 1,212,627 publications were acquired from five countries plus another 14,432 from Sri Lanka. Under the related English-language program, 162,907 serials and monographs were acquired from India and Pakistan.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

Even a stout heart might have quailed some 10 years ago when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was passed giving the Librarian of Congress the responsibility of acquiring insofar as possible all library materials of value to scholarship currently published throughout the world, of cataloging them promptly after receipt, and of distributing bibliographic information through printed catalog cards or by other means. But the Library staff never faltered. The bill was signed in the fall and by January 1966, at a conference in London of national libraries and producers of the current national bibliographies of England, France, West Germany, Norway, and Austria, it was agreed that the Library of Congress would use for cataloging purposes the descriptions of books listed in the national bibliography of each country publishing such a work and that those responsible for the bibliographies would supply the Library with copy in advance of publication. In April 1966 the first cards produced under this arrangement were printed, and the prototype operation in London went into full production in June of the same year. The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was off and running. Today it covers some 40 countries. The Library was commended by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science during the past year for "finding the best available cost-effective method" of making information acquired on a worldwide basis accessible to citizens and scholars of the present as well as succeeding generations. The Survey and Investigations staff of the House Committee on Appropriations, which made a study of NPAC in fiscal 1974, visiting 18 research libraries, concluded that such libraries are heavily dependent on LC cataloging and that total savings to them exceed the appropriations for the program. Other findings of the study are given in the chapter on the Processing Department.

Reference services

To amass great collections, to create quantities of catalogs, to compile numberless bibliographies, to build vast buildings and fill them with shelves, and files, and boxes, to mend and laminate and film fragile materials—these are not the reason for libraries. True, librarians do all these things, but they do them for one purpose: to make knowledge available. The readers a library serves are its business and here its success or failure cannot be measured. One can count heads, letters, phone calls, books used, and bibliographies prepared; during fiscal 1974 the Library of Congress performed 1,145,000 direct reference services—456,000 in person, 189,000 through correspondence, and 500,000 by telephone—circulated 2,088,000 volumes for use within the Library and another 210,600 for outside use, and prepared 223 bibliographies. In addition, the Congressional Research Service answered 202,000 questions for Members and committees of Congress, compared to the 57,000 answered in the first year of my term as Librarian. Not included in these statistics are Copyright Office responses to reference inquiries submitted by letter—32,238—and by telephone—39,732—as well as those from congressional offices—886. Completed searches of copyright records totaled 11,545, covering 132,499 titles. But what these activities mean to the user and through him eventually to the intellectual,

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economic, political, and social life of this country cannot be even estimated. As they have in the past, LC readers continued their strongest interest in the social sciences, philology and literature, and general and Old World history. Literature and the social sciences were again the most popular classes with borrowers, but increases of 25 percent in the circulation of law materials and of 10 percent in political science were undoubtedly a reflection of controversies in the national government. So was the predominance of books on the presidency and the energy crisis among those most in demand on the congressional waiting list.

Research support to the Congress

Political, economic, and social developments, both at home and abroad, have sharply increased the need of Members of Congress for research support, a need that the Congressional Research Service has girded itself to meet. It has now passed the midpoint in its five-year program to implement the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Some account of the steps CRS has taken to meet congressional needs and some measurement of the success it has achieved can be found in chapter 2 of this report.

Service to blind and physically handicapped readers

In its report on the Library's appropriations for fiscal 1954, the House Appropriations Committee requested that the Library consider the transfer of the Books for the Blind program to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Because Luther Evans resigned as Librarian of Congress on July 1953, the matter was delayed until the appointment of the next Librarian of Congress. Some preliminary discussions, however, had been held with HEW, and these were resumed when I took office. In April 1955, after study of the suggestion, I submitted my recommendation to the Joint Committee on the Library that the program be retained in the Library, since the operation was essentially a library program and since the Library of Congress had not only the techniques and facilities for the service but also the longstanding relationships with the agencies that carry it on in the various states. The Joint Committee on the Library concurred and, over the ensuing years, the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House have been understanding and generous in their support of this service. In 1962 a collection of braille musical scores was established in the Library and provision made for lending them under Public Law 87-765. Through Public Law 89-522, signed on July 30, 1966, Congress authorized extension of the program for blind readers to other handicapped persons, including the near-blind and those physically unable to read conventional printed materials. The year that I made my recommendation, fiscal 1955, the Library of Congress and 27 other libraries lent 1.3 million talking books and books in raised type to 52,300 blind readers in the United States and its possessions. During the past fiscal year, 421,870 readers borrowed over 11.2 million books on discs, tapes, and in braille from 53 agencies in the District of Columbia and the various states.

Preservation of library materials

Librarians do not take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the materials in their custody, but certainly they strive to maintain the collections under their care for use by future as well as present generations. The first word in the famous three-part oath has taken on a new significance for librarians in the past few decades. It is generally known that the Library of Congress has assumed leadership in the preservation of library materials and has established an office in the Administrative Department to carry on research, experiments, and testing in this field. During the past year, the research staff devoted considerable time to tests of the use of diethyl zinc as a gaseous deacidification agent for paper and to methods by

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which brittle paper can be restored to its original flexibility. Significant progress was made by the Restoration Office workshops in the development and use of the new leaf-casting technique. Originally intended as a way of filling voids and mending torn margins more quickly than by hand, the procedure has been developed by the office so that it can also be used for backlining to reinforce the most fragile and brittle documents in the collections.

Cataloging in source

Duplication of cataloging efforts in libraries across the country has been the nightmare haunting librarians for a century. The establishment of NPAC with its accompanying shared cataloging has gone a considerable way to relieve such duplication. Another long-sought solution was "cataloging in source," the printing of bibliographical data in the published book. The idea had been advanced almost 100 years ago and late in the 1870's it was subjected to a limited tryout, which proved unsuccessful. Many years after, in 1958-59, the Library of Congress launched a pilot project but was forced to the conclusion that to continue cataloging in source could not be justified "in terms of financing, technical considerations, and utility." The dream, however, was a constantly recurring one, and in 1971 the Library of Congress, in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers and the late Verner W. Clapp of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., investigated the feasibility of a full-scale program. As a result, on June 20, 1971, the Library announced matching grants of $200,000 each from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Council to support such a cataloging program from July 1, 1971, through June 30, 1973. The trial was successful and for fiscal 1974 the Congress supplied appropriated funds for Cataloging in Publication (CIP). During that year alone, participating publishers increased by 62 percent to a total of 655, and 18,565 titles were processed, 55 percent more than in 1973.

Space

Although the collections have grown by over 100 percent, space occupied by the Library has increased by only 42 percent in these two decades. In 1954 LC operations and collections were housed in the Main Building, the Annex, and the film storage vaults at Suitland. Today they are located at 12 points in the District, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio. Despite this multiplication of locations, total square footage has only risen from 1,315,750 in 1954 to 1,874,457 in 1974. Small wonder that the growth of the James Madison Memorial Building, which is rising across Independence Avenue, is watched with anxious eyes as the three essentials in library services—books and other materials, staff, and readers—are weighed against each other in the search for space in the present facilities. By mid-June 1974 most of the roof structure had been completed and four of the six tower cranes, the identifying mark of the building for the last year, had been dismantled and removed from the site. And as the fiscal year closed, the tunnel between the Madison Building and the Main Building was nearly complete and the exterior marble was rapidly going into place.

Third building

Computer-aided projects

Annual report writers of 20 years ago seldom used the word "automation," although the whole language of the computer world was indispensable by the time the sixties arrived. Today, automation of many processes is essential if librarians are to meet the demands of readers and process the flood of materials that threatens to engulf them. Automation at the Library of Congress touches every department but stems principally from two points—the Information Systems Office, with its subdivisions, the Computer Applications Office, the System Development and Standards Office, and the Computer Service Center in the Administrative Department,

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and the MARC Development Office in the Processing Department. During the past fiscal year, the Information Systems Office was concerned with developing and augmenting automated systems for several Library departments and examining and analyzing alternative configurations to meet telecommunications and computer requirements in the James Madison Memorial Building. An ISO-developed program was used by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities in the so-called Watergate investigations, providing the first major applications of computers in evidentiary proceedings. The major responsibility of the MARC Development Office is to ensure the systematic automation of LC technical processes. An initial version of the Multiple-Use MARC System (MUMS), the principal machine component of the core bibliographic system, became operational during fiscal 1974 and was used for training purposes in the MARC Editorial Division. A second version, which will support the redesign of the MARC input system and the automated Process Information File, will replace this first version in fiscal 1975. With the burgeoning of automation projects in libraries during the 1960's, there arose considerable concern over cooperative efforts that would prevent duplication of labor and ensure compatibility of systems. Accordingly, in June 1967 the directors of the three national libraries agreed to adopt common goals in their automation programs, aimed at the development of a national bank of machine-readable cataloging information, as well as one of all serial publications, and the attainment of compatibility in subject headings and classification schemes. A task force, known today as the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities, has been largely occupied with technical processing and cataloging, giving highest priority to the establishment of a national bibliographic data base.

U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities

An outgrowth of the task force was the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), which was transferred during the year to the LC Processing Department. The goal of the program is to standardize the identification and description of serials through use of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). As the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System (ISDS), a Unesco-Unisist cooperative network for the registration of serial publications, NSDP is responsible for those published in this country. The three national libraries contribute their cataloging to a serials data base and also submit reports on their serial holdings to a centralized NSDP file. Discussions of automation of operations throughout the Library can be found in the various chapters of this report. Only a few are mentioned here as examples. The Copyright Office, with the assistance of ISO, is developing a program for automating its cataloging and card production, its fiscal controls, and the production of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries.* The Congressional Research Service, also with ISO support, added a Major Issues System to its Legislative Information and its Bibliographic Data Bases. A retrieval program developed by ISO, entitled Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online (SCORPIO), can be used with all three data stores. In addition to these internal banks, CRS now has access to external computer-controlled data bases in specialized areas, among them the *New York Times* Information Bank, MEDLINE, and JURIS. More and more new technologies are aiding in the production of publications—from storage of the data to be published to composition, color separation, printing, and binding.

National Serials Data Program

Automation of operations

Another cooperative venture born in the sixties was the Federal Library Committee (FLC). The reorganization of the membership, approved in June 1973 and announced in last year's report, became effective during the past fiscal year. Major

Federal Library Committee

University of Port Harcourt Library

concentration during calendar 1974 was on the FLC-Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) experimental project to test the effectiveness of online cataloging among 18 federal libraries. At the close of fiscal 1974, participants in the experiment, which was established through a cooperative agreement between FLC and OCLC, were the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, and the libraries of the Department of the Army, the Army Materiel Command, the Army War College, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Commerce, the Defense Communications Agency, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Security Agency, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Department of Transportation. Eight of the libraries had access to the OCLC data base for online cataloging of monographs and were receiving catalog cards in either their own individualized formats or in the OCLC-MARC format. Several had also begun to use the system for online cataloging of serials. The Library of Congress joined other federal libraries in the project to provide serial input to the data base. As a result of the experiment, the FLC-Center Group was superseded by the Steering Committee, which is responsible for administering and evaluating the program, the name of the project was changed from FEDNET to FLECC (Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging), a technical consultant was added to the director's office on a part-time basis, a FLECC information bulletin was developed to disseminate information about the experiment to participants and to other interested libraries, and a FLECC Users Group was formed to address common problems encountered in the use of the system.

OCLC project

It is understandable that of the legislation concerning libraries, the Library of Congress feels a special interest in the bills making appropriations for the legislative branch. Indeed, libraries and the scholarly community are also interested in the appropriations because of the effect on their own needs. Under Public Law 93-145, appropriations to the Library of Congress for fiscal 1974 totaled $82,371,150. Supplemental appropriations authorized by Public Law 93-305, enabling the Library to meet the January and October 1973 pay increases as well as the special retroactive pay raise for the period from October 1972 to January 1973 and to cover 1974 postage increases, later brought this total to $87,124,750. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings and grounds amounted to $1,593,800.

Appropriations, fiscal 1974

Through sales of technical publications and printed cards, applied copyright fees, and other sources, the Library deposited $10,349,000 in the miscellaneous receipts of the U.S. Treasury, 11.8 percent of the direct appropriations to the Library for the fiscal year.

An appropriation of $96,696,000 was made to the Library of Congress for fiscal 1975. This amount was $217,200 more than the House allowance and $302,585 less than the Senate allowance. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to authorize the use of available LC funds to provide additional employee parking facilities in the District of Columbia and transportation to and from the area. The facilities near the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium were immediately put to use.

Appropriations, fiscal 1975

With the approval of Public Law 93-175 on December 5, 1973, the Librarian was authorized to establish the pay for LC special policemen at rates nearly comparable to those of the police forces for the Capitol and the Supreme Court. The Librarian

Legislation

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was also empowered to apply to members of the Special Police force the provisions of subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation of police in certain geographical areas.

Copyright revision

Those who follow these reports with any degree of regularity or who are concerned with copyright know that revision of the U.S. copyright law has been under discussion for many years. Although 20 years ago the history of the revision effort was not extensive, one finds in the annual report for fiscal 1955 that there had been "a growing movement among bar and trade groups concerned with copyright for a comprehensive revision of the copyright law." Indeed, upon a recommendation of the American Bar Association's Committee on Program for Revision of the Copyright Law, the Library requested and Congress authorized funds in the 1956 Legislative Appropriation Act to enable the Copyright Office to initiate studies as part of a three-year program for general revision of the copyright law. The revision bill introduced in Congress 10 years ago showed new signs of life in fiscal 1974. On June 11, 1974, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate met to consider the amended bill and ordered it reported with further amendments. The most extensive and controversial of these dealt with rights in transmissions by cable television systems and in broadcasts and other public performances of sound recordings. A full discussion of the year's action relating to copyright revision and allied issues is found in chapter 6.

International copyright developments

Present-day pirates who ply the air waves were the concern of representatives at a diplomatic conference held in Brussels in May 1974. They adopted a Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, aimed at preventing ground stations throughout the world from picking up from a satellite and retransmitting programs not intended for them. Fifteen countries, including the United States, signed the convention on May 21, 1974. The register of copyrights served as alternate head of the U.S. delegation and as general rapporteur of the conference. In June 1974 the director-general of the World Intellectual Property Organization convened a meeting in Geneva at which nongovernmental experts considered problems in the protection of computer software and to which governments were also invited to send representatives. Attending for the United States were the deputy register of copyrights and the general counsel of the Copyright Office.

Another form of piracy, unauthorized duplication of sound recordings, will be controlled more effectively at the international level with the ratification by the United States of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, effective March 10, 1974. Implementing copyright legislation was not needed because the U.S. copyright law accords adequate protection against record piracy on the basis of the Sound Recording Act of 1971, Public Law 92-140, as amended in 1974.

International copyright reached a turning point in its history just after the close of the fiscal year when, on July 10, 1974, the latest texts of both the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and the International Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property (the Berne Convention) became effective. Adopted in Paris on July 24, 1971, the texts of the two conventions went into effect on July 10, 1974, three months after the required number of nations had adhered to them. The United States is a party to both the 1952 and 1971 texts of the UCC but not to the Berne Convention.

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Personnel programs

When I arrived at the Library of Congress in 1954, the Civil Service Commission was reviewing two aspects of the Library's administration of personnel matters: the position classification program and the procedures for carrying out the provisions of the executive order relating to loyalty and security, which by authorization of the Joint Committee on the Library had been applied to the Library. I was assured that according to all indications the position classification program was "being administered conscientiously" and that, although there were some procedural differences owing to the Library's position in the legislative branch, the review plus the Librarian's special attention to the subject gave assurance of the careful and diligent handling of the loyalty-security program. Today, attention is focused on other phases of the personnel program—equal employment opportunity and affirmative action. The reader will note throughout this report references to Human Relations Committees in various departments of the Library, including the Librarian's Office. These, as well as a Human Relations Council representative of the whole Library, were set up at my request at the close of fiscal 1972.

Affirmative action

An Affirmative Action Plan is adopted yearly. The one for fiscal 1974 continued various programs initiated under previous plans and established four new objectives, which for the most part have been attained. Briefly, the four objectives were:

Establishment of an affirmative action coordinating committee to maintain a Library-wide overview of the Affirmative Action Program, to provide interdepartmental coordination of activities under the program, and to advise the Librarian on the status and effectiveness of all efforts to promote equal employment opportunity in the Library. Toward the end of the fiscal year, I decided to expand its membership to include a representative from each recognized employee organization in the Library. The group is now known as the Librarian's Affirmative Action Advisory Committee.

Initiation of a training and performance agreements program to further the Library's Upward Mobility Plan and designed to give competent employees who lack certain credentials opportunities to perform in higher level positions after receiving appropriate additional training at Library expense. Thirty-three employees were selected for this program in fiscal 1974, and at least 50 similar agreements are expected to be offered under the Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal 1975.

Evaluation of the Library's employment tests and qualifications requirements for job relatedness by an outside consulting firm. Because the consultant's study showed that a number of Library tests did not meet required standards for objectivity, their use has been suspended and steps are under way either to correct the tests or to develop new ones where necessary. A detailed study of qualifications requirements is included as an integral element of the fiscal 1975 Affirmative Action Plan.

Tuition support, career counseling, and other training to increase prospects for career advancement in the Library. Under the Tuition Support Program, the Library pays for instructional courses taken by employees at the GS-7 level and below. Before undertaking specific courses, employees are advised and counseled concerning career possibilities within the Library. More than 120 employees participated in the Tuition Support Program during fiscal 1974.

In addition, a career counseling service for all staff members was announced in February.

As calendar year 1974 opened, a revised Library of Congress Regulation on

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Discrimination complaint procedures

discrimination complaints began its first six months of implementation. Among the additional responsibilities it placed upon the Equal Opportunity Office was the conduct of hearings under the regulation. In June a legal consultant to that office was appointed in a part-time capacity for a term of two years to advise the Equal Opportunity staff on matters pertaining to discrimination complaints. At the midpoint of the fiscal year, 17 complaints were pending; in the next five months the office received 49 more to make a total of 66. All but seven of these were resolved by counselors, officers, or the Deputy Librarian. Statistics kept by the Equal Opportunity Office revealed that the majority of complaints came from candidates who had not been selected for promotion.

LC publications

Library publications cover such a broad range of subjects, appear in such a wide variety of formats, and differ so much in size, it is far more economical of time and paper to refer the reader to the appendixes for a list of the output for fiscal year 1974 than to describe them here. It may not be amiss, however, to single out a few for special mention. The range of subjects is attested to by the *Guide to the History of Cartography, Africana Acquisitions,* Erik Haugaard's lecture on Hans Christian Andersen and his fairytales entitled *Portrait of a Poet, The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress: Manuscripts Concerning Mexico, Atatürk and Turkey: A Bibliography, Newspapers in Microform . . . ,* and *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Federal Government.* Formats ranged from a two-disc boxed record album, *The Hammons Family,* to the computer-processed *Films and Other Materials for Projection,* from reproductions of 19th-century posters to facsimiles of two 18th-century rebuses, from casebound books set in hot type to folders set on office composing machines. Sizes ascended from the 11-page *Special Facilities for Research in the Library of Congress,* the 16-page *Specifications for Microfilming Books and Pamphlets . . .* and *Children's Books, 1973,* also 16 pages, to the 602-page *Literary Lectures Presented at the Library of Congress,* the 744-page *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1972, and Index, 1970-72* and the 971-page *Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1971-1972,* Copyright Office Bulletin No. 38; and there are always the many-volumed *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and the mammoth *National Union Catalog; Pre-1956 Imprints,* the *NUC* annuals and quinquennials, and similar giants. The publication of the memorial tribute to Verner W. Clapp was an event long awaited by people in many walks of life, and the anniversary keepsake, *Treasures From the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection,* published the previous year in a limited edition on the occasion of Mr. Rosenwald's 82d birthday, received an Award of Distinction from the Society for Technical Communication and an honorable mention in the Federal Editors Association's annual contest for outstanding government publications.

Papers of the Presidents

In August 1957 Public Law 85-147 was enacted. It "authorized and directed" the Librarian of Congress to arrange, index, and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States. The program got under way the following year and was concluded during fiscal 1974 with the completion of the Thomas Jefferson index, which will be published in 1975. The project has not only provided microfilm copies of about 2 million documents in the papers of 23 Presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge but has also made them accessible through the published indexes.

Particularly timely was the subject of the third Library of Congress symposium

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Symposia on the American Revolution

on the American Revolution, "Leadership in the American Revolution," opening as it did on the same day that the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives began hearings on the impeachment of the President. With Lyman H. Butterfield, editor of *The Adams Papers,* as chairman, and with Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne State University, Marcus Cunliffe of the University of Sussex, England, Gordon Wood of Brown University, Don Higginbotham of the University of North Carolina, and Bruce Mazlish of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the platform to discuss all aspects of leadership—congressional, intellectual, military, and psychological—the audience settled back on that May 9 and 10 for a stimulating two-day meeting. The papers will be published at the close of calendar 1974. Those presented at the second symposium, "Fundamental Testaments of the American Revolution," appeared in December 1973. Through gift funds, the Library was able to publish *Twelve Flags of the American Revolution,* reproductions and historical backgrounds of such famous banners as the Bunker Hill flag, the Texel flag flown by John Paul Jones on the *Bonhomme Richard,* the Grand Union flag, the Gadsden flag with its famous legend "Don't tread on me," the pine tree flag, and the Bennington flag, sometimes claimed to be the earliest stars and stripes.

Letters of the Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789

Copy for the first volume of the *Letters of the Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* was delivered to the Publications Office at the close of the fiscal year and is slated for publication with a companion volume in mid-1976. Several years of research, investigation, and study have uncovered heretofore unknown and unpublished materials that shed new light on the colonies' struggle for independence. Over 18,000 documents have been assembled by the editors of this significant collection, and it is anticipated that they will fill approximately 25 volumes.

Exhibitions

Telling about the Library's resources through publications is only a part of a program to make the national treasures more widely known. Exhibits have a unique role in this effort. There were 13 major displays in the Library's exhibit halls during the year, the most spectacular being An American Sampler: A Look at Life in the 1800's. The display of 270 lithographic prints, posters, photographs, sheet music covers, tobacco labels, broadsides, and advertisements depicting 19th-century American fashions, daily life, sports and leisure-time activities, and the West was received with general enthusiasm, the *Washington Star-News* describing it as one of the Library's "more ambitious, beautiful and witty events of the year," while the *Washington Post,* harking back to the "good old days," emphasized the nostalgic aspects of the show.

Nostalgia characterized another exhibition, Fifty Years of the "Fifty Books of the Year," a display of more than 100 volumes selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for the excellence of their manufacture, typography, and design from 1923 to 1972. Among the designers and printers represented were Bruce Rogers, William E. Rudge, Daniel B. Updike, William A. Dwiggins, and Thomas M. Cleland. Illustrators included Valenti Angelo, Edward A. Wilson, Fritz Eichenberg, Fritz Kredel, Rockwell Kent, Antonio Frasconi, Ben Shahn, and Leonard Baskin.

Travel and advertising posters by E. McKnight Kauffer and Paul Rand went on display on October 8. The 24 posters, produced between 1924 and 1948, are outstanding examples of the use of graphic design in commercial art.

The ever-popular exhibition, now in its 31st year, of the White House News Photographers Association featured, in addition to the usual categories regarding events and personalities of 1973, a special "Watergate Class." Other popular major

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exhibits, consisting chiefly of print and photographic material shown in cases in the ground floor corridors, included: Lithographic Cartography Before 1850, Measured Drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and Nineteenth-Century Views of American Colleges and Universities. A complete list of exhibits is given in the appendixes.

Preservation of materials on exhibit

Replacement of exhibit materials in the Presidential Papers exhibits and other displays in the mezzanine of the Great Hall was launched during the fiscal year. To deter the effects of exposure to light, important manuscripts that have been on display for many years have been retired and placed in a more favorable environment. In many instances, they have been replaced by photocopies of the originals. Documents that have been retired include: Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence, the Balaban copy of the Bill of Rights, George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee's draft of the Virginia Bill of Rights, and the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Some of these will be placed on public display again during the Bicentennial celebration. The Library, however, has embarked on a program of rotating exhibits that will prolong the life of important documents.

During the year some 540 items from the Library's collections were lent to other institutions for exhibition. Eight traveling exhibits, prepared by the Library and consisting of materials from the Library's collections, were shown at 29 locations. Six of these displays were circulated by the Library of Congress, one by the International Exhibitions Foundation, and one by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. In addition, loans of Library materials were made to four traveling exhibits prepared and circulated by other agencies to 12 locations.

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Keyes D. Metcalf, then Librarian of Harvard University, was one of those who spoke at the 1954 Senate committee hearings on a new Librarian of Congress. He referred to the "tremendous task" faced by the one in that position, who must deal with "more technical detail than most other Government administrative positions." In the 20 years that have passed since that time I have come to appreciate how truly tremendous the task of the Librarian of Congress is. If I have discharged the duties creditably, it is due in large part to an able and conscientious staff who have shared in meeting the problems, the demands, and the challenges that face the Library of Congress and its Librarian.

The Processing Department

Every year for four successive years, a principal officer of the Processing Department has won a signal honor. Henriette D. Avram, chief of the MARC Development Office, was one of six recipients of the Federal Woman's Award for 1974. Administered by a board of trustees having no official connection with the government, the award program was established in 1960 "to provide special recognition to women who have made outstanding contributions to the efficiency and quality of the career service of the Federal Government, and to dramatize and make more widely known to the public the wide variety of challenging careers for women in the Federal Government." Mrs. Avram is the first recipient from the legislative branch and the first associated with libraries. She was also elected vice president and president-elect of the American Library Association's Information Science and Automation Division.

In a large and active organization, accomplishments are not necessarily divided by years. Many activities are continuing ones, and their progress or decline may extend over years, even decades. To cite notable accomplishments or significant trends for a given fiscal year is not an easy task; on the other hand, figures, despite their many shortcomings, have the virtue of providing one kind of measurement, and definite dates of beginning a task, reaching its halfway mark, and completing it provide another. Among such measurable activities of the Processing Department during the past fiscal year were the following:

□ Blanket-order agreements were concluded with dealers in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, and Turkey, an important step in the effort to improve worldwide acquisition of significant commercially produced publications for LC collections.

□ Through continuing review of arrangements, productive exchange agreements totaled 14,500.

□ Subscribers to the Documents Expediting Project received 494,000 publications, an increase of 29 percent over fiscal 1973.

□ Bibliographic records in machine-readable form reached a total of 450,000 for books, 18,000 for films, 7,500 for serials, and 28,000 for maps.

□ Publishers participating in the CIP program increased by 62 percent.

□ Arrangements were concluded for the printing in New Delhi of catalog cards in a variety of scripts.

□ Total publications acquired for American libraries through the Public Law 480 program since its inception passed the 18.5 million mark,

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plus another 14,500 procured through the Sri Lanka cooperative program.

□ Languages in which the Library catalogs materials reached a total of 144 with the addition of Afrihili, Bukusu, Giryama, Iban, Igede, Igbira, Maban, Patamona, and Tangut.

□ The backlog in shared cataloging was approximately halved.

□ *Subclass KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland,* was published in final form and the fourth edition of *Class U, Military Science,* and *Class V, Naval Science,* went to press.

□ With the help of work-study students, 372,800 cards were adapted and filed into the shelflist, reducing the backlog by 96 percent.

□ Almost 800 staff members from the Processing, Administrative, and Reference Departments, the Law Library, and the Senate and Supreme Court libraries took courses offered by the Cataloging Instruction Office.

□ Last year's record of 81,474 titles classified in the Dewey Decimal System was topped by 11.4 percent.

□ Close to 3.3 million cards were filed in Library catalogs and the Official Catalog was expanded from 19,200 to 25,200 trays to provide for growth until the move to the James Madison Memorial Building.

□ Two new book catalogs were launched: *Monographic Series* and *Library of Congress Name Headings With References.*

□ Over 106,000 pages of camera copy were prepared for printed catalogs, a new record.

□ The first issues of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* and the *Register of Additional Locations* to utilize computer-aided composition were published.

□ With the publication of the 11th volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* the total number of collections described and located reached more than 31,000 in nearly 900 depositories.

□ Publication of volume 329 of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* brought the project well past the halfway point.

□ To consolidate serials control, the National Serials Data Program was transferred to the Processing Department in June 1974.

□ Book catalogs, technical publications, and MARC tapes accounted for more than 56 percent of the total net sales of the Card Division.

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ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

"The output of serious recorded informational material in books and other formats in many languages has increased dramatically in recent years and this increase is expected to continue. Access to the world's knowledge as it is recorded is vital to the United States and to industrial, governmental, social, environmental, educational, business and scholarly interests within this nation. It is essential, therefore, to expand and improve the national program for collecting, cataloging and making available the world-wide production of recorded knowledge," declared the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in a position statement adopted in Boston on October 26, 1973. The statement continued: "A Library of Congress activity, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), has already saved the nation's scholarly libraries from an inability to collect comprehensively in important foreign areas. It has also saved them from the incalculable expense of duplicate, repetitive cataloging of these materials. The Library of Congress must be provided with the means to further this important work.

"The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science commends to the Congress of

the United States the NPAC as the best available cost-effective method for providing access to the world-wide information required for present and future generations of U.S. citizens and scholars."

At the request of the House Committee on Appropriations, its Surveys and Investigations staff made an indepth study of NPAC "to develop the necessary background information required for future decisions as to funding needs," visiting 18 research libraries. The investigators found that these libraries were heavily dependent on LC cataloging, that significantly more LC cataloging has been available since the establishment of NPAC, and that a reduction in the amount of LC cataloging the research libraries are receiving would have a severe impact. The report concluded that total savings to the research libraries obviously exceeded the appropriation for NPAC. It also suggested need for improvement in speed of cataloging and provision of printed cards, reduction of cataloging arrearages, and sharpening of acquisitions practices in some parts of the world. The Library is giving particular attention to these and other areas where reappraisal has been indicated.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging operated in fiscal 1974 at much the same level as in the preceding year, with sufficient funds to meet inflationary pressures but with no expansion of the program. A guide for libraries participating in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, bringing together from scattered sources all current instructions on the reporting of titles and the maintenance of depository sets, was prepared and distributed. Revised and supplementary pages will be issued as necessary to keep the information current. The Library of Congress shared cataloging center in Paris moved into new, more efficient quarters and reduced its staff from four to three persons. The center in Wiesbaden effected comparable economies. Marion Schild, field director, Italy, returned to Washington, having established the Florence center and recruited and trained the local staff to assume full responsibility for its administration.

The Public Law 480 program operated at a considerably reduced level, having lost the field offices in Belgrade, Dacca, and Tel Aviv because of the lack of excess foreign currencies. Sri

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National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Library of Congress receipts through regional acquisitions programs

Programs	Source			Form of material				Total fiscal 1974	Total fiscal 1973
	Purchase	Gift	Exchange	Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous		
Eastern Africa	18,198	2,679	13,702	2,276	18,062	11,579	2,662	34,579	34,340
Southeast Asia [1]	19,863	481	1,830	2,374	7,960	11,798	42	22,174	21,922
Brazil	8,217	2,564	12,552	4,240	4,522	14,099	472	23,333	24,304
Total	46,278	5,724	28,084	8,890	30,544	37,476	3,176	80,086	80,566

[1] Statistics for the Library of Congress only; total multiple copies acquired in fiscal 1974 through the NPAC Southeast Asia Program for nine participants including the Library of Congress were as follows:

Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous	Total fiscal 1974	Total fiscal 1973
14,323	69,394	67,776	350	151,843	215,549

Pieces acquired for the Library of Congress and outside participants through Public Law 480, including the English-language programs January 1, 1962–June 30, 1974

	Fiscal year 1974						
	Commercial and institutional publications			Government publications			
Country	Newspapers	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total fiscal 1974	Total January 1962 to date
Egypt	59,108	26,018	19,892	7,850	1,324	114,192	2,558,559
India (includes Sikkim & Bhutan)	112,994	440,008	76,605	161,917	10,676	802,200	9,251,711
Indonesia [1]							992,336
Israel [2]							1,664,777
Nepal	7,820	17,209	1,681	1,046	187	27,943	[3] 284,271
Pakistan	47,513	99,688	9,627	20,106	1,438	178,372	2,310,585
Poland	27,740	40,782	21,398			89,920	[4] 221,020
Sri Lanka [5]							153,382
Yugoslavia [6]							1,082,707
Total	255,175	623,705	129,203	190,919	13,625	1,212,627	18,519,348

[1] From July 1963 through June 1969
[2] From July 1963 through June 1973
[3] From July 1965
[4] From January 1972
[5] From July 1966 through June 1973
[6] From March 1967 through June 1973

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Sri Lanka Cooperative Acquisitions Program

Beginning July 1973, the Public Law 480 Program became a cooperative dollar-funded program acquiring publications for the Library of Congress and 18 other participants. Total acquisitions for fiscal year 1974 are as follows:

Sri Lanka	1,955	6,137	1,563	4,777	14,432	14,432

Public Law 480 English-language program acquisitions July 1, 1973–June 30, 1974

	Commercial and institutional publications		Government publications		
Country	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total
India	93,584	2,445	8,559	306	104,894
Pakistan	54,493	2,736	483	301	58,013
Total	148,077	5,181	9,042	607	162,907

Lanka publications are still being acquired by the New Delhi office but only for the 17 libraries that were prepared to contribute sufficient U.S. dollars to cover the purchase price of a set of publications as well as a portion of the administrative costs. The office in India continues to issue accessions lists for Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Its staff visited all parts of the subcontinent, instructing and encouraging dealers, presenting the program to government officials responsible for distributing official publications, and pursuing the never-ending task of ferreting out elusive items. The Karachi office initiated a pilot project testing the feasibility of selective distribution of serials to the 300 American libraries participating in the English-language program. Participants are permitted to select any, all, or none of the 15 serials currently distributed. If the trial is successful, the selection of serials available will be expanded and the New Delhi office will attempt a similar program. A major accomplishment of the year was the completion of a cumulative list of Indonesian serials. It includes all titles received by the Jakarta office from its inception in 1964 through December 1973, a total of 2,345 entries and 3,564 cross-references. In the interests of the program, John C. Crawford, the field director, Indonesia, visited Penang, Singapore, Tawau, Sandakan, Kota Kinabulu, Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuching, and Kuala Lumpur.

Despite a major war the Egyptian staff continued to operate the Cairo office very effectively, with only brief periodic visits by an acting field director based first in Belgrade and then in Karachi. Microfilmed runs of the Cairo daily *al Ahram* for the years 1876-92 and 1919-39 were among the important acquisitions. As a gesture of good will, an artist on the staff of the paper designed and presented to the office a handsome new cover for the *Accessions List: Middle East.*

Personal contacts and on-the-scene investigations are essential to any comprehensive publications procurement program in Eastern Africa. There are no current national bibliographies; deposit laws, where they exist, are infrequently honored, and the majority of booksellers are only mildly interested in local publications. Frequent acquisitions trips, however, and the sustained performance of contract representatives in the Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Malagasy Republic procured a significant quantity of books, periodicals, and newspapers. During the year Alvin Moore, Jr., the field director, visited Madagascar, Réunion, Ethiopia, Zambia, the Sudan, the Seychelles, and Mauritius on purchasing trips.

In Brazil 31 publishers have been persuaded to donate their new books to the Library's office in Rio de Janeiro. Since December 1973 the office has been forwarding a catalog card master with each book for use by the Descriptive Cataloging Division. This has reduced duplication of effort and helped to speed up the processing of Brazilian publications. The office was visited during the year by Edmond L. Applebaum, the Processing Department's assistant director for acquisitions and overseas operations.

The Department of State again, as in previous years, provided administrative support to the Library's overseas centers, assisted in publications procurement from many areas of the world, and served as the official channel for discussing with other governments bilateral agreements for the exchange of official publications.

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Purchases

The Order Division automation project, renamed the Library Order Information System (LOIS), suffered delay because of the need to reprogram the existing fiscal reporting procedure, designed more than 15 years ago. Despite this frustration, real progress was made with the writing of all programs for the fourth scheduled task, the computer production and maintenance of a master list of 31,500 subscription orders. At the XIX Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials (SALALM), Robert C. Sullivan, chief of the Order Division, participated in a panel on the reproduction of Latin American publications and held discussions with numerous librarians and 17 bookdealers. Receipts purchased in Latin America have improved in quantity and quality. Overall, items acquired by purchase declined because of a combination of factors: decreased

publishing worldwide; greater specificity in the Library's instructions to dealers; and the increased cost of publication resulting from inflation, the devaluation of the dollar, and the shortage of paper. New blanket-order agreements with dealers in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, and Turkey were concluded in the continuing effort to improve arrangements throughout the world for acquisition of significant new commercially produced publications for the Library's collections.

Among items acquired through the Special Reserve Fund, for which Congress makes appropriations for "the purchase, when approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for addition to the collections," were 40 letters of Ulysses S. Grant, a letter from George Washington to Martha Custis, letters of James K. Polk and Grover Cleveland, and broadsides and letters pertaining to the American Revolution.

Exchanges

The Library's exchange program continued to flourish, with no diminution of receipts. New arrangements were established and unproductive ones were canceled. Those now in force number 14,487 as follows: African-Asian, 3,893; American-British, 4,716; European, 2,485; and Hispanic, 3,393. Under the terms of bilateral executive agreements, multilateral treaties, and informal arrangements, the Library is currently sending 102 sets of U.S. official publications to other national libraries. As part of its continuing review of these official exchanges, the Exchange and Gift Division sent a questionnaire to each national library or other recipient institution. It is too early to draw final conclusions, but the impression gained so far is one of general satisfaction with the quality and coverage of the materials received.

In conducting its acquisitions program the Library has always placed great emphasis on obtaining needed publications by the most economical means. Even though direct expenditure of funds is not normally involved in acquisitions by exchange, it is essential, nevertheless, to assess the usefulness of materials received. During the year the exchange sections attempted to eliminate unnecessary duplication of acquisitions and stepped up their efforts to improve the quality of receipts through a more systematic review of incoming shipments and subsequent correspondence with their senders.

Since 1970 the Hispanic Exchange Section has regularly sent to exchange partners with the same subject interests lists of available publications in those areas and a covering letter. The results have been excellent and, to increase efficiency, flexibility, and production, the section is now engaged in converting the files of the project to the Keysort system. Data will be quickly retrievable, because each exchange will have its own Keysort card, giving its name and address, reference number, type of institution, subject interests, and other essential information. Specially devised questionnaires and form letters on triplicate paper will supplement the system.

The 1972 issue of *Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress: A Selective Checklist* was published in the fall of 1973. Larger than the three preceding issues, it includes 408 monographic entries and 142 periodical entries. Comments from users of the checklist on its usefulness would be welcomed by the Exchange and Gift Division.

For many years the Library has offered motion picture producers the opportunity to arrange for the return of films deposited for registration in the Copyright Office, provided they execute an agreement giving the Library the right to recall one archival-grade copy at any time during the following two years. This arrangement had the advantage of ensuring to the Library the opportunity to enrich its film collection while permitting the producers to make immediate use of the motion pictures, which are usually printed in a limited number of copies at high cost.

In recent years there has been some difficulty in obtaining good copies of copyrighted feature motion pictures recalled under the terms of the agreement. Films were usually recalled a year or more after copyright registration and by then existing copies were likely to be badly worn by repeated screenings. After consultation with the

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Motion Picture Section and the Copyright Examining Division, a new system for advance selection was instituted. A letter was sent to all major film producers, reminding them of the provisions for early recall under terms of the agreement and notifying them that the Library intended to begin recalling feature films soon after registration. Now the Copyright Examining Division periodically sends to the Exchange and Gift Division a list of feature films recently registered and these films are promptly requested. The first requests went out in February and by July 1974 the majority of the films desired had been received.

Documents Expediting Project

Since 1946 subscribing libraries have acquired nondepository U.S. government publications that are not available from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency through the Documents Expediting Project, a cooperative centralized service administered as a unit of the Federal Documents Section of the Exchange and Gift Division. American University, Emory University, George Mason University, and the University of Nevada became subscribers during the fiscal year. Subscribers now number 139 in 44 states and the District of Columbia. They received 494,000 publications, a growth of almost 30 percent over fiscal 1973. Of the 8,900 special requests handled, 83 percent were filled, 75 percent by supplying the wanted material and 8 percent by providing information on the source of supply.

Gifts

Many of the gifts presented to the Library came from estates and heirs. Among them were papers of Hugo L. Black, Charles H. Bohlen, Catherine Drinker Bowen, Eugene Meyer, and Eddie Rickenbacker. Additions were made to the papers of Chester A. Arthur, Gutzon Borglum, MacKinlay Kantor, Archibald MacLeish, James Michener, Gifford Pinchot, Robert A. Taft, and Margaret Webster. Other gifts included letters of Andrew Jackson, James Monroe, and Martin Van Buren, and an unpublished memoir of Felix Frankfurter. Music manuscripts were added to the George Antheil and Walter Piston collections. Due chiefly to the active efforts of the American Film Institute, large collections of motion pictures were received from Columbia Pictures, Twentieth Century-Fox, Teaching Film Custodians, and the AFI itself. Some of these, as well as other gifts, are described more fully in issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

Three somewhat diverse groups are served by the MARC Development Office: the divisions in the Processing Department concerned with technical processes, those in the Library who see automation as an aid to reference work, and extramural users. Some of its activities are described in this section. The automation projects of other departmental units cooperating with the MARC Development Office are described elsewhere.

When the Library became a member of the CONSER (*Con*solidation of *Ser*ial Data Bases) project, the MARC Development Office was assigned responsibility for technical development and coordination within the Library. An outgrowth of the Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serial Data Bases, CONSER is managed by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and is designed to build a binational serials data base as rapidly as possible. The participating institutions will include, in addition to the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Canada, and a small group of other libraries selected for their experience in cataloging and their strong interest in building a serials data base. Records will be in the MARC serials format and, although the data base will be built at the Ohio College Library Center, it is expected to be transferred to the Library of Congress in a few years. The Library will continue to distribute its own serial cataloging records through the MARC Distribution Service.

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Work has continued on the master guidelines for a core bibliographical system. These guidelines are the basis for the systematic automation of technical processes in the Library and are designed to ensure compatability of future projects with existing components of the system. The first task of Phase III has been initiated with the analysis of traditional manual processes in preparation for a machine-readable name authority file. The interrelated uses of this file include distribution of name authority records, with references, to MARC subscribers; printing of a name authority list and providing references for LC book catalogs; provision of a cataloging aid and index to the MARC data base; and validation of name headings as data enter the MARC system.

The overall machine component that will eventually link the various parts of the core bibliographic system is the Multiple-Use MARC System, which will be capable of using disks or tapes for peripheral storage and will have online and off-line batch processing capabilities. The major sections of MUMS and their status are as follows:

Task control, which provides executive management of the system, has a final version that is operational.

Message control, which consists of two compatible sets of input-output programs called terminal support and batch support, is partly operational in that dial-up typewriter and cathode ray tube terminals are using the online terminal support program.

Data management, which handles files on disks, has a preliminary version in operation that will store and retrieve records by LC catalog card number.

The Library now has available in machine-readable form over 450,000 records for English- and French-language monographs and Cataloging in Publication book titles, 18,000 for films, 7,500 for serials, and 28,000 for maps. Responsibility for input is shared by three units: the MARC-S project in the MARC Development Office for serials, the Geography and Map Division for maps, and the MARC Editorial Division for books and films. The increase in size of the data base has been matched by a corresponding rise in the uses of the files. Besides the distribution of records to other libraries and the printing of cards, the data base is actively used for machine searches with the MARC retriever and for book catalogs and other listings. The Reference Department is one of the heaviest users of this service and monthly searches recently instituted for some of its divisions include: for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, all new CIP titles; for the Motion Picture Section, motion picture publications; for the African Section, map records on Africa; and for the Geography and Map Division, records with an LC class number for geography. New CIP titles in American history were searched for a commercial firm.

CATALOGING

To keep the profession better informed of developments in the field of cataloging at the Library, in the summer of 1974 the Processing Department began to issue the *Cataloging Service* bulletins on a quarterly rather than an irregular schedule. Each issue is designated by the season, rather than by the month of issue—winter (January), spring (April), summer (July), and fall (October). Copies are automatically sent to all subscribers to any of the Card Division services.

Cataloging in Publication

This program is a striking example of the achievement possible through cooperation. Without the backing of the U.S. Congress, which, in fiscal 1974, for the first time appropriated monies for CIP, the venture would have failed; without the initial financial support of the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities, CIP would never have begun; and without the participation of publishing firms, collectively through the Association of American Publishers, and individually by supplying galleys or bibliographic data at the prepubli-

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cation stage, the program would have been a hollow gesture. The continuing willingness of publishers to make this contribution to the library community has brought the total, with this year's increase of 250, to 655 participants, and the coverage of current publications this fiscal year amounted to 18,565 titles. The cataloging of these titles is also a cooperative endeavor, for the National Library of Medicine in fiscal year 1974 supplied entries for 1,726 of the titles. There are now 15 federal agencies participating and CIP data has already been provided for approximately 200 government documents.

The Cataloging in Publication program took over the preassigned card number program completely on July 1, 1974. The growth and success of CIP has made possible the consolidation of the two programs. Publishers now participating in the Card Division's preassigned number program are being asked to communicate with the CIP office in the future and that office will handle all preassigned card number activities for books. Publishers who now use the preassigned number in advance advertising can substitute the CIP symbol or the CIP assigned card number, which will alert librarians that the book will appear with cataloging information, including the number, printed within. The preassigned number program began in July 1956 as part of the Library's "All the Books" program, which enabled publishers to obtain numbers for use in advertisements and announcements, the Library to receive prepublication copies of books for speedy cataloging, and the library community to learn of new books from the dissemination of the catalog record and to order catalog cards by number for half the price of orders without card numbers. Use of CIP gives publishers, librarians, and the Library of Congress the same advantages. The Library has found, however, that it is best to preassign numbers with the galley or front matter in hand, which does away with most incorrect or "ghost" numbers, that is, numbers given to titles that remained unpublished for a long time or, in some cases, forever.

The National Library of Australia has undertaken a full-scale Cataloging in Publication program, launched as a pilot project in December 1972 and now in full operation with 36 participating publishers. In Australia CIP will give libraries ready access to authoritative cataloging data and will provide immediate listing of CIP entries in the *Australian National Bibliography* and the Australian MARC service. Australia, the fourth country to launch a CIP program, borrows its logogram from the LC program.

Machine-Readable Cataloging Copy

Since 1969 the MARC Editorial Office (MARC Ed) has converted 474,520 catalog records into machine-readable form. During the last fiscal year 108,114 new records for books and films were converted, an increase of 16,287 over the previous year, and the number of updated records distributed increased from 12,850 to 18,942. In addition to the conversion of new titles and the updating of previously converted ones, MARC Ed is involved with the modification of data elements common to vast numbers of records on the data base. Before the existence of machine-readable catalog files, retrieval of changing data was limited to the first element of main, subject, and added entries. It is now possible to retrieve specific data elements regardless of their location in the record. For example, over 4,000 records have been identified and are being modified to express explicitly the dates of coverage in chronological subject subdivisions.

The dynamic nature of a bibliographic data conversion operation necessitates a continuing effort to identify, report, and recommend modifications to the system. For MARC Ed to maintain an efficient production environment, a substantial amount of time has been given to solution of problems arising from interface requirements with external computer systems, internal equipment failures, and the unpredictability of computer programs. MARC Ed has also created and analyzed numerous test tapes, including one for use in testing programs for processing International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) records.

To monitor the ongoing production operation more closely, an analysis was made of MARC Ed

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receipts. The source, initial point of receipt, and destination of 33 discrete categories of records were identified. A detailed study of the way each item is processed and reported statistically and a new production statistics program will reduce the effort required to analyze the cost of the overall operation and of each function.

Descriptive Cataloging

The very title of the catalog code, *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR), suggests the dimensions of the cooperative effort that produced it, dimensions that are expanding as work begins on the second edition. With the objective of reconciling the North American and the British texts and incorporating into the new edition all approved changes, the authors of the code dedicated 1973-74 to the structuring of the organizational framework for the project. The Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association appointed an 11-member Catalog Code Revision Committee under the chairmanship of John D. Byrum, Jr., Princeton University, and other interested units of ALA were invited to send nonvoting representatives to participate in the discussions of the committee. A new Canadian Committee on Cataloguing was organized, headed by Jean Lunn of the National Library of Canada; its members consist of representatives of the National Library, the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, and the Canadian Library Association. A successor to the present Library Association Cataloguing Rules Committee will be named to speak for the librarians of the United Kingdom. The chairmen, along with a representative from the British Library and one from the Library of Congress, constitute the Joint Steering Committee, which has responsibility for the final decisions. C. Sumner Spalding, assistant director for cataloging, has been selected as the LC representative, with Elizabeth L. Tate, chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, as his deputy. Paul W. Winkler, LC's principal descriptive cataloger, was appointed as editor and Michael Gorman of the British Library as associate editor.

While plans for the second edition were progressing, the code's authors kept the first edition responsive to changing conditions by the further development of the rules in three areas. In June 1974 the culmination of many months of hard work was reached with the publication of the revised rules for description. This revision was prepared primarily to incorporate the provisions of the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications;* it supersedes both chapters six and nine of the North American text of the Anglo-American rules. To assist the ALA in speeding publication of the revision, the Descriptive Cataloging Division volunteered to supply a camera-ready manuscript. This year also saw the completion and implementation of revisions in LC's practice regarding uniform titles for Jewish liturgical works. On the basis of recommendations from Jewish theological libraries an indepth statement was prepared and is now being employed in the cataloging of accumulated materials. Following the completion of the British and Canadian manuals for processing audiovisual materials, B. R. Tucker, assistant to LC's principal descriptive cataloger, prepared a complete revision of chapter 12 of the code, expanding it to include special instructional materials. It was circulated to specialists in the field for comment and has now been forwarded to the Catalog Code Revision Committee for its consideration.

In March 1974 a cooperative program, planned some years ago, gained new vitality when the National Audiovisual Center forwarded a computer printout listing some 4,500 titles produced by agencies of the federal government. Exclusive of the audiotapes and phonodiscs, the list describes 4,174 motion pictures, 42 filmstrips, and 32 slides. All have been searched by the Audiovisual Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, with the result that 1,833 new titles have been identified and previous printed LC entries found for 2,415 titles. A copy of the printout communicating the results of the search has been sent to Los Angeles to update the records in the data bank maintained by the National Information Center for Educational Media (NICEM). The Audiovisual Section is continuing its original cataloging of the new works.

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With the outstanding work of the Tokyo shared cataloging center as inspiration, the Descriptive Cataloging and Overseas Operations Divisions completed arrangements for printing catalog cards in a variety of scripts in New Delhi. The quality of the masters produced promises to solve longstanding problems for the staff of the South Asian Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the Library branch of the Government Printing Office. The division staff cataloged materials in 144 different languages, nine of which made a first appearance: Afrihili, Bukusu, Giryama, Iban, Igede, Igbira, Maban, Patamona, and Tangut.

Shared Cataloging

Decreases in publishing and more stringent selection guidelines for NPAC acquisitions and cataloging resulted in the cataloging of somewhat fewer books by the Shared Cataloging Division, though its production still topped 100,000 titles. The lessened workload of current imprints enabled the division to nearly halve its backlog. Several budgeted positions no longer needed were transferred to other divisions of the Processing Department. A reapportionment of space made it possible to bring together sections hitherto separated by considerable distances. An advisory committee on standards for catalogers established objective guidelines which, together with those developed by the Descriptive Cataloging and Serial Record Divisions, will be implemented in 1974-75, setting performance and promotion standards for all GS-9 and GS-11 catalogers. The increasing adoption and application of the ISBD by the division's overseas bibliographic sources proved helpful.

Subject Cataloging

The eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* will consist of a cumulation of the seventh edition and all supplements issued through 1973, not 1972 as previously announced. It is scheduled for publication in 1975 and will be sold by the Card Division. This two-volume edition will include an extensive introduction and the list of subject headings for children's literature in addition to the main body of headings. Because of their potential use as independent publications, both the introduction and the children's literature headings will also be sold separately. The supplements to the eighth edition began in January 1974 and will be published in three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation.

Subclass KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland was published in final form. *Subclass KE, Law of Canada* is being prepared in cooperation with the National Library at Ottawa, which is represented at the Library of Congress by Ann Rae, a cataloger from the National Library staff. Work continues on the development of the General Law portion of class K and subclass KKC (Law of Germany). The fourth edition of *Class U, Military Science*, in press at the end of the fiscal year, develops subclass UG to provide more adequately for publications on aerial warfare and the air forces of the world. The third edition of *Class V, Naval Science*, sent to press at the same time, reflects new technologies, such as fleet ballistic missile systems and atomic ships, and updates terminology. List 170 of *LC Classification–Additions and Changes* contains a detailed development for Bangladesh.

Two innovations should be of value to other libraries. First, the requirements of computer filing caused the Subject Cataloging Division to add explicit dates to all chronological subdivisions consisting heretofore of a phrase without dates. This new formulation should also be of assistance in manual filing systems where new subdivisions are being introduced for the first time. Second, the classification schedules will contain entries for all authors writing before 1900, thus relieving other libraries of the necessity for determining independently the appropriate location and author number for literary works published before the 20th century. With the excellent assistance of six work-study students from Kalamazoo College and Northeastern University, the number of cards awaiting adapting and filing into the shelflist dropped from 388,500 to 15,700.

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David G. Remington, assistant chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, was elected to the Council of the American Library Association. Elizabeth B. Lockwood, assistant head of the Shelflisting Section, retired on June 29, 1974, after 48 years of service. An interview with her was taped for the oral history collection.

Decimal Classification

Because thousands of users from Japan to Israel and Brazil to Mauritius utilize the Dewey decimal classification there is wide interest in its editorial development and in standardizing its application. Since 1969 the Decimal Classification Division has engaged in a lively exchange of information with the *British National Bibliography*, not only through transatlantic mail, which often moves weekly in each direction, but also through a six-week interchange of decimal classification specialists in 1972 as well as others with the *Australian National Bibliography* and *Canadiana*, the national bibliography of Canada. The result has been a common understanding of editorial policy, progress toward standardized interpretation of the schedules, and a vigorous expression of opinion and much give-and-take among four of the most important users of Dewey.

Recently the interchange with Great Britain entered a new dimension when British librarians, including the staff of the BNB, undertook development of new schedules, subject to the guidance and review of the Decimal Classification Division. The first undertaking was the schedule for the new local administrative divisions of the United Kingdom that went into effect in April 1974. It will be followed by a revision of the Dewey decimal scheme for music. This type of dialogue has proved most useful and should be extended since through it overseas users obtain a more complete understanding of official Dewey policy and practice. In turn, they provide expertise in the development and application of the classification in fields of major concern to them.

Planning and development of the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, due in 1977 or later, continued apace. The Editorial Policy Committee met at the Library in November 1973 and April 1974 and studied specific proposals for the forthcoming edition. Major attention was given to the life sciences, sociology, the political process, history and civilization, and vocational education. An issue of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions* was distributed in May 1974.

Titles classified numbered 90,793, an 11.4 percent increase over fiscal 1973's previous high of 81,474. Covered were nearly all English-language titles cataloged by the Library and a selection of those in French and other Western languages, especially those included in the MARC record. The desirability of giving complete Dewey coverage to MARC titles was pointed up by the finding of the Technical Processes Research Office study on the relative efficiency of DC and LC numbers for machine retrieval. It showed that, in the present state of the MARC retriever, DC numbers were significantly more efficient than LC numbers for searching a broad topic. Benjamin A. Custer, chief of the Decimal Classification Division, addressed the library science faculty and students of North Carolina Central University in Durham during November 1973 and, in the same month, Edna Van Syoc, assistant chief, participated in a DC workshop held at the State University of New York in Albany.

Cataloging Instruction

Continuing its program of job-related and enrichment courses, the Cataloging Instruction Office developed several new classes and modified others to meet special needs. A survey or orientation overview of subject cataloging for descriptive catalogers was given to 14 groups from the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions. As the first step in the implementation of the International Standard Bibliographic Description, a set of transparencies was made to illustrate differences between present practice and the revised sixth chapter of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, which incorporates the ISBD. The presentation was made to 30 groups—a total of 414 persons from the Descriptive Cataloging, Shared

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Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, Catalog Management, and Serial Record Divisions in the Processing Department and the Geography and Map Division in the Reference Department. Additional presentations for other divisions are scheduled.

The new course in special procedures was developed in coordination with the Descriptive Cataloging Division as part of its orientation for newly appointed library school graduates. The basic course in catalog searching was modified for the staff of the National Union Catalog Publication Project and for MARC keyboarders, comparison of the official catalog record with MARC and RECON records was added to the course on searching techniques.

The general course on the use of the catalog was given five times. Two of the five sections were modified to emphasize the cataloging rules and procedures for legal materials. A total of 797 persons participated in the various courses. The Processing Department sent 756 staff members from 13 divisions. The other 41 came from the LC Administrative and Reference Departments and Law Library and from the libraries of the Senate and the Supreme Court. The slide sequence illustrating the steps in cataloging a book in the Library was updated and expanded. It was used, in whole or in part, in the classroom, in the training program for Processing Department tour guides, and for presentation to seven library school groups visiting the department.

PROCESSING SERVICES

Under this heading are grouped such services as the provision of information on materials in process or previously cataloged; the searching and maintenance of the Process Information File, the Serial Record, and similar files; the maintenance of the general public card catalogs, the Official Catalog, and certain specialized card catalogs; and the production and distribution of cataloging information in the form of printed catalog cards, proofsheets, magnetic tape, book catalogs, and technical publications.

Card Distribution

From 1901, when the card distribution service was inaugurated, through 1973 the sale of catalog cards and proofsheets of them accounted for the major portion of the revenue returned under this service to the Treasury by the Library. Thus it was suitable that the unit of the Library providing this service be called originally the Card Section, and after 1914, the Card Division. In fiscal 1974, however, book catalogs, technical publications, and MARC tapes accounted for more than 56 percent of total net sales. The effect of this rise on revenue is portrayed in the graph opposite. It is evident that the term Card Division is a misnomer, for the division has become in fact, if not in name, the primary distributor to the library community of cataloging data in a variety of forms. The MARC Distribution Service is, by far, the most significant factor in bringing about a change in the work and rationale of the Card Division. The utilization of MARC by commercial and cooperative organizations to produce, quickly and cheaply, line-printer catalog cards, ready to file, as well as other products, has made it evident that, although the division is almost the sole source for cataloging data, it is no longer the principal source for printed cards. The changing situation is depicted in the following table and in the accompanying graphs.

Fiscal year	*Orders*	*Percentage change from preceding year*
1965	11,640,027	+25.5
1966	13,162,641	+13.1
1967	14,640,638	+11.2
1968	15,039,396	+2.7
1969	13,402,857	-10.9
1970	11,300,294	-15.7
1971	10,134,100	-10.3
1972	9,053,182	-10.7
1973	8,232,720	-9.1
1974	7,560,917	-8.2

The decline in card orders, the transfer to the Cataloging in Publication program of the preas-

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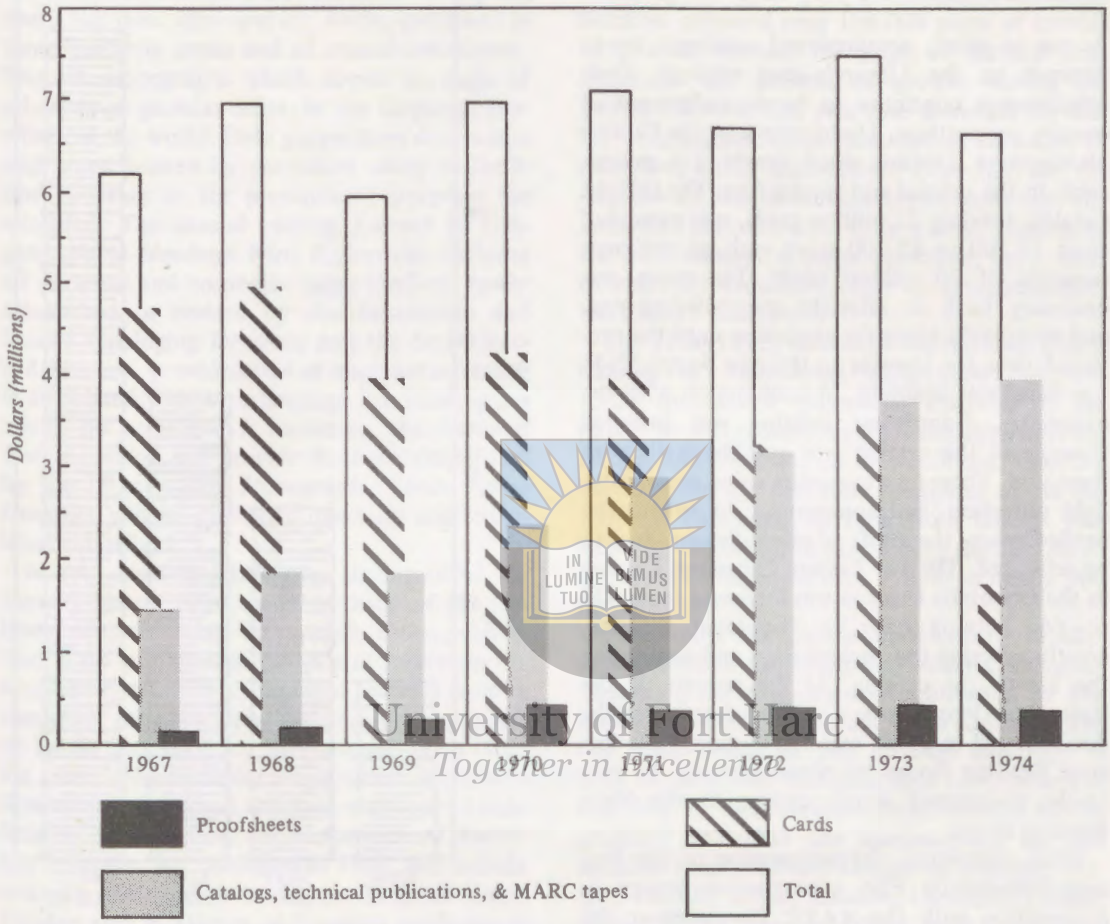

Sales
Fiscal years 1967 to 1974

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signment of card numbers and related activities, and the probable replacement of the series order service by a new publication, *Monographic Series*, all combined to make possible a considerable reduction in the staff of the division. The employees affected were placed in other positions in the Processing Department. The brochure on catalogs and publications was completely revised. Now in booklet form, it gives a full description of all materials sold by the Card Division together with price and ordering information.

The Library received permission from the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing to utilize the VideoComp in the Card Division to photocompose future issues of several of its publications. The photocomposed copy is sent to the Government Printing Office for printing and binding. The installation of a second cutter/collator machine in the Card Division should greatly increase the number of photocomposed MARC cards which can be automatically printed, cut, and collated in a sequence predetermined by parameters used in the computer programs.

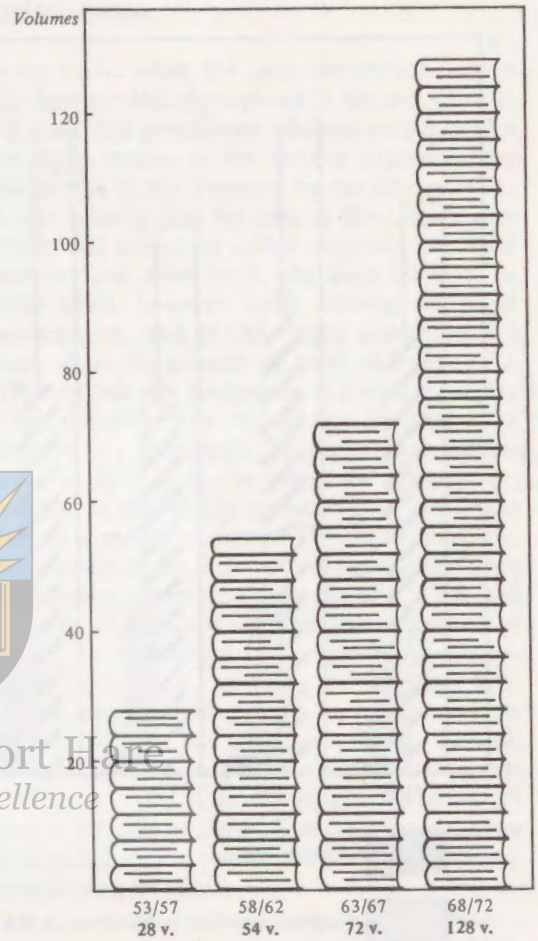
Card Catalogs

Access to newly acquired and cataloged works depends on the Library's card catalogs. Their maintenance continues to be an assignment of massive proportions. During the year the Catalog Management Division filed nearly 3.3 million cards in the general and special files. The Official Catalog, totaling 21 million cards, was expanded from 19,200 to 25,200 trays with an optimum capacity of 26 million cards. The move was necessary both to alleviate overcrowding now and to provide space for expansion until the projected date for transfer to the new James Madison Memorial Building. In conjunction with the expansion, fluorescent lighting was installed throughout the catalog area and the walls were repainted. These improvements aided readability, light reflection, and appearance. To provide the needed space, the staffs of seven divisions had to be relocated. The Far Eastern Languages Catalog in the Orientalia Division was increased from 420 to 660 catalog trays, a 57-percent increase, greatly relieving the packed trays and facilitating the use of the catalog. At the request of the Reference Department, a card catalog for serials, discontinued in 1969, was reactivated in the Science Reading Room by photographing the currently maintained serials catalog in the Main Reading Room.

When completed, the automation of the Process Information File, a continuing project in cooperation with the MARC Development Office, will reduce searching time and ease maintenance problems. A significant milestone was reached when online access to abbreviated MARC records by LC card number became possible. Preliminary catalogers in the Descriptive Cataloging Division are now searching these records to identify duplicate titles and also as training for subsequent phases of the project.

Catalogs in Book Form

Robert Collison, in his *Published Library Catalogues, an Introduction to Their Contents and Use* (London, Mansell/Publishing Ltd., 1974), observes: "The remarkable series of catalogues issued by the Library of Congress, culminating in the great *National Union Catalog*, has both set an example which daily gains in influence and had a profound effect on the work of libraries throughout the world. In these volumes a substantial number of entries for works in the great North American research libraries (together with locations) strengthen the international coverage of these magnificent catalogues in a way that is unparalleled in the history of libraries."



Twenty-year growth of the quinquennial editions of the National Union Catalog

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Two new catalogs were launched during the year. The first, *Monographic Series*, published in three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation, lists all monographs which appear as parts of scholarly or popular series, in any language, anywhere in the world. Only government documents and series created by publishers solely to facilitate ordering or for promotional purposes are excepted. The second catalog, *Library of Congress Name Headings With References*, includes all personal and corporate name headings newly established or revised by the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions and the Serial Record Division, provided that at least one reference is associated with each heading. For headings to which no reference is necessary, the *National Union Catalog* will provide the form established by the Library. Like *Monographic Series, Name Headings* will be published quarterly and cumulated annually.

A new cover and title page distinguished the January-March 1974 quarterly issue of the *National Union Catalog*. The growth of this publication in its quinquennial form is illustrated in the accompanying graph. Changed earlier from a numerical list to an alphabetical arrangement and no longer dependent on the *National Union Catalog*, the 1974 *National Register of Microform Masters* will be issued as a separately priced publication. A revised edition of *Symbols of American Libraries*, last published in 1969, will include not only the symbols used in the National Union Catalog and in Library of Congress publications but also those employed by many regional associations or libraries. It will contain both newly established and older symbols that are still valid, provide cross-references from obsolete or alternative forms, and give any information known about the disposition of discontinued publications. It will be restricted to the United States and Canada and will reflect the cooperation that exists between the national libraries of the two countries. While similar cooperation may obtain between other individual countries, symbols of foreign libraries are perforce created in varying circumstances and there exists no organization or machinery authorizing or approving library symbols on a hemispheric or global scale.

During the fiscal year the Catalog Publication Division prepared over 106,000 pages of camera copy, a new record. The graph on the next page illustrates the pattern of growth during the period 1964-74. The year also witnesses the first use of computer-aided composition for issues of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* and the *Register of Additional Locations*. Although the computer accounted for only a small fraction of the total number of pages produced, the process of manually mounting cards on railroad boards has found a competitor.

The 11th (1972) volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* describes 1,900 manuscript collections available to the public in 121 American archives, historical societies, and libraries, 28 of which are reporting holdings for the first time. Compiled in the Descriptive Cataloging Division from reports provided by the repositories, it brings the number of collections located to over 31,000 in nearly 900 institutions.

"The most remarkable development of all," says Collison in his *Published Library Catalogues*, "has been the planning and publication of *The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*. The full achievement of this colossal enterprise is hard to grasp, but it is clear that scholars will at last find at their service a sophisticated bibliographical tool that can immeasurably aid and advance their efforts." League of Nations, Letters, Lincoln, Livius, London, Louisiana, Luther, Maine, Marx, Maryland—these were among the more important files of entries edited during the year by the National Union Catalog Publication Project. The 944,000 cards produced brought the total to 6,160,000 and extended the catalog's coverage through a portion of the file under Massachusetts. The publication of volume 329, with another 20 volumes in the pipeline, carried the set of 610 projected volumes well past the halfway mark.

Serials

In June 1974 the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) was transferred to the Processing Depart-

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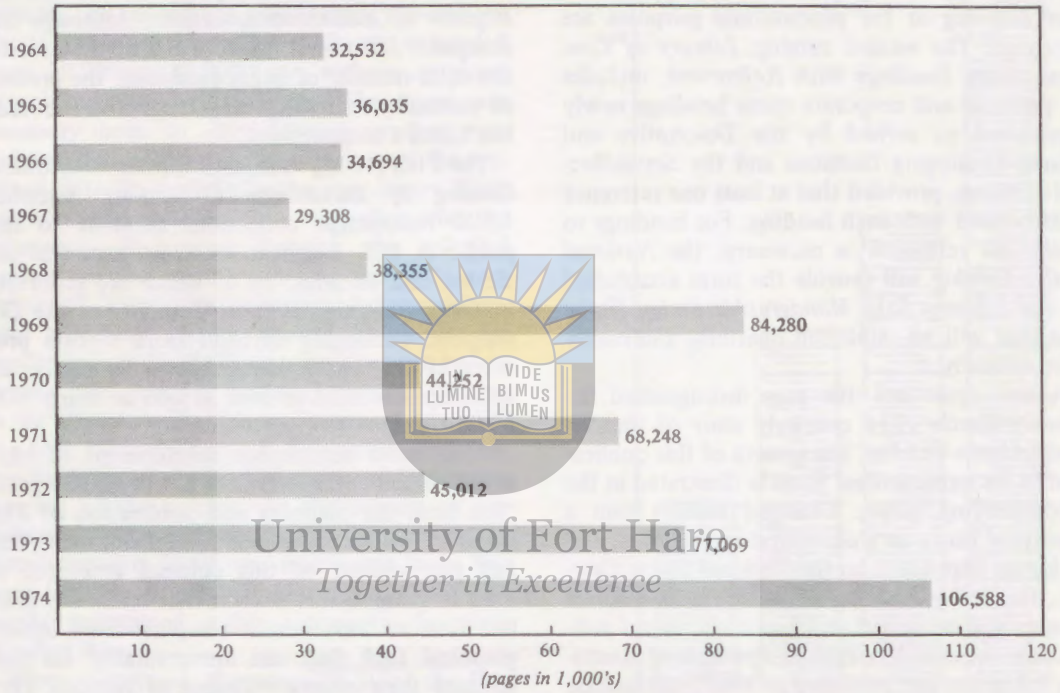

Pages of camera copy prepared by the Catalog Publication Division
Fiscal years 1964-74

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ment to provide more effective coordination of the processing functions of the Serial Record Division, the automation functions of the MARC Development Office, and the functions that are the responsibility of the NSDP through its participation in the UNESCO-sponsored International Serials Data System (ISDS). Development of the CONSER project, mentioned earlier in this chapter under automation activities, was another major reason for unifying the administrative direction of the Library's serials processing and control activities. As the U.S. representative to the ISDS, the NSDP is responsible for the systematic registration of serials published in the United States through the assignment of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). Eight other centers in addition to NSDP and the International Center in Paris are responsible for serials in their countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union acting for the COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries.

A two-year grant to NSDP from the National Science Foundation for the "development of an automated national data base on serials in science and technology" will make possible the establishment, in MARC format, of a compatible, stan-

dardized core data base from which the library community, abstracting and indexing systems, and commercial publishers can obtain needed information with minimal effort. The international standards specified by the ISDS will be followed and the developing CONSER project will be utilized as a mechanism for creating a data base of 50,000 to 60,000 titles. Work under the grant will begin in fiscal 1975.

The Serial Record Division has many facets. Its various units maintain catalog files, engage in descriptive cataloging and subject analysis, edit catalogs for publication, maintain a record of holdings, prepare materials for binding or labeling, and provide a reference service. The division also participates in the acquisitions process to the extent that it supplies information for the claiming of missing issues. Adding up all the major tasks of sorting, searching, editing, cataloging, and so on—in effect, mixing apples and oranges—produces the mindboggling figure of some 4 million actions. The be-all and end-all of much of this activity was the 1,385,000 serial pieces handled during the year, a 3.7-percent increase over fiscal 1973. The Cataloging Section more than kept up with the flow of incoming material by preparing the descriptive cataloging data for 12,183 printed cards, an increase of 52 percent. For the first time MARC-S tapes included romanized entries for serials in all nonroman alphabets and characters.

The most noticeable, if not the most noteworthy, event of the year took place when the division reshuffled its quarters and changed the configuration of the serial record files, realigning them in three parallel rows, which permitted them to be placed under the ceiling lights at the best possible angle for consultation. The 1971-72 cumulation of *New Serial Titles* went to press in March 1974, supplementing *New Serial Titles, 1950-70,* which was published by the R. R. Bowker Company in January 1974. The latter cumulation combines data on 218,000 serials and 2 million library locations listed in the series of cumulations for 1950-60, 1961-65, 1966-69, and the quarterly issues for 1970. Just after the close of the fiscal year more than 250 serials librarians from 45 states and Canada gathered at the Library of Congress for a successful two-day workshop sponsored jointly by the Library and the Serials Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division. It was designed to acquaint those in attendance with Library of Congress processing of serials, emphasizing descriptive cataloging and the MARC–S project, as well as national and international developments relating to serials. Joseph H. Howard, chief of the Serial Record Division, was elected vice chairman and chairman-elect of the Serials Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH

Pursuing its program of investigating and evaluating the Library's devices for catalog control, with special emphasis on how they will be affected by automation, the Technical Processes Research (TPR) Office also continued to be actively involved in the planning and development of the core bibliographic system for technical processing functions.

So far, most descriptive studies of LC files (e.g., authority files, the Process Information File) have been, in effect, studies of static files; or, to be more precise, they have been studies of dynamic files in a static state, that is, at one specific time. Experience has shown that inferences drawn exclusively from such data can be quite misleading. That is because almost all LC files result from the accretion of records over many years and the proportions of various types of records they contain differ from the proportions in current input. Moreover, relatively recent changes in policy and practice may have caused the characteristics of current input to differ significantly from those of the files as they stand. Therefore, to plan for development of the automated core bibliographic system, which is more concerned with going forward than looking back, more accurate data is needed on how these files are actually growing.

One critical question concerns the extent of duplication among name and subject headings used on current catalog records in both the short

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term and the long term. A simulation of the growth of a name file during a five-year period showed that duplication was significant even in the first year and that it rose to 50 percent in the fifth year. A more extensive study to verify and expand these findings is under way.

Another unknown factor is the number of subject headings that do not appear in printed lists and therefore are not in the present machine-readable authority file. A synthesis of data from various TPR studies showed marked differences in estimates depending on whether the data reflected the characteristics of a static file or a dynamic situation. Investigation of the contradiction seemed to show that the total number of subject headings is far greater than was formerly thought. Although this finding must be confirmed by further investigation, it has important implications for the design of an efficient file organization for the subject index to the MARC data base.

The conversion of current Library of Congress catalog records to machine-readable form and the design and implementation of a complete MARC system will lead eventually to fully automated control of a major segment of the Library's bibliographic holdings. An important aspect of the resulting catalog control will be the ability to conduct subject searches by computer, using classification numbers and subject headings either alone or in combination with such other factors as geographic area, language, and imprint date. Such searches will allow vastly enhanced capability to identify relevant materials with a minimum of human effort. In anticipation of this capability and as an aid to its refinement, TPR began a series of studies of the retrieval power of classification numbers and subject headings.

The first study explored the relative efficiency of Dewey decimal classification and LC classification numbers. Analysis of the response to machine searches using DC numbers in four diverse subject areas revealed that substantially more LC numbers would have been required to obtain the same records. Although these ratios should improve as the machine-searching capability is refined, the imbalance stems largely from the fact that LC is a highly detailed enumerative classification that is better suited for narrowly defined searches.

The filing rules formulated in TPR and implemented by the LIBSKED (Library Sort Key Edit) program developed jointly by TPR and the MARC Development Office were used to arrange entries in the computer-produced composition of the catalog of *Films and Other Materials for Projection.* The program has been used also for the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings.* Documentation of the program, which is able to produce complex arrangements with virtually no human intervention, was edited and put in camera copy form by TPR during the year. The same rules and the LIBSKED logic have been used by the Washington State Library to develop a filing program for its register-index catalog. The July 1972-August 1973 cumulation of that catalog provided another practical test of the utility of both the rules and the program.

John C. Rather, specialist in technical processes research, succeeded Richard S. Angell, retired, as chief of the Technical Processes Research Office.

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The Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service commemorated its 60th year of existence in 1974. Former Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam, in his annual report for 1914, wrote that appeals to the Library "by Committees and by individual Senators and Representatives, for *lists* of the books and articles upon a given topic . . . are incessant." Prophetically he envisioned the new legislative reference provision of that year's budget as "but the beginning of Legislative reference service in all of its phases. . . ."

Since its earliest years the Service has provided a supplementary staff resource for the Members and committees of Congress, one devoted to the accumulation, processing, and analysis of information and to the supplying of objective, nonpartisan expertise on public policy issues. To accommodate the increasingly pluralistic range of congressional interests, the Service provides a wide variety of products, including consultation and background reports on legislative issues, pro and con analyses of bills, studies of alternative proposals for solutions to national problems, legal opinions, surveys of court decisions, legislative histories, spot factual information, translations, graphic services, bibliographies, and assistance in answering constituent inquiries.

The emphasis of the Service's mandate was altered toward the provision of increased research and analytical support for congressional committees with the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act in 1970. Fiscal 1974 completes the third year of a five-year program to implement the act's provisions. As a result of its implementation efforts, the Service has undertaken more work for committees than ever before in its history. It has expanded its policy analysis capabilities, performed such new functions as providing lists of subjects and of terminating legislative programs to assist committees with their advanced planning, and employed the contract authority to engage outside consultants in research projects. With increased staff resources, the Service has been able to provide wider subject coverage and arrange more frequent contacts between CRS specialists and committee staffs. The Service has established many cooperative administrative and research arrangements with the General Accounting Office and with the Office of Technology Assessment during its first year of operation.

In its 60th year of "incessant" congressional demand, the Service carried the largest workload of its history—more than 200,000 congressional requests were answered, compared to 181,000 in fiscal 1973. New phases, reviewed in this report, are an automated Major Issues System providing briefs on current public policy issues, expanded and refined automation capabilities in other areas, and a "budget hotline" for response to questions on agency budget requests.

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MAJOR RESEARCH SERVICES

To assist in assessing its implementation efforts, the Service has identified its major research projects and is monitoring their progress. The nearly 500 major committee, Member, and anticipatory projects so identified this year consumed over a third of the Service's research time. More than a fifth of the 320 completed projects resulted in a committee print or document, 13 percent contributed to the hearings process, often as part of the hearings text, others bore directly on the development or analysis of legislation, and the remainder provided background and analytical reports. Less frequently, the product entailed the development of a seminar program, draft statement, brief, or position paper.

The progress made in providing indepth research assistance to committees was significant. Three-fourths of the major projects undertaken were for 125 committees and subcommittees, 62 percent more than the 77 served last year, and 50 percent of all potential committee coverage. The increase reflected further liaison with subcommittees: a 203-percent increase in subcommittee projects (to 182) and a 112-percent increase (to 87) in subcommittees served. Significant but less dramatic increases occurred in coverage of full committee activities; three out of every five congressional committees received indepth assistance from CRS last year.

Reflecting the increasing complexity of national issues and prevalent trends toward interdisciplinary perspectives, the Service has engaged in numerous interdivisional undertakings this year. Some 80 major projects required this coordination, among them the preparation of issue profile analyses of Gerald Ford's philosophy and voting record for the vice-presidential nomination hearings, the preparation of a committee print providing analysis and evaluation of the operations of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, assistance to a subcommittee's oversight of rural development legislation, and a background report on the application of cable technologies to U.S. education, health, and participatory political systems. In addition, a coordination group on energy was established, composed of a senior analyst from each of four divisions, to meet periodically and review all energy-related research projects in the Service.

Divisions of CRS continued to utilize professional consultant services to enhance their research support to Congress. The number of contracts effected increased from 17 in fiscal 1973, the first year that the contract authority stemming from the Reorganization Act was utilized, to 25 this year, under an appropriation of $251,000. In response to requests from four committees in the House, 10 in the Senate, and one joint committee, 19 contracts were negotiated. In addition, three were negotiated to conduct seminars and three were amendments to contracts of the previous year. The most frequent subjects of inquiry pertained to such energy issues as oil and gas reserve estimates, gasoline rationing, ocean resources, and the implications of conversion to a conservation economy. For the first time, the Service contracted for workshops in which panels of experts were assembled to discuss and report on such complex issues as alternatives for meeting requirements of the Clean Air Act and the application of wartime resource allocations to the goal of energy independence. Other studies involved an actuarial assessment of national health insurance, analysis of welfare cost and caseload estimates, a report on development policies in South America, and a report on international financial institutions.

The Legislative Reorganization Act has primarily affected the work of the Service's seven research divisions and Senior Specialists Division. Most senior specialists are assigned to specific research divisions, and highlights of their very significant contributions are presented below in conjunction with research division accomplishments.

American Law Division

For one of numerous major studies completed in the American Law Division this year, the staff

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attended subcommittee and committee markup proceedings and assisted in drafting the House and conference committee reports on the Penn Central Northeast Rail Crisis Bill. Project assistance included several memorandums on specific questions which arose during the bill's consideration, such as the effect of S. 2060 on the continued erosion of the bankrupt Penn Central estate, the legal issues involved in a partial takeover of the rail properties of the bankrupt railroad, and the differences between the bankruptcy provisions of the House- and Senate-passed bills. Assistance was also provided in compiling a legislative history of the Railway Labor Act which was subsequently published as a committee print.

Reports prepared for the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration summarized the major legal and policy issues raised in connection with various proposals for public financing of campaigns and federal legislation granting U.S. citizens residing overseas the right to vote in federal elections. At the request of several Members and committees, all actions in the first session of the 93d Congress that pertained to the regulation of finance in political campaigns for federal office were analyzed, and two reports were prepared, one on federal and state provisions and one on provisions in the United States Code relating to campaign practices, election offenses, and corrupt practices.

In a special project for the House Judiciary Committee, all references to the procedures used in impeachment hearings in this century were culled and indexed for use by the committee in developing its own procedures and as a reference to sustain rulings made by the chair. Division analysts revised and enlarged the Senate's *Internal Security Manual,* which enumerates laws designed to protect the security of the U.S. government and civilian population. The revision includes new litigations since 1960 with analysis of their impact on security laws and amendments. Also prepared were several reports comparing provisions of the proposed federal criminal code with existing law and a draft revision of a committee print, *How to Find U.S. Statutes and U.S. Code Citations.* Additional reports for committees reviewed congressional access to classified information, the constitutionality of the congressional veto, and the right of access to the media for the purpose of responding to broadcast messages of the President.

In other work, the legal staff produced a legislative history of the Central Intelligence Agency; examined the constitutional implications of the proposal for an independent Justice Department; prepared two 50-state surveys, critiques, and other memorandums concerning the problems faced by women in obtaining credit on an equal basis with men; surveyed court cases concerning the right of prison inmates to send and receive mail; analyzed the constitutionality of two proposed changes in the patent system; and prepared a report on various aspects of the federal grand jury system. Other reports were issued on the Freedom of Information Act, presidential impoundment of congressionally appropriated funds, the President's power to issue executive orders, no-fault vehicle insurance, tax fraud, and the abortion controversy.

The Legislative Documentation Section processed nearly 9,000 bills and resolutions in preparing issues and supplements of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions.* Some 4,000 printed copies of the *Bill Digest* are now regularly distributed to congressional offices, depository libraries, and subscribers and through foreign exchange. The report providing status data on major legislation and issues before the Congress, *Major Legislation of the 93d Congress,* continued to be issued monthly. In response to a CRS survey of congressional users of the *MLC,* congressional offices reported that the publication is used most frequently as an aid for keeping informed on legislative activities, to assist in briefing Members, and to answer constituent inquiries. The section prepared nearly 400 legislative histories during the year and received some 50 requests monthly for voting-record compilations.

The seventh edition of *The Constitution of the United States of America–Analysis and Interpretation* contains a clause-by-clause annotation and analysis of the Constitution's meaning as revealed in decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and in

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policies and practices of Congress and the President through June 1972. Prepared by the American Law Division, the new 2,000-page volume has been published and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

Economics Division

The Economics Division completed a major committee study that received press coverage and subsequent publication as part of the Senate document *Leading Stockholders of Major American Corporations in 1972.* The principal focus of the report was an analysis and evaluation of replies to a request directed to 324 of the largest American corporations for a list of their top stockholders and the amounts of their holdings. Such holdings were found to be heavily concentrated among trust departments of the nation's largest banks and other institutional investors. The report provided useful background data for consideration of a proposed Corporate Ownership Reporting Act that would require disclosure of ownership of one or more percent for any class of voting securities in a corporation grossing $10 million or more annually. Related studies, also appearing in committee prints, focused on the voting practices of investment advisory companies and brokerage firms with respect to stock held in trust by them, measurement of corporate profits, tax provisions affecting business concentration, trade and taxes from the perspective of multinational corporations, and Western investment in communist economies.

Financial aspects of the energy crisis continued to command congressional attention this year. Economic analysts were asked to consolidate into usable tables the questionnaire responses of 10 major oil companies on various financial questions. Another committee requested analysis and policy alternatives regarding federal tax treatment of the oil and gas industries in the context of current energy shortages. The main statutory provisions considered in the CRS report, subsequently published as a committee print, were the depletion allowance, estimating the intangible costs of drilling and of dry holes, and the special treatment provided to foreign operations. The proposed Federal Oil and Gas Corporation was evaluated in view of the experience of five foreign countries and the TVA. For separate committees, the division analyzed the question of proposed rate increases by the utility companies as a result of consumer conservation efforts and the extent to which automatic adjustment charges are incorporated into electric utility rate schedules.

Since September 1973, the division has had rental access to several automated economic series through the computer facilities of an outside organization. The various software packages permit direct retrieval of specific economic series, statistical manipulations of the data, including charts and regressions plotting, access to an econometric model of the national economy with two- and ten-year projections for every economic sector, and model simulation. The services have facilitated an extensive project involving a sample of 83 companies and analysis of 40 to 50 variables for each, and a senior specialist in economics is employing model simulation to project budget outlays over the next five years by department and agency categories. These and numerous other economic studies have been made possible or greatly facilitated by computer support.

A "budget hotline" established during January and February provided quick response to numerous questions arising over the administration's appropriation requests. Assistance was provided for a committee print entitled *The 1975 Budget: An Advance Look,* which incorporated preliminary estimates of federal expenditures by agency for fiscal 1975. With assistance from other CRS divisions, a background analysis of the federal budget for fiscal year 1975 and questions for witnesses were prepared for appropriations oversight hearings. For the House Select Committee on Committees, division staff identified the annual authorizing legislation required before enactment of the appropriations act and, for the Joint Economic Committee, proposed a completely revised edition of the monthly statistical bulletin *Economic Indicators.*

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Education and Public Welfare Division

A longstanding tradition of working closely with committee staffs enabled the Education and Public Welfare Division to participate actively in the development of important social legislation. Division specialists assisted the staffs of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees during research and development of social security legislation. A recently completed two-year project on manpower reform legislation for the House Select Committee on Labor involved assistance at all legislative stages, from development of the bill through subcommittee, committee, floor, and conference committee deliberations. The specialist on railroad retirement worked closely with subcommittee staff in developing legislation and background information for a major restructuring of the railroad retirement system. Division staff assisted with studies appearing in committee prints of manpower training and employment programs serving rural America, child abuse prevention legislation, and the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In response to one committee request, researchers developed a computer model projecting population and cost estimates for federal and state prison systems through 1980. The final report explained the model-building technique and illustrated possible results from applying several different sets of assumptions. The staff in other work analyzed the Community Anti-Crime Assistance Act and related measures and reviewed over 400 books, documents, statements, and articles on prison reform for a selected bibliography. Duplicated reports were prepared on the legislative history of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act, a detailed bill comparison of three major pieces of legislation designed to revise or replace the act, and inmate employment programs in federal and state correctional institutions.

The staff utilized computer services in several studies. With one outside organization they developed a massive education data base and flexible computer model to simulate allocation of federal education aid to states, counties, and local school districts as a means of assisting the Senate Subcommittee on Education in determining the most equitable formulas for fund distribution. At the request of two appropriation subcommittees and with assistance from another computer facility, a project was undertaken to improve estimating procedures for public assistance costs. Computer facilities were also employed to produce statistical calculations from some 1,200 questionnaires relating to training programs of the Veterans' Administration, which involved writing computer programs, coding the data into usable form, and producing correlation matrices for some 50 combinations of questions.

The division's Health Section assisted in developing conceptual models for determining physician shortages by geographic location and specialty and in preparing a comprehensive health facts book for use as a resource document for national health insurance legislation. It also summarized all major proposals for national health insurance introduced in the 93d Congress.

Division analysts prepared nearly 50 duplicated reports, including studies of Vietnamese adoption and child care, federal support for day care, school desegregation since 1954, termination of the Food Distribution Program, 1975 budget highlights in human resource programs, federal programs for the handicapped, and the effectiveness of income tax credits in solving parochial school problems.

Environmental Policy Division

The energy crisis taxed the energy of the environmental policy staff. A division study of the factors responsible for the increase in demand for petroleum products and the inadequacy of domestic supply received wide coverage in the press. Based upon articles in the *Oil and Gas Journals,* 1970-73, a narrative chronology was developed on the causes of the gasoline shortage, focusing particularly on the roles of industry and the government. A major contract study for the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs analyzed oil and gas reserve figures, noting that governmental incentives are geared to encouraging production and use and not to the discovery

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and holding of reserves, that estimates for undiscovered oil and gas resources have traditionally been conservative and "proved reserves" do not account for all petroleum resources, and that more rational and credible criteria for estimating reserves are required in formulating national energy policy. Other studies outlined components of a rationing program based on an analysis of the rationing experience in World War II, produced a volume of readings on fuel and energy management during the mobilization of U.S. industry in World War II and the Korean War, examined the energy conservation measures adopted by Western European nations affected by the Arab oil boycott, presented the prospects for gasoline availability through 1974, analyzed current and potential effects of energy shortages on environmental standards, and assessed possible means by which inefficiencies in consumption could be reduced. In related work, the staff lent assistance to hearings on natural gas regulation and the development of geothermal resources.

Some of the socioeconomic effects of pollution control legislation enacted in recent years are creating difficulties in implementation and pressures for modification of existing laws. The House Public Works Committee requested a study of unemployment and layoffs attributable to the enforcement of pollution control requirements. In anticipation of demand, the division prepared a lengthy background report examining such effects as increasing industrial costs, unemployment and plant closures, and changes in the pattern of economic growth. The staff provided extensive assistance to committee oversight hearings on the Clean Air Act, preparing a legislative history of the amendments of 1970 as background to consideration of possible new amendments. Several aspects of proposed supplementary control strategies were analyzed and questions proposed for the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in connection with Senate hearings. The hearings were subsequently analyzed by the major issues presented to supply summaries and critiques of the positions taken and of the support information provided. Five issue analyses were prepared in light of the hearings debate on the act, including discussion of efforts to use emission taxes as an incentive for pollution control, various interpretations of "significant deterioration," and the difficulties of assessing costs and benefits of pollution abatement.

Environmental analysts contributed several studies bearing upon congressional consideration of land use legislation. These included an assessment of the impact of the proposed National Land Use Policy Act upon the Rural Development Act; compilations with analyses of federal documents tracing the evolution of federal recreation policy, and selected readings on the development and sale of land for recreational purposes; several projects in connection with eastern wilderness legislation; and an evaluation of Forest Service reorganization and other provisions of the Forest Rangeland Act.

Foreign Affairs Division

Concern with the impact of international economics on the U.S. economy and foreign policy was evident in several recent studies undertaken for Congress. Foreign affairs analysts completed an extensive two-year survey of the structures and functions of three multilateral development banks in which the United States holds membership. The study outlines the mechanisms through which U.S. policy toward the banks is determined, examines the impact of U.S. participation on the American economy, and the effectiveness of the banks in terms of U.S. policy interests. In conjunction with hearings on possible federal regulation of foreign investments in the United States, a report was prepared on international trends in the regulation of foreign investment, with particular attention to six countries which own 95 percent of all foreign investment in the United States; the report was published in the hearings record. U.S. trade and investment negotiations with Japan, American private investment in the Philippines, and European operations of the World Trade Corporation subsidiary of IBM were the subjects of additional reports requested by committees. For use in hearings and floor

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debate on the foreign aid program, and published in the *Congressional Record,* were background papers describing the political and religious liberties existing in 24 countries that receive U.S. economic and military assistance. A committee print was prepared on the availability and use of local currencies in U.S. foreign aid programs, as well as an extensive background analysis for hearings on legal parameters and constitutional issues associated with East-West trade.

The Arab oil boycott and insufficiencies in fuel supplies generated studies on foreign policy aspects of raw material shortages, the possibility of a U.S. food embargo as a response to the Arab oil boycott, the role of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in relation to oil policy, Libyan and international oil company negotiations during 1970-71, and effects of the oil shortage on the U.S. armed forces.

Division specialists provided review and analytical comment on an agency report submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the international transfer of conventional arms. Other defense-related studies included reports on defense trends in the United States from 1952 to 1973 and recent trends in the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps program. Historical surveys and analyses were prepared on civilian control of the military in the United States, disability retirement pay of military personnel, and major legislation and policy issues related to stockpiling strategic and critical materials.

Foreign affairs analysts completed the volumes *Legislative History of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Legislation on Foreign Relations,* and *Summary of Activities During 1973* of the Senate Armed Services Committee. To assist congressional oversight of required reports from executive agencies, a study entitled *Improving the Reporting Requirement System in the Foreign Affairs Field,* the third in a series, was published. Additional major assignments included preparation of a summary and analysis of hearings on five resolutions directed to strengthening the International Court of Justice; examination of precedents and identification of alternative approaches for provisional application of the United Nations' Law of the Sea Treaty; a committee print compilation of international agreements on fisheries, oceanographic resources, and wildlife; and an analysis of the infringement of human rights in selected countries for subcommittee hearings.

Government and General Research Division

Watergate and related matters placed an understandably heavy demand on the time and talents of the government research staff. Numerous reports and memorandums resulted from nearly continuous contact with members of the House Judiciary Committee during the course of the impeachment hearings. A sampling of the diverse requests entailed a review of the allegations of serious financial, legal, or political impropriety in the administration of justice by the U.S. government from 1789 to the present; a summary of reported instances of alleged improprieties involving Justice Department officials with reference to Watergate and related matters; a report on the selection process of the attorney general and some of the functional and institutional aspects of that office; a report on the proposed creation of a permanent Office of Special Prosecutor with pro and con arguments and some alternative suggestions; a compilation of presidential statements related to Watergate; an overview of instances when Presidents responded positively to congressional requests for sensitive information; an assessment of the cost of Watergate to the committee; and a presentation of views of the framers of the Constitution on what constitutes an impeachable offense.

The Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities requested a compilation and analysis of the 240 bills and resolutions introduced during the first session of the 93d Congress relating to campaign and electoral process reform. A background report on incumbency as a factor in congressional elections was prepared to assist in the development of protective legislation for ensuring open congressional contests.

The Budget Unit created last year received numerous requests on impoundment issues, exec-

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utive spending discretion, including the reprograming and transfer of funds, and budget reform. A lengthy CRS report was issued to provide policy analysis of court cases involving the impoundment of funds; some 80 such cases were initiated in the past two years. Division analysts assisted House and Senate committees at all stages in the development to final passage of the Budget Reform Act, providing memorandums, reports, consultations, and draft statements.

Under provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the standing committees of Congress are given oversight responsibility for the act's implementation. At the request of the House and Senate Government Operations Committees, the some 1,500 advisory committees were aligned with the appropriate standing committees and a critique of the first annual report of the President under the act was prepared for the Senate committee. Additional reports for committees were addressed to the evaluation of government information classification policy, points of order on appropriation bills in the Senate, federal disaster assistance programs, metropolitan review and comment procedures for federal-aid projects affecting metropolitan development, and the history of local government in the District of Columbia since 1783.

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Science Policy Research Division

Congressional requests on science policy issues span a broad range of subject areas and require multidisciplinary flexibility on the part of division staff. Several studies on the oceans were completed during the year. Assistance was rendered to committee staff preliminary to the introduction of a Senate Resolution authorizing a national ocean policy study. All oceanography legislation introduced in the first session of the 93d Congress was compiled for the House Subcommittee on Oceanography and centered around several key issues: the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, deep sea mineral resources and mining, world ocean pollution control, marine resources conservation, and deepwater ports. Analysts reviewed manned undersea activities of nations heavily committed to undersea programs and compiled an indexed list of international organizations involved in marine affairs. A report for distribution was prepared on marine mammal research programs of the federal government in addition to one, for a Member, specifically directed to the U.S. Navy marine mammal research program. Staff researchers provided an analytical assessment of the environmental impact of deep sea mining, published in hearings; summarized the major theses advanced during Senate hearings on ocean pollution; and, as background to assist in redrafting legislation, prepared a report on the impact of deep sea mining on U.S. mineral demand, national security interests, licensing, and other areas.

Studies of various forms of energy resulted in a comprehensive print on geothermal energy for the House Subcommittee on Energy; reports on power production from organic wastes and on the processes of converting coal to gas and liquid fuel; and reports on the status of solar energy research in 1973 and the potential application of solar energy in northeastern Ohio. Staff provided assistance to Members in coordinating a conference on energy conservation in commercial, industrial, and residential buildings and in analyzing information-gathering activities of various U.S. agencies and other organizations with respect to world energy research and development expenditures. A compilation of statistics on energy resources, entitled *Energy Facts,* was issued as a print by the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

The Office of Technology Assessment requested a background report on examples of technology assessment activities under consideration in the 93d Congress. Ten such activities were described, all of which are intended to provide information about the impacts of a particular technology or technical problem. Information systems specialists summarized the development of computerized statewide voter registration lists by conducting a telephone survey of five states and several counties that have automated this function and prepared a comprehensive committee print entitled *The Congress and Information Technology.*

Two prints in the major series of case studies examining the interrelationships between science, technology, and American diplomacy were completed this year: *U.S. Scientists Abroad: An Examination of Major Programs for Nongovernmental Scientific Exchange* and *The Political Legacy of the International Geophysical Year.* Several working papers on national nutrition policy were prepared for hearings and published by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Additional studies were made of the environmental health effects of various materials, fire research and safety legislation, the development of astronomical observatories from 1900 to 1961, the House committee structure, and a variety of products issued in connection with legislative review of chemical warfare policies.

INFORMATION AND REFERENCE SERVICES

The Congressional Research Service continues to improve its provision of timely and accurate information to Congress, and in no area are more dramatic changes apparent than in the application of automated services. Since August, three CRS data files have been accessible through a new retrieval command system known as SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online) that allows computer response to a complex question in seconds. Collectively, the three files compose the Legislative Information Display System (LIDS). Nine cathode ray tube terminals used for video-screen access to the files are located in CRS, nine more were utilized on a pilot basis in Senate offices during fiscal 1974, and additional terminals are contemplated. Included in the files are the contents of the CRS *Bill Digest* and bibliographic data bases, the latter containing 62,000 citations to significant articles, legislative and executive documents, and interest group publications on diverse subjects.

Initiated this year at the request of Senator Howard Cannon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, with assistance from the Senate Subcommittee on Computer Services, the third component file, the Major Issues System, contains summary information on key issues of public policy. Each Issue Brief provides a definition of the issue, background facts, policy analysis, data on pertinent legislation, hearings, reports, and other congressional actions. A chronology of the issue's development is supplied, if appropriate, as are supplemental references to the professional literature. The 98 briefs completed by the end of June address budget reform, tax reform, campaign financing, drug abuse, comprehensive health planning, solar power, transportation controls for urban air quality, and other public policy issues.

The Major Issues File is being developed by a core staff of eight in cooperation with subject specialists from all CRS research divisions. Planning and organization responsibilities are shared by the coordinator of the system, assistant chiefs, and other senior staff who make up the Issue Briefs Advisory Board. Printed copy of individual briefs has been available to Members since January 1974 and 94 requests involving 175 copies were received during the first six months of the system's operation. A heavy demand for copy is anticipated after the service informally announced to Congress, and alternative methods of providing hard copy, such as computer output microfilm, are under consideration.

During fiscal 1974 the Service's Administrative Terminal System (ATS) was used by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Veterans' Affairs Committee to prepare committee calendars. Frequent updates are possible on terminals located in the committee offices, and six additional standing committees of the Senate are planning to utilize ATS support for this purpose.

The Service has acquired access to another outside data bank, JURIS (JUstice Retrieval and Inquiry System). It is accessible through a terminal in the American Law Division and contains the full texts of the U.S. Constitution and United States Code (1970 edition through Supplement II) in two automated files of the Justice Department. Access by CRS may be expanded next

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year to include several new files, among them the Public Laws of the 93d Congress, the Solicitor General's briefs to the Supreme Court, recent Supreme Court decisions, and Tax Division memorandums.

Several data banks acquired last year have been used extensively for research and reference requests. An econometric model of the national economy, discussed earlier under the Economics Division, the *New York Times* Information Bank containing indexes and abstracts of all news articles published in the *Times* and over 65 additional newspapers and magazines, and MEDLINE's 400,000 citations to selected abstracts from articles concerning medical research and public health, among others, have provided valuable support.

The new CRS Office of Special Programs conducted demonstration seminars in June to explain the use of SCORPIO, outside data banks, and related developments to CRS and congressional staff, which inspired over 150 Service staff members to enroll for individualized training on terminal usage.

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Congressional Reference Division

The June 1974 issue of *Behavior Today* bemoaned the lack of a quick information capability in the executive branch, adding in conclusion: "Everyone . . . points to the Congressional Research Service, part of the Library of Congress setup, whose fast information-gathering activities are legend." The comment is particularly applicable to the Congressional Reference Division, which handled some 2,590 requests a week this year on every conceivable (and sometimes inconceivable) subject.

Responding to 88 percent of the constituent inquiries and 67 percent of all inquiries directed to CRS, the division experienced absolute increases since last year in every category of request: 35 percent more committee requests, 20 percent more for Members, 8 percent more for constituents. Sixty-one percent of the research time was devoted to Member and committee requests and 39 percent to constituent requests, a near reversal of the ratio five years ago.

Many of the committee requests (including over 1,400 for the House Judiciary Committee alone) involved urgently needed information for investigations and hearings. For example, over 10,000 hours were devoted last fall to the confirmation hearings of the then vice-president-designate Gerald Ford. At the request of the House Judiciary and the Senate Rules Committees, a staff team stood by on Friday evening for the announcement of the vice-presidential nominee, then worked late into the night assembling an extensive background compilation of biographical and public record information for delivery to the oversight committees the following morning. The staff followed up in succeeding weeks with massive amounts of additional information, working evenings and weekends to meet urgent deadlines. While a substantial amount of time was devoted to requests on Watergate, the vice-presidential nomination, the energy crisis, inflation, and impeachment, significant if less dramatic reference support was provided to every committee of Congress over the entire range of legislative issues.

In addition to an increasing committee-generated workload, the division experienced unprecedented growth in other areas of service. The Congressional Reading Room showed a 17-percent increase in "hotline" requests (totaling over 13,000) and received some 5,000 visitors, 28 percent more than last year. The CRS Reference Centers, located in the Rayburn and Russell Office Buildings, handled a substantially larger workload—11,950 requests in the House and 8,302 in the Senate. Over 18,300 kits were provided to congressional offices for answering constituent requests. Some 105 different kits on major legislative and public issues are now available, including compilations on amnesty, impeachment, campaign financing, and foundations.

In other developments, a UPI news ticker was installed in the division to alert staff to issues on which they will likely be queried and, at the request of the Senate Rules Committee, a *New York Times* Information Bank terminal was installed in the Senate Reference Center.

Library Services Division

The Library Services Division provides a valuable support capability to CRS research staff by acquiring and ensuring the availability of printed and duplicated source materials. Every CRS research division, with the exception of American Law and Senior Specialists, is currently assigned an information resource assistant who maintains divisional book collections, controls periodical receipts, and provides a central source of contact for division acquisitions. The resource assistants work in the research divisions to which they are assigned but receive training and supervision from the assistant chief of Library Services. This highly successful program was launched on a pilot basis last year and expanded to two additional divisions this year.

The weekly SDI bibliographic alerting service, which informs recipients of new publications in their fields of interest, is now being utilized by 125 staff members in congressional offices and committees. The SDI file was enhanced this year by the addition of biweekly citations to monographs and primary trade books obtained from the Library's MARC (machine-readable cataloging) data base. Citations in the SDI are prepared by bibliographers in the division; some 30,390 were prepared compared to 22,213 last year. There was a substantial growth in hard-copy service on SDI requests: increases of 30 percent in requests received, 44 percent in items requested, and 92 percent in the number of Xerox sheets provided. Responsibility for providing hard copy was transferred from Congressional Reference to the Library Services Division late in the year.

At the request of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, the division undertook to compile and maintain a clipping notebook of articles pertaining to the Watergate break-in and related matters. The division, since assuming in November the task initially carried out by the Congressional Reference Division, has selected and indexed over 13,000 articles contained in over 40 volumes. Similar services were made available to the House Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment, the latter consisting of over 9,000 pages in 25 volumes. Such compilations are unique reference sources and greatly reduce research time expended.

A total of 515 on-demand searches of the bibliographic data base were requested, an increase of 17 percent since last year. Of the 278 congressional on-demand bibliographies prepared, a number were for GAO and for OTA. Over 60 focused on energy and related topics and several were connected with the Watergate affair, impeachment, national growth policy, women's rights, and technology assessment.

The fifth edition of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV), containing over 5,600 entries, was distributed during the year.

Special Services

Sponsorship of seminar series which were initiated last year continued and constituted an import facet of CRS service. Seven seminars for Members were held in cooperation with the Advanced Study Program of the Brookings Institution on the public policy issues of food scarcity, consumer protection, the media and government, the multinational corporation, U.S. ocean policies, United States and world inflation, and national materials policy. In a parallel series for congressional staff, the topics of inflation, budget reform and control, legislation affecting the status of women, the media and the government, national health insurance, and strategic weapons policy were discussed by noted experts. The seminars drew an audience of 175 Members and 528 staff overall. Four national growth seminars, sponsored by CRS in cooperation with the National Planning Association and Resources for the Future, Inc., and attended by 234 congressional staff members, included discussions on housing, federal community development programs, federal planning and management assistance programs, and the contents of the 1974 growth report. Additionally, in early February staff from CRS and the Office of Management and Budget jointly provided instruction on usage of the 1975 budget documents during three presentations for House, Senate, and CRS staff.

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The CRS Translations Unit cleared 1,629 requests during the year for a total of 4,830 pages in translated materials. The unit experienced a significant increase in committee and inhouse requests for materials pertaining to such subjects of current international interest as the energy crisis, multinational corporations, and space exploration. A growing number of requests were received for translation of congressional press releases into foreign languages, principally Spanish.

The Service's visual information specialist prepared 141 graphic displays, an increase of 28 percent over the preceding year. Among them were a series of 24 charts used during hearings and floor consideration of the Budget Reform Bill, a series of charts and illustrations on the operations of the Bill Status System, later included in a committee print, and several charts for use during hearings on the energy crisis.

The Service annually compiles background materials and detailed bibliographies for the national high school and collegiate debate topics. The compilation for this year's high school debate topic—"How can the federal political system be improved?"—has been published as Senate Document 93-79, and the one for the collegiate debate topic—"Resolved: That the power of the Presidency should be significantly curtailed"—is to be published as House Document 93-273.

ADMINISTRATION

Budgeted staff positions in CRS have increased by 70 percent since the implementation of the Reorganization Act began in fiscal year 1972. This substantial growth, including 94 new positions during fiscal 1974 for a current total of 618 budgeted positions, has necessitated several administrative adjustments. In April the Office of the Director was regrouped to manage the Service's new and expanded activities and concomitant staff growth more effectively. The new alignment provides a clearer delineation of responsibilities for implementation functions. Briefly, it provides for an assistant director for research and analysis and an assistant director for congressional committee relationships. Three offices, each headed by a chief, were created to perform more specialized functions: the Offices of Assignment and Reference Coordination, Special Programs, and Administration.

In cooperation with the Library's Training Office, a 16-hour training course was developed on counseling principles and practices and presented to CRS supervisory staff. Although designed primarily for supervisors of staff in nonprofessional positions, the course was attended this year by 32 division chiefs and assistant chiefs, section heads, and research production assistants. A revised CRS Career Service Promotion Plan was adopted in December to provide advancement opportunities for all staff in career ladder positions, which currently include most of the positions available in CRS. Opportunities for upward mobility were advanced with the initiation of the Library Tuition Support Program and the CRS Program Crossover, the latter enabling nonprofessional employees to enter professional career development ladders after completing two years of on-the-job and selected academic training. Nine staff members were selected for developmental positions and participated in 41 courses under Program Crossover this year; 23 staff participated in 48 courses under the Tuition Support Program. Program Crossover was expanded to include paraprofessional as well as research analyst trainee positions late in the year. Four divisions will have paraprofessional interns in the coming year. Approximately half of the staff enrolled in 263 courses offered within the Library, including the CRS orientation program, and 150 courses offered by local colleges and universities.

Numerous division staff meetings and seminars were held to discuss policy issues and administrative matters. Division research production assistants continued to meet regularly, and a group of eight reference and information staff members initiated meetings to discuss and improve information storage and transfer procedures in CRS. The Human Relations Committee, composed of representatives from all divisions, gave active consideration to the proposed revision of the

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CRS promotion plan, the Library's labor-management relations proposal, fire safety in the Library, and CRS quality control procedures. The committee proposed a plan for flexible working hours in CRS and conducted a second annual survey to ascertain priorities among employee concerns. The Speaker's Forum, featuring monthly presentations by noted subject specialists, generated timely discussion of such topics as the legal strategies of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, recent activities of the House Select Committee on Committees, newsmen's privilege, the U.S. economic situation, and computer energy modeling.

Sixteen automated word-processing typewriters were installed in the research divisions and have significantly alleviated the clerical burden. These provide high-quality copy at 150 words per minute and include rapid-correction and tape-storage capabilities.

The most fruitful evaluation of the services and activities of CRS is obtained from congressional users. As a followup to two surveys conducted last year, the Service launched another in May by attaching evaluation cards to outgoing CRS responses over a one-week period. The nearly 400 cards returned rated the quality of the CRS response as superior (49 percent), good (42 percent), satisfactory (5 percent), and unsatisfactory (1 percent). An overwhelming 103 offices responded affirmatively when queried as to their interest in receiving a briefing on CRS services, and plans for providing the briefings are being developed by the Office of Special Programs. As in previous surveys, the written comments on nearly half of the returned cards were for the most part favorable and in all cases interesting and useful.

Initiatives for the Future

In his statement before the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations in May, the director proposed several new courses for CRS in coming years. Amid other priorities the Service is exploring ways of better informing Members and congressional staff of the resources currently available to them, of identifying subjects of longer range interest to Congress, and of enabling appropriate senior staff or interdisciplinary teams to conduct these assignments. The new discipline of futures research is being considered as a means of assisting the identification and analysis of emerging public policy issues. The Service hopes to establish closer liaison with the scholarly community and with committees, perhaps through staff exchange programs on a temporary basis, and to make greater use of outside consultants and experts. Members and committees show increasing interest in public opinion surveys to supplement their informational resources, and the Service is examining the availability of survey research information and its applicability to legislative research. Its assistance in the budget area pursuant to the Budget and Impoundment Control Act will undoubtedly grow.

In short, the Congressional Research Service has by no means ceased the dynamic growth and adaptation that has characterized its development over the past six decades. Its service to the Congress and to the research community of the nation has in many respects just begun.

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The Reference Department

In setting its objectives and in planning the performance of its various services, the Reference Department is continually aware of trends and changing patterns of need, over which it may at times have little control, but to which it must respond if it is to meet its responsibilities of serving the reader and interpreting the vast collections of the Library. All its organizational, reference, bibliographic, and processing activities are directed toward meeting these challenges. Among some of the significant trends observed during fiscal 1974 were:

□ Growing interest in all types of materials relating to the American Revolution, a trend certain to accelerate further by 1976.

□ A decline in use of the general reading rooms, coupled with increased demand for reference service by telephone and by mail and for photocopies.

□ Increasing use of specialized reading rooms, especially the Geography and Map, Microform, and Rare Book reading rooms.

□ Acquisition through purchase and gift of items of major importance but, because of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, fewer gifts of self-created materials.

□ Changes in facilities for readers and transfer of more materials to remote storage because of pressures on available space.

As always, current events—this year relating to the American presidency, the energy crisis, and the Middle East—brought readers and researchers to the Library for the latest information. These concerns were reflected in almost every division. Development of the collections, organizing them for service, and selecting and preparing materials for preservation continued to be paramount activities throughout the department, and some of the major accomplishments in these areas are described in the sections that follow. More detailed information concerning significant acquisitions is to be found in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* which supplements this report.

Significant changes on the fifth floor of the Annex Building, especially the removal and storage of the card catalog in the fall of 1973, seriously affected patterns of service and use. Both readers and staff in the Annex reading areas must now depend on the Library's book catalogs, and reference librarians devote a great deal of time to explaining their use. The general reading room and the Local History and Genealogy Room moved from the Thomas Jefferson Room to the North Reading Room, now renamed the Annex Reading Room. The Science Reading Room was

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relocated in the central area of the fifth floor formerly occupied by the card catalog. The Slavic Reading Room, formerly on the fifth floor of the Annex, was transferred to the ground floor of the Main Building, along with most of the materials in the custody of the Slavic and Central European Division.

The joint doctoral program of the Library of Congress and the George Washington University offered its fourth Research Orientation Seminar, a two-semester, six-credit-hour course which included an examination on research materials for the study of American life and culture and on their collection, arrangement, and use. Students completed a list of required readings in addition to special readings on two selected subfields of Americana. Seven students participated in the fall term and six in the spring. Robert H. Land, chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, served as the Library's coordinator for the program, and members of the division played a large part in its execution. Staff members of most Reference Department divisions and of the Copyright Office, Law Library, and Administrative and Processing Departments participated in one or more of the 26 sessions, prepared reading lists, advised students on bibliographic methods, or graded examination papers.

Within the Reference Department, concern with training and with the improvement of personnel relations was reflected in the activities of the department's Human Relations Committee and in the implementation of the Library's Affirmative Action Program. The committee, consisting of 34 representatives elected from the various divisions, sought to improve lines of communication between staff members and their supervisors, to represent department employees in recommending changes in Library policies, to disseminate information regarding opportunities for training and promotion, and to better working conditions, including transportation and parking facilities. Seven staff members were selected in competition for positions made available under the Affirmative Action Plan. Each appointee signed an agreement to complete specified education or training at the Library's expense.

During fiscal year 1974 three new division chiefs were appointed. At the beginning of the year, Frank Kurt Cylke became chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Alan Fern was promoted to chief of the Prints and Photographs Division. On October 1, 1973, Mary Ellis Kahler was appointed chief of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT OFFICE

The size and diverse formats of the collections in the custody of the Reference Department and the demands for service placed upon them require a high degree of organization and coordination. During the year the planning activities of the Reference Department gave first priority to improvement of the administrative structure to make it more responsive and organization and preservation of the growing collections of nonbook materials that are not given formal cataloging. A number of management studies resulted in organizational changes in several divisions. Of particular interest were reviews of the assignments and workload of the staff of the Geography and Map Division, the organization of the Rare Book Division, and the management of the Slavic and Central European Division. Much work went into plans looking toward the completion of the James Madison Memorial Building and the resulting relocation of several divisions and collections. The Reference Department also actively participated, through its representative Edward D'Alessandro, in the work of an Association of Research Libraries' advisory committee on the interlibrary loan study "A System for Inter-Library Communication (SILC)," undertaken by Robert M. Hayes.

Special attention was given to the control and maintenance of the collections in the custody of the Orientalia, Music, Rare Book, and Serial Divisions. Organization of the original materials and their microfilming were pursued with equal energy, often as part of the same operation. Major activities during the year included plans for the review and weeding of the periodical col-

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lections; establishing priorities for ensuring the preservation of materials in the department's custody; reviewing the organization of various collections of nonbook materials; arranging for the cataloging, by the Processing Department, of certain categories of materials which are now difficult to retrieve; and developing long-range plans for the future of the Library's public card catalogs from the standpoint of bibliographic and reference use.

A review of acquisitions policy statements, begun in fiscal 1973, continued with revision of the policies concerning sound recordings, copyrighted materials in general, and publications of a number of international organizations. Four seminars for recommending officers were held in which more than 100 of the department's area and subject specialists were given the opportunity to discuss acquisitions matters with key officials of the Reference and Processing Departments. The coordinator, foreign newspaper microfilming, continued to provide the necessary liaison between the expanding cooperative foreign newspaper program at the Library of Congress and the ARL Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Program at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. During fiscal 1974 his activities were extended to include foreign official gazettes, with emphasis on a new program under organization by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the New York Public Library. The title of the *Foreign Newspaper Report,* issued three times a year, was therefore changed to *Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report.*

Automation projects have been introduced into a majority of the 15 divisions or are in advanced stages of development. The MARC Reference Service makes heavy use of the MARC Retriever, mentioned in chapter one. Seventeen monthly current awareness services embracing such areas as Latin American studies, cold regions of the world, books on motion pictures and television, and library and information science were distributed to Reference and Processing divisions that had requested them. The Juvenile Books Data Base, maintained on magnetic tape for the Children's Book Section, contained 25,995 records at the end of the fiscal year.

THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

To cope with space problems in the general collections, several overcrowded classes were shifted by the Collections Maintenance Office and the Stack and Reader Division. Some relief was obtained, but the outlook is not bright since little additional space is available in the two buildings now in use on Capitol Hill. Alternative plans for coping with the problem of overcrowding were under study at year's end. Shelf-reading activities tripled those of fiscal 1973 and contributed to a lower not-on-shelf rate. As in recent years, the heaviest demand was for books in the social sciences, philology and literature, and general and Old World history. A pilot automated book paging project, mentioned in earlier reports, went into operation in class J (Political Science) in March 1973 and continued until February 1974, then was used briefly in class H (Social Sciences). The experiment provided valuable information, and more study of the potential usefulness of this service is contemplated. The Microform Reading Room's holdings passed the one million mark and, continuing a trend of the last few years, reader use increased by 13 percent. Despite gasoline shortages in the winter and spring months, visitors continued to come to the Library to see the building, view some of the national treasures, and learn more about LC activities. For them, staff members of the Stack and Reader Division conducted almost 1,700 regularly scheduled and 700 specially arranged tours.

The Loan Division's services increased to virtually all categories of borrowers, including congressional offices, other U.S. government agencies, and libraries and institutions throughout the world. Interlibrary loan requests came from every state, but since librarians can now obtain location information from the published volumes of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints,* those outside the Washington area are tending to rely first on local and regional services. There was less travel to the Library and more use of the telephone and teletype, thus leading to more interlibrary loans. The impeachment hearings and related controversies were no

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doubt responsible for the increased circulation of materials on law and political science; nevertheless, literature and the social sciences retained their lead as the most popular subjects among Library borrowers. Predictably, books on the presidency and the energy crisis headed the congressional waiting list. The division's best efforts were frequently hampered by losses and delays in the mail and by increasing difficulty in securing from special collections items which, because of space limitations, have been removed to outlying locations. Efforts to develop an automated circulation system that would eventually encompass the Central Charge File continued.

The General Reference and Bibliography Division underwent major physical changes and sought to evaluate and improve its services in a number of ways. To assist readers in finding their way through the many reference alcoves, over 200 signs were installed indicating subjects and heavily used titles, and diagrams were posted and distributed to readers. In the fall of 1973 the Local History and Genealogy Room extended its service to include evening hours, a change welcomed by many readers.

More than 20,000 letters requesting information were received by the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section. Some 7,800 of these were referred to other offices of the Library for reply and a little over 900 to sources outside the Library. Although, in an effort to provide the fastest possible service, form letters or standard enclosures were used to answer more than half of the remaining inquiries, the number of individual replies prepared in fiscal 1974—almost 2,700—set a new record. To evaluate user reaction to these written replies, brief questionnaires were sent to 798 persons who had received them over a three-month period. Nearly 94 percent of the 576 replies indicated that the service had been satisfactory.

In preparing the U.S. contribution to *Index Translationum,* MARC printouts for English translations were used; they are now being compared with other records to determine whether MARC records alone can be used in the future. Among other bibliographical activities, the section compiled *Library of Congress Publications in Print, March 1974,* which was expanded to include sound recordings produced by the Library, and *United States of America National Bibliographical and Abstracting Services and Related Activities in 1973,* prepared for Unesco.

The Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section discovered that, although publication by Mansell of the *National Union Catalog; Pre-1956 Imprints* has passed the halfway mark, the demands on the section's reference services remain at a high level. Widespread use of the manual *The National Union Catalog: Reference and Related Services* has resulted in better utilization of local and regional resources in interlibrary loan service, so that the Library of Congress receives the more difficult queries that cannot be answered elsewhere. A second printing of the manual was necessary to meet the demand. The *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books* maintained its annual rate of locating nearly 25 percent of the items sought. The first of a series of brief bibliographies on noteworthy international organizations or topics relating to them, *The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries,* was made available for free distribution in May. A second one on the International Federation of Library Associations was in preparation.

Library publications resulting from activities of the Children's Book Section were the 10th annual list, *Children's Books, 1973,* followed by Erik Haugaard's lecture in printed form, *Portrait of a Poet: Hans Christian Andersen,* and Ivan Southall's lecture "Sources and Responses," which appeared in the April issue of the Library's *Quarterly Journal.* The Library's holdings of foreign children's books have more than doubled since the section was created in 1963. Many of these titles were acquired by Virginia Haviland, head of the section, as the result of her service as president of the jury for the Hans Christian Andersen Medals and as a member of other similar groups. A steady annual increase in reference services was marked during the past year by queries relating to substantial research projects on such topics as the ideological content of 18th-century children's magazines, an international directory of authors of children's books, and

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books for children on ethnic groups or on current events.

The Serial Division continued to press toward its goals of bringing order to the diversified collections in its custody and of ensuring their preservation. Newspaper receipts amounted to almost 691,500 issues. A total of 434,500 pieces were added to the collections of unbound periodicals and government serials, but a much larger number were discarded, bound, or microfilmed. Thanks to a concerted effort involving a number of staff members, including some from outside the division, nearly a quarter million unorganized publications in the division's custody were completely processed or were added to the division's unbound collections; these included African and Latin American government documents, publications of international organizations, and noncurrent periodicals which had formerly been inaccessible. A survey of current acquisitions of domestic newspapers, with consideration of population changes shown by the 1970 census and the geographical coverage for each state, resulted in the addition of eight titles to the permanent collections, recommendations for the acquisition of 58 new titles on a current basis only, and dropping of 78.

The collection of newspapers on microfilm in the custody of the Serial Division comprised 217,501 reels on June 30, 1974. The 41,375 volumes of U.S. and 47,544 bound volumes of foreign newspapers of the 19th and 20th centuries will, for the most part, be replaced by microfilm. The 18th-century newspapers, totaling 1,682 volumes, will be permanently retained. Nearly 15 percent of the bound newspapers consulted were from this period, reflecting the intense interest in historical research and the current emphasis on the American Revolution. Use of the bound papers continued at a high level even though they must be requested in advance and brought from the Duke Street Annex in Alexandria. Over 11,000 volumes were delivered and returned during the year, causing substantial wear and tear on this important collection. The fourth edition of *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress* was ready for publication at the end of the year. It includes 1,715 titles, of which 302 domestic and 1,014 foreign titles are retained permanently.

Acquisitions of the Science and Technology Division reflected continuing interest in such subjects as technology forecasting and assessment, environmental studies, and polar research. Almost 400 journals were recommended for new subscriptions. Older materials acquired included *A New Digester or Engine for Softning Bones . . .*, by Denys Papin, published in London in 1681. Papin's "digester" was, in essence, the first pressure cooker, the principles of which are still used today. Another purchase was the rare *Astronomiae Instauratae Mechanica,* by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546-1601), published in Nuremberg by Levinus Hulsius in 1602, which contains a description of the instruments used by Brahe in his observatories and an autobiographical account of his career and discoveries, including a new variation in the motion of the moon. Thirteen *LC Science Tracer Bullets* were issued during the year on topics that included food additives, nondestructive testing, organic gardening, wind power, tidal power, technological forecasting, and earthquake prediction. This series of ready-reference sources has proved to be popular with users.

Over 10,250 active information resources could be found in the inventory of the National Referral Center (NRC) by the end of the fiscal year. New and updated lists of selected resources were prepared on such subjects as product safety and reliability, petroleum and natural gas, remote sensing, rail transportation, and energy. One of the major activities of NRC is the preparation of the series of publications having the general title *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States.* In April 1974 the Library published the volume subtitled *Federal Government, With a Supplement of Government-Sponsored Information Resources,* thereby completing the current cycle of revisions in this series. An important byproduct of the effort has been the creation of a high-quality machine-readable data base containing descriptions of the more than 6,500 organizations listed in the revised directories, which with careful updating and expansion will serve a variety of reference purposes in the fu-

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ture. The Aeronautics Project compiled its annual list of successful U.S. space launches for inclusion as an appendix in the *Aeronautics and Space Report of the President, 1973 Activities,* published by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in April 1974. The staff also continued preparation of the monthly *Astronautics and Aeronautics: A Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy,* under the sponsorship of the NASA Historical Office. The chronology project, however, was withdrawn from the Library at the close of fiscal 1974. Volume 6 of the *Antarctic Bibliography,* prepared by the Cold Regions Bibliography Project, went to press at the year's end. More than 13,700 items listed in this bibliography since 1962 are now in machine-readable form.

Perhaps the least known division of the Reference Department is the Federal Research Division (FRD) which provides special services, including bibliographical and abstracting activities and scholarly studies and reports, in support of various research programs of U.S. government agencies. With little publicity, FRD continues to help fulfill one of the Library's major responsibilities—service to other federal agencies. For many years the division has not only produced for the Department of Defense a variety of reports and abstracts as well as input to an automated information file but has also provided literature searches, translation services, writing and editorial assistance, and other emergency support on an ad hoc basis. Now in its fourth year, a research project for NASA provides abstracts or book notes on Soviet space medicine as well as news alerts on items of immediate interest. A pilot project for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), launched in fiscal 1973, was expanded into a continuing program for abstracting foreign literature for input into an EPA data bank. In fiscal 1974 more than 1,200 abstracts were prepared; many have been published in an EPA bulletin entitled *Summaries of Foreign Government Environmental Reports.* Late in the year the mission was broadened to include the research and writing of "country reviews" highlighting trends toward national environmental regulatory controls in other countries as well as profiles of their management approach to environmental assessment and pollution control.

AREA STUDIES

Although materials from foreign geographic areas have been collected by the Library since its earliest days, until World War II the heaviest emphasis had remained on European countries and such other areas of immediate concern to the United States as Latin America. Since that time, however, as American interests became global, equal emphasis came to be placed on Africa and Asia. The acquisition of scholarly materials from all these areas was greatly accelerated and intensified during the 1950's and the 1960's, and such activities as the Public Law 480 Program and the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging increased this trend even further. These extensive collections now provide the basis for the Library's multifaceted area studies. Reference, research, and bibliographic work concerning foreign countries and cultures takes place throughout the Reference Department but there are four administrative units concerned with specific geographic areas: the African Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division; the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division; the Slavic and Central European Division; and the Orientalia Division, which includes the Chinese and Korean, Southern Asia, Japanese, Near East, and Hebraic Sections. In addition to the compilation of bibliographies, assistance to readers and congressional offices, and involvement in the organization of the collections, the subject and language specialists in these units actively participate in the Library's overseas acquisitions programs, sometimes through survey trips. They also take part in the activities of various area studies associations, maintain contacts with scholars throughout the world, and on occasion represent the Library at international meetings and conferences.

The African Section continued to receive high praise for its series of bibliographies of official publications of African governments. A recent review in the *Papers of the Bibliographic Society*

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of America noted that "the Library of Congress and its African Section are to be congratulated on a signal bibliographic achievement. They have produced a series of much-needed guides which have maintained uniformly high standards throughout." A new volume in the series, *Spanish-Speaking Africa; a Guide to Official Publications*, compiled by Susan K. Rishworth, was published in fiscal 1974. Two other works prepared in the African Section appeared during the year: *Africana Acquisitions; Report of a Publication Survey Trip to Nigeria, Southern Africa, and Europe, 1972*, by section head Julian Witherell, published by the Library, and the first supplement to *Africa South of the Sahara; Index to Periodical Literature*, compiled by Dwight Beers and published by G. K. Hall & Company. Among the bibliographies prepared for acquisitions and reference use were lists of 220 items in the Yoruba language and of 132 serial publications issued by nationalist and revolutionary organizations in Africa; the latter was published in the newsletter issued by the African Studies Association.

The Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division (LAPS) completed the editing of number 35 (Social Sciences) of the major bibliographic work, the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and continued the compilation of subsequent volumes. A catalog describing part of one of its most important collections of Spanish American manuscripts and documents, *The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress; Manuscripts Concerning Mexico, a Guide*, was published by the Library in April 1974. Three prominent writers recorded selections from their works for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape: Germán Arciniegas, Colombian essayist and historian; Carlos Fuentes Mexican contemporary novelist; and Julián Marías, Spanish literary critic and social philosopher. Since the demise of the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP) in 1972, blanket orders have been utilized to obtain current publications from all Latin American countries except Brazil. Members of the LAPS staff assisted the Order Division in evaluating the selections made by dealers, participating in personal interviews with booksellers and recommending changes in dealerships if necessary. By the end of the year definite progress had been made in bringing current Latin American acquisitions into line with the Library's needs.

Acquisitions trips by specialists in the Slavic and Central European Division helped to strengthen the Library's procurement programs. In July 1973 the Finno-Ugrian specialist, Elemer Bako, conferred with librarians and booksellers in Finland and Sweden; in May 1974 the Polish specialist, Janina Hoskins, attended the International Book Fair in Warsaw and conferred with Polish publishers and representatives of libraries and learned institutions. Over 5,000 items were selected for the 1973 volume of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies*, a publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, which reflects the abundant source materials held by the Library of Congress and the effectiveness of monitoring systems used to obtain information from other divisions in the Library. These include the weekly computerized bibliography of articles on Eastern Europe prepared by the Congressional Research Service, the monthly computerized printout of monographs cataloged by the Library that pertain to the Slavic countries and Eastern Europe (selected from the MARC data base according to a program designed especially for the project), and the weekly English-language cards received from the Shared Cataloging Division. Prepared for the Library by Michael B. Petrovich of the University of Wisconsin, *Yugoslavia: A Bibliographic Guide* was published early in 1974. Although production difficulties delayed the publication of this guide for almost three years, it nevertheless is a valuable addition to the literature of Slavic studies.

The most notable events in the Orientalia Division's year were visits by two delegations from the People's Republic of China. They were reciprocating the visit of Chi Wang, assistant head of the Chinese and Korean Section, to Canton, Shanghai, and Peking in June 1972, the first official visit by an American librarian since the Republic's establishment in 1949. On August 14, 1973, the deputy chief of the Liaison Office of

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the People's Republic of China in the United States, Han Hsu, came to the Library accompanied by five members of his staff; on October 1 and 2 Liu Chi-ping, director of the National Library of Peking, led a group of nine other librarians from China on an official visit to the Library. During September and October the Chinese and Korean Section presented an exhibit of publications from the National Library of Peking which marked the resumption of the exchange of materials between the two national libraries after an interruption of almost a quarter of a century. Louis Jacob, head of the Southern Asia Section in the Orientalia Division, visited over a dozen South and Southeast Asian countries in a round-the-world survey trip from December 1973 to March 1974. Purposes of the trip included discussion of new acquisitions guidelines with the Library's Public Law 480 acquisitions offices, meetings with blanket-order dealers and exchange partners to improve the receipt of current materials, and investigation of library and research activities and developments in each country. The section's continued review of current Public Law 480 acquisitions, with the intent of fitting them more closely to the Library's needs, resulted in the issuance of a revised policy statement in May 1974.

From the National Diet Library, Tokyo, with which the Library of Congress maintains a cordial and fruitful exchange relationship, the Japanese Section received 200 reels of positive microfilm representing two important Japanese newspapers and periodicals published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A new trend observed during the year was an increasing interest by American college and public libraries in Japanese-language materials; for example, the section provided the Prince George's County Memorial Library, Maryland, with a list of current Japanese bestsellers for the use of its readers. A noteworthy first, both for form and content, was the acquisition of over 300 microfiches from the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, representing technical reports relating to atomic energy and allied subjects. In still another relatively new area of interest, the Library received a microfilmed set (12 reels) of the *Pacific Citizen* for the period October 15, 1929, to December 31, 1971. The newspaper is the organ of the Japanese American Citizens League, and its acquisition gives evidence of the growing interest in ethnic materials in American libraries. Similarly, the Near East Section acquired a file of *al-Islah,* an Arabic newspaper published in Brooklyn covering the years 1934-50, the gift of Mrs. Fozi Braidy, widow of the publisher. It reflects the life and interests of the Lebanese community in the United States.

Another important Arabic acquisition was a positive microfilm file of *al-Ahram,* Cairo, from 1876 to 1939. The Library has been microfilming this leading Egyptian newspaper since 1940; it is one of 40 current newspapers from the Middle East filmed as part of the Near East Section's active newspaper preservation program. Section head George Atiyeh attended an international meeting in Jordan in April 1974 and took the opportunity to visit blanket-order dealers in Cairo, Amman, and Beirut. Compiled by Abraham Bodurgil, *Atatürk and Turkey; a Bibliography, 1919-1938* was issued in May 1974; it contains 1,338 entries for monographs and periodical articles. The Hebraic Section continued to offer valuable reference and research services to scholars throughout the world who specialize in Judaic and Semitic studies. For example, assistance was provided to a Palestinian scholar in Berlin in making a worldwide survey of Samaritan manuscripts, and the National Library of Canada was given information about Hebrew manuscript holdings in Eastern Europe, their reproduction on microfilm, and the attendant problems of identifying and cataloging them.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Geography and Map, Manuscript, Music, Prints and Photographs, and Rare Book Divisions differ widely from each other and from the remainder of the Library in that each division is responsible for the custody, service, and part of the processing of highly specialized collections which, because of their format or rarity, require differing methods of treatment. Each division is

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staffed by specialists in the techniques of handling and servicing its collections, as well as by subject specialists responsible for interpreting them to users. Many of these special materials are used in conjunction with books and periodicals from the general collections of the Library. Demands made on these divisions, like those made on other divisions of the Reference Department, tend to reflect current events and changing trends in scholarly research.

Custody of the world's largest and most comprehensive cartographic collections—more than 3,600,000 maps and 36,000 atlases—resides in the Geography and Map Division. As usual, the year's largest volume of receipts came from governmental agencies; these included 36,000 plans of U.S. cities from the Census Bureau and more than 2,700 from local governments as the result of a solicitation program directed to chambers of commerce throughout the country. Among the rare items received as gifts were a set of five wall maps of the world and the continents, dated 1740, and an early 18th-century manuscript scroll map, 14 inches wide and 40 feet long, of the land and water routes between Edo (modern Tokyo) and Nagasaki via Osaka. The Processing Section devoted much effort to cataloging maps of the period of the American Revolution and perfecting the MARC Map cataloging project, which was initiated in 1970. Cards produced through the Card Division's photocomposer, which are virtually indistinguishable from those reproduced from hot type, replaced those generated by computer.

Two honorary consultantships were established to advise the division on geographic and cartographic matters. The appointees are Chauncy D. Harris, director of the Center for International Studies and Samuel N. Harper Distinguished Service Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago, and Arthur H. Robinson, Lawrence Martin Professor of Cartography and director of the Cartographic Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. Reference assistance given by telephone and correspondence increased, but despite the energy crisis the number of readers making the trip to Alexandria, Va., also rose significantly. Use of 18th-century maps, especially those relating to the Revolution, remained high. The five-volume *Bibliography of Cartography*, based on the division's card file of about 90,000 entries, was published by G. K. Hall & Company in September 1973. This catalog of references relating to maps, mapmakers, and the history of cartography, described as the most comprehensive cartobibliography ever published, represents the culmination of an effort that has been in progress for almost a century. It is a work to which Philip Lee Phillips, appointed the first chief of the Library's new Division of Maps and Charts in 1897, had devoted much of his energy, looking forward to its eventual publication.

Final preparation by the Manuscript Division of the index to the Thomas Jefferson papers, scheduled for publication in calendar year 1975, marked the completion of the Presidential Papers Program. Under this program, begun in 1958, the papers of 23 Presidents have been arranged, indexed, and microfilmed. The processing and indexing of nearly 2 million pieces of these invaluable national treasures has set a high standard. The acquisition of manuscript collections is a continuing, often protracted, operation involving delicate negotiations, the cooperation of many offices, and sometimes field trips. Notable receipts of the past year strengthened the division's collections in the fields of political history and the history of science. Many of them have been described in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. They included the papers of two famous American military aviators, Edward V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker and James H. Doolittle; editor and publisher Joseph Pulitzer; Justice John M. Harlan (the elder), and Charles P. Taft. The number of patrons using materials in the Manuscript Reading Room increased for the first time in three years, and a record number of interlibrary loan requests were filled. One of the year's important events was the opening of the Harold L. Ickes papers for the use of researchers.

Daniel Hoffman served as poetry consultant for the year 1973-74. The duties of that office, administratively a part of the Manuscript Division, include supervision of the Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature, recommendation of materials for the Library's collections, and

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liaison between the Library and the literary community on matters of common concern. In his best known role, the poetry consultant arranges for poetry readings and other literary programs in the Coolidge Auditorium. A list of this year's programs is given in the appendixes.

Release of the two-disc LP recording *The Hammons Family* represents an innovation in the Library's long-established series of folksong recordings by the Archive of Folk Song in the Music Division. The work of Alan Jabbour, head of the Archive, and photographer and folklorist Carl Fleischhauer, the album examines a single West Virginia Appalachian family in detail: its songs, tales, traditions, and familial recollections. The accompanying booklet is copiously illustrated with photographs and the extensive text probes deeply into the sociological, demographic, and historical aspects of the Hammons family. The set rapidly became one of the Archive's best-sellers. Dr. Jabbour's tape collection, now deposited in the Archive, is a product of his extensive field-collecting trips throughout the country and is especially rich in traditional fiddle tunes from the Upper South. Under his direction, the Library's folk music collections were expanded from a core of Americana to one with worldwide representation. In April Dr. Jabbour resigned to take a position with the National Endowment for the Arts. Joseph C. Hickerson, folklorist and ethnomusicologist, was appointed to succeed him.

The division's collections of sound recordings were greatly augmented by deposits under the 1972 copyright legislation for this medium. From West Coast collector and sound engineer Wally Heider came a gift of more than 3,000 items, virtually all of which are unpublished discs and tapes of American popular bands and vocalists from the 1930's to the 1960's. The year's major ethnological acquisition was the Laura Bolton Collection of cylinders, discs, and tapes, received from Columbia University and composed largely of field recordings made in Africa, Canada, the West Indies, Pennsylvania, and the southeastern United States during the years 1931-42. The musical manuscript collections were enriched by gifts from the families of composers George Antheil, Ernest Bloch, and Irving Fine. The Library purchased holographs of works by Jacques Offenbach, Malcolm Arnold, and Richard Rodney Bennett and also acquired manuscript correspondence of George Gershwin, Arnold Schönberg, and Franz Liszt. In its 49th concert season the Library presented 30 programs in 40 chamber music concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium. A list of these concerts appears in the appendixes.

The Prints and Photographs Division acquired several items that will long be regarded as among the finest objects in the Library's pictorial collections. A large, handsome watercolor of the Capitol, painted in 1806 by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, which he presented to President Jefferson to show how the building would look if completed according to Latrobe's scheme, was the gift of one of his descendants, William Morrow Roosevelt, and significantly complements the division's other Latrobe drawings. It depicts both wings of the building with the two chambers surmounted by domes shallower than that over the central rotunda; the Capitol is set in a park attractively landscaped with large trees and populated with classically garbed citizens. Drawings by Howard Brodie of the Medina court martial and by Mischa Richter for the *New Yorker* were donated by the artists. A collection of original 20th-century political cartoons was received on exchange from the American Antiquarian Society, and a group of Walt Disney studio "cels" (original paintings on celluloid for animated films) came in as gifts. Important posters by Picasso, Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, and Le Corbusier were presented to the Library, and two remarkable Arab posters on the oil crisis and the conflict with Israel were received.

Several excellent daguerreotypes highlighted the year's acquisitions of photographs. Among them was perhaps the earliest photographic record of a news event: Platt Babbitt's daguerreotype of an 1853 boating accident on the Niagara River. The division's small collection of calotypes—produced by the earliest positive-negative process that utilized paper negatives—grew with the purchase of two prints by the Scottish pioneers David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson.

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Two milestones were passed this year: the collection of copy negatives of pictorial originals reached the 50,000 mark, and the Motion Picture Laboratory set a new record by converting over 4.1 million feet of nitrate film to safety-base film. These efforts of the laboratory combined with the activities of the American Film Institute and commercial laboratories, purchase of film replacements, and exchange agreements with foreign archives brought the total number of feet of nitrate motion pictures converted or replaced by safety-base film to almost 5.3 million at the end of the fiscal year. The figures for both the copy negatives and the motion pictures mean that, through conversion to a more durable form, deteriorating or fragile materials can be made available to readers with greater safety and convenience, and the life expectancy of the collections has been lengthened. The year also saw the completion of the pilot motion picture automation project, in which records of more than 600 films were cataloged in machine-readable form, and a 12-percent increase in readers using the two divisional reading rooms.

The Rare Book Division made the first of a series of planned improvements in its physical facilities—principally lighting—and carried forward plans for reorganizing the division for more rational use of staff and improved public service. The reference collection was expanded, updated, and reorganized, and a list of guides to the division's special collections was prepared. Much attention was paid to removing inappropriate items from the collections and to bringing under the division's custody those materials possessing scholarly interest. Among the latter are the Richardson collection of European imprints of the 16th and 17th centuries and a pamphlet collection containing important source materials on 19th-century American industry and technology. Works from the Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell Collection transferred to the Rare Book Division during the fiscal year included a number of fine literary pieces, examples of art nouveau binding and illustration, and additions to Mrs. Pennell's cookbook collection. An article in the July 1974 issue of the Library's *Quarterly Journal* describes in detail a number of significant acquisitions of the year. A few items of Americana, however, merit special mention: a copy of the earliest printing of the act, passed July 16, 1790, that accepted "a district of territory . . . on the river Potomack . . . for the permanent seat of government of the United States," and several broadsides relating to the American Revolution, including one announcing the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill to the citizens of New York.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The keynote for the year's activities was set in July 1973 as the division took action to determine the number of blind and physically handicapped persons potentially eligible for the Library's reading program. An extensive statistical survey showed that approximately 7.6 million persons probably qualify for service under the guidelines of Public Law 89-522. From this determination three major planning areas evolved:

Refinement of budgeting and planning processes to accommodate additional readers while remaining responsive to the needs of current users.

Increased planning efforts to meet the expansion of cooperating libraries and network participants.

Intensification of an outreach program for eligible Americans not now using the service.

Research in technical equipment was continuous. An outside group of audio consultants recommended development of a combination cassette-phonograph machine that would be easy for patrons to use. The group also recommended that the program move into cassettes as rapidly as possible. Production of books on cassettes and magazines on flexible discs would permit production of multiple copies at less cost and simplify handling and storage problems. Throughout the year, reactions from users of the service were sought. A new, more representative book selec-

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tion policy evolved from a review in March 1974 by a panel of consultants representing readers and network librarians.

Considerable progress was made in developing a network of multistate service centers when Congress appropriated funds for two regional centers. Those selected through careful study were located in Florida and Utah. Plans went forward for the creation of a national union catalog of available reading materials for blind and physically handicapped persons. A public information-publications plan, designed to reach present and potential readers more effectively, was put into operation. Despite a number of crisis situations related to the world shortage of petrochemical products needed in the manufacture of its materials, the division was able to end the year in an upswing of coordination and harmony with a ninth National Conference on Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped held in Washington in May. The conference, which emphasized automation and sound reproducers, attracted 140 participants from 49 states and Puerto Rico.

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The Law Library

While continuing the development of the collections to guarantee comprehensive representation of the world's published legal literature and enhancing staff competence in law and languages to cover this universal collection adequately, the Law Library's fiscal 1974 plan of operation emphasized a third main goal—the broader dissemination of information. Fulfilling this objective led to the widened availability of studies and reports prepared for committees and Members of Congress and increased emphasis on the preparation of bibliographic surveys concerning the law and literature of several legal systems.

Among subgoals that received particular focus during the year were:

□ Development and implementation of a five-year space utilization plan for the collections.

□ Completion of a uniform style manual to cover all foreign jurisdictions.

□ Attention to prompter acquisition and preservation of official gazettes and to increasing the scope and uniformity of their indexing.

□ More extensive review of acquisition activity, especially in the Hispanic American area, where the central dealership program had terminated.

□ Accelerated acquisition of microforms to ensure the addition of needed items to the collections, to preserve deteriorating materials, and to increase needed shelving space by decreasing the number of hardbound volumes.

□ Staff training and development through both inservice and outside courses.

□ Orientation of researchers to the Law Library collections and procedures through lectures and tours.

□ Maintenance of current processing activities in view of the significant growth in the quantity of materials received.

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READER SERVICES

The primary objective of the Law Library is to have readily available for Congress and other users the fullest offering of legal materials possible and the accompanying capabilities to locate and dispense in comprehensible terms the information found in these sources. Looming in front of this goal are many acquisition, language, and retrieval problems as well as unfamiliar concepts in both current and historical legal systems that must be met and resolved.

Society's escalating complexities are reflected in the problems that confront Congress and that

involve the global network of peoples and affairs and the maze of overlapping national legal systems, institutions, and rules. The many national systems, which are expanding in number and legal content, differ significantly in basic philosophy, procedures, and practices. Each nation and state maintains its own set of courts, laws—written and unwritten—principles, and procedures. In addition, there are international and regional organizations and international law and practice.

To identify, analyze, comment on, interpret, and translate the exact information sought by the reader, who is not generally completely familiar with the legal categories and terminology of other jurisdictions, and to mediate the intricacies of the problems from the source materials, specialized assistance from trained law and language experts is a sine qua non. The rapid response demanded by congressional and public needs requires up-to-the-minute information from ever-changing legal sources and an authoritative compiler and interpreter to give it meaning.

Congressional problems that required Law Library assistance during the fiscal year ranged from budgets, elections, executive activities, and emigration to the petroleum crisis, grand juries, and phases of criminal law. Specific and alternative solutions to these questions were found by studying the statutes, decisions, and literature of foreign legal systems to ascertain the rules under which they function and by appraising the context in which these rules are set, the economic and social conditions under which they apply, and their use as models in drafting proposed legislation. Gathering information for Congress invariably revealed that there is no universal legal solution to a problem, but rather a myriad of rules and practices in foreign areas. Often requests were directed to more than one country's experience. In such cases, the comparative law approach was employed on a team basis and the work of many specialists was coordinated and integrated for practical use.

Housing, as it does, legal source materials and legal literature from all jurisdictions of the world, including the United States, and employing technical and professional experts familiar with the majority of legal systems, both ancient and modern, the Law Library is called upon by federal agencies and the courts to augment their working collections and staffs. During fiscal 1974 more of these requests were received, many asking for legal opinions on practical problems concerning specific applications of the law to individuals.

All told, information, reference, and research service rendered in person, by telephone or correspondence, and translations, research studies, and reports handled by the Law Library—including the Law Library in the Capitol—increased 10 percent over fiscal 1973, reaching a total of 174,300, almost 500 requests per working day. A selective acquisitions policy, control over external and internal loans, orientation lectures and tours for patrons, and more effective reading of storage shelves brought a notable increase in the Law Library's ability to locate reader-requested items.

The unique and expanding range of foreign-language skills in the Law Library, now covering over 50 languages, was in more demand from Congress, the federal agencies, and the Supreme Court. While in fiscal 1973 a total of 123 requests resulted in 500 pages of translation, fiscal 1974 witnessed an enormous upsurge with 221 requests requiring almost 4,000 translated pages.

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Reference and Research Service to Congress

Use of the Law Library resources by Congress and its committees rose remarkably. Requests for research studies and reports climbed from 490 in fiscal 1973 to 597 in fiscal 1974, or almost 22 percent. Translations rose from 79 to 92 and bibliographies from 12 to 30. The total output of 24,500 pages, a 21-percent increase over the preceding year, evidenced the further reliance on staff expertise.

That the requests of Members of Congress reflect the concerns of citizens throughout the nation was noted earlier. Foremost among the topics about which information was sought on a regional or world basis were:

Laws prohibiting the payment of ransom in kidnaping offenses.

Constitutional and statutory enactments requiring the maintenance of a balanced budget and prohibiting deficit spending.

Rules and regulations governing the monitoring of executive activities by independent agencies.

Public financing of elections and financial disclosure by public officeholders.

The use of grand juries.

Compilation of handgun, food and drug, buy-national, and national lottery laws.

Restrictions imposed by South American countries on ownership of coastal real estate and location of industries near the seashore.

Media coverage of trial proceedings.

Foreign legislation on counterfeiting or imitating antiquities.

Protection of investments in developing countries, including repatriation of profits, tax and custom regulations, labor laws, tax treaties, investment contracts and concession agreements, joint ventures, and nationalization.

Governmental regulation and ownership of freight carriers in Canada, Japan, and the Common Market countries.

The energy crisis prompted several inquiries on national oil corporations (their establishment and structure, their success in dealing with oil-producing countries, the latter's income tax provisions), restrictions placed on foreign car imports as to size and gas consumption, and the nationalization of the European coal industry. The impeachment hearings led to requests for extensive historical studies of similar proceedings in other common-law based countries, executive privileges in foreign nations, and the removal of the executive in parliamentary countries.

Movements of people and goods received prolonged attention by Congress. The Law Library furnished information as to which nations put obstacles in the way of citizens who wish to leave their country or bar such emigration altogether, as well as the various procedures and devices that hinder or prevent emigration. Other inquiries dealt with East-West trade, dual nationality, consular arrangements between communist countries and the West, travel abroad, and individual property rights in socialist countries.

The violent overthrow of the Allende government in September 1973 and the ensuing concern for large numbers of American students, scholars, journalists, and tourists in Chile prompted Congress to study and seek information on both the national and international law aspects of the situation. The imposition of economic and price controls elicited questions regarding the application of similar restrictions in foreign countries.

Other questions, in brief, concerned outlawing the use of polygraphs in preemployment or employment testing; protection of minority languages in Europe; abortion regulation; compulsory military service by resident aliens; use of collections of automated data regarding citizens; regulations in democratic countries on the introduction of inflammatory literature into prisons; and hitchhiking laws.

Not all research questions posed by Congress to the Law Library were of a multijurisdictional nature, but nonetheless they required rigorous searching, indepth analysis, and translation of basic provisions of the law of one or more countries. Examples of such inquiries were:

Press coverage of criminal trials in Canada and Great Britain.

South Vietnamese law on actions for wrongful death and personal injury in airplane accidents.

Management of fisheries and international law in the Yellow and East China seas.

Canadian energy and fuel inventory disclosure

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requirements and control of U.S. multilateral corporations.

Favorable and unfavorable aspects of the Dutch and Danish laws which tie income tax to the cost of living index.

Congress also pondered the formulation of statutes embodying entirely new legal concepts, as in the field of artistic creation, with the primary purpose of preserving and fostering the artist's and author's financial interest in their works. It requested studies on the pioneering work of European legislatures in prolonging the financial benefits reaped by the artist from his creations. This legal institution, known in France as the droit de suite, would give the artist, who may have sold his works for a pittance, a right to profit from the staggering sums brought by his paintings at later sales or auctions. Another European legislative concept reviewed by Congress is that which allows the author a small monetary bonus each time his creative product is borrowed from a library. Under this arrangement the author is assured of some income even though royalties from the sale of his creation may have fallen.

Despite the slight slowdown in the normalization of Sino-American relations, interest continued in the law of the People's Republic of China. The convening of the long-delayed Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in August 1973 was the subject of hearings by the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. At the subcommittee's request, the Far Eastern Law Division submitted a lengthy analysis of the relationship of the Tenth Party Congress to the future of law in the PRC. Another extensive special study prepared for Congress gave an overview of legal developments in the PRC, with a focus upon the post-Cultural Revolution period.

Other Reference and Research Service

Reference and research service is rendered by the Law Library to noncongressional patrons in several settings: the Anglo-American Law Reading Room, the Congressional Documents Gallery, the foreign law reading rooms, and the staff offices. During fiscal 1974 95,000 readers made use of these facilities and the number of inquiries increased slightly to 109,400. Telephone requests showed a 10 percent increase. Furthermore, correspondence and bibliographic services to foreign government agencies and individuals, prisoners, and the general public grew by 11 percent. The main additional use of the Law Library resources and facilities was reflected in the circulation of material within the facilities, which rose from a total of 380,000 in fiscal 1973 to 397,000 during fiscal 1974. Items sent to the Library's Photoduplication Service for filming increased by 25 percent despite the already heavy demand on the reader-printer and copier machines located in the Microtext Reading Room.

Government agencies, the bench and bar, law and other libraries, scholars, and researchers continued to tap staff knowledge and expertise. Studies, reports, and legal opinions were prepared for government agencies in response to practical personal status questions relating to foreign custody, divorce, property settlement, adoption, marriage, legitimation, citizenship, and crimes involving moral turpitude. Not at all unusual was a query regarding the validity of the civil law of Jerusalem on a marriage solemnized in a Greek Orthodox Church and its dissolution by an ecclesiastical court in Jerusalem. Problems testing the professional versatility of the legal specialists ranged from the law of Iraq and Tonga to that of Bulgaria, Yeman, and the Dominican Republic. Among the subjects of inquiry were travel restrictions under Philippine martial law, slavery and the Malikite Code of Africa, antipollution laws of Argentina and Brazil, the penal code of the Sudan, the joint tenancy law of Antigua, the Greek conscription law, Swiss banking laws and policies, and deportation of foreigners in Uruguay.

One legal specialist served as an expert witness for the Department of Justice on Danish law in the Virgin Islands in support of a U.S. government claim.

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Indexes, Other Bibliographic Tools, and Publications

To be known and used, law must be accessible. This truth, however, generally is not implemented by foreign jurisdictions, including many common law countries whose laws and rules are neither readily available nor, when issued in printed form, provided with the indexing tools and citators so taken for granted in the United States. Consequently, to facilitate its daily quest for the world's law and legal literature, the staff of the Law Library has had to fashion indexing tools which speed the retrieval of specific local enactments.

Three divisions continued indexing and digesting the major areas of law published in the official gazettes—the basic source of most foreign legal systems. The Near Eastern and African Law Division added five countries to its index-digest, making a total of 39; the Far Eastern Law Division covered four countries, including newly added South Vietnam; and the Hispanic Law Division, 20 countries.

During 1974, the second supplement to the *Index to Latin American Legislation,* the index-digest prepared by the Hispanic Law Division to the statutory material found in the official gazettes of 20 Latin American republics, was filmed and published by G. K. Hall & Co. The same division was engaged in preparing the third supplement to the index, covering 1971 to 1975. To produce a more logical and effective tool for the researcher, a thorough revision of the index's subject-heading and referral system was undertaken. In addition, a more selective policy was applied to the card-form index of Hispanic legal periodicals which permitted the indexing of only substantively relevant and timely legal articles.

The staff continued to index Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Ukrainian law journals for the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals,* an official publication of the American Association of Law Libraries whose editorial office is located in London.

The preparation of Law Library studies, congressional reports, and guides to the law and literature of specific countries was the realization of a drive during fiscal 1974 to augment the accessibility of recorded knowledge through wider dissemination of information gleaned by the legal specialists in their work. During 1974, the Law Library issued six studies. These included: "Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1970" and "Iranian Legal Collections in the Law Library," both bibliographies, the second one with annotations; "Voting in Western Europe—Liechtenstein and Switzerland," a survey; "New Foreign Exchange Regulations of the Hungarian People's Republic," a translation; and "Petroleum Legislation: Iran—History, Chronology, and Bibliography." In addition, nine studies on major topics of foreign legal research interest were in preparation.

Heretofore, distribution of a report prepared in response to a congressional request has been limited to the Member or committee making the request, who, however, might make it more widely available through publication in the *Congressional Record* or as a committee print. Now, however, selected reports of general interest are, with the approval of the original requester, listed in CRS Multilithed Reports and made available to other congressional offices. The eight reports so listed in fiscal 1974 elicited strong response.

A Revised Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico, by Helen L. Clagett and David M. Valderrama, was published early in the fiscal year and received an enthusiastic reception. Other projects on which progress was made included bibliographies of Japanese writings on Communist Chinese law, North Korean legal literature, Communist Chinese newspaper legal literature, South Vietnamese law, and the American legal system in foreign languages; a guide to the collections and services of the Law Library; a revised guide to selected legal sources of the People's Republic of China; a guide to the law and legal literature of Iran; and a guide to the judicial and legal system of Iraq.

The Law Library legal research and uniform style manual on legal inquiries, intended to standardize citations and practices in departmental studies and reports, was completed by the addition of supplemental citation manuals from each of the five divisions. After sufficient implementation, the manuals will be integrated and issued

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for use by foreign law researchers. Several other internal manuals were prepared, including one on responding to written reference questions.

Exhibits

Selected materials assembled from the resources of the Law Library were displayed in the foyer of the Anglo-American Law Reading Room for three-month periods, receiving widespread attention in the local and foreign press. Featured were exhibitions on law and legal materials in the Near East from the 19th century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.; instruments of Latin American integration, 1821-1973; and the law of the European communities. With the cooperation of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress and its president, Robert N. Anderson, and secretary, J. Thomas Rouland, a display of pioneer legal printing was shown to coincide with the American Bar Association meeting in Washington.

An extraordinary collection of rare legal materials was also exhibited in honor of the wives of the American Law Institute members, who were given staff-conducted tours of the Library. The items on display included the constitution of the territory of Deseret, the earliest legal imprint from the state of South Carolina, an early edition of Littleton's *Tenures,* and a copy of the Magna Carta printed in gold and decorated with baronial arms.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Aware that adequate service to Congress and the public depends on the accessibility of legal materials, both contemporary and historical in nature, the Law Library is interested in and responsible for the systematic and uninterrupted collection of these materials on the widest scope. With comprehensive collecting of materials go the basic library operations of their organization, storage, maintenance, and preservation to ensure their usability by legal specialists and researchers.

New volumes incorporated into the collection during fiscal 1974 totaled 44,800. Of this number, 14,900 volumes came classified (in K, KD, and KF) from the Processing Department; 29,900 volumes, classified "Law,"–24,300 monographs, 5,300 serials, and 300 briefs–required processing by the Law Library. Continued weeding of duplicate material no longer needed eliminated 10,800 volumes, resulting in a net gain of 34,000 volumes and bringing the permanent collections under the direct custody of the Law Library to 1,308,200 volumes. Augmenting the print material, the microform collection now numbers 6,600 reels and 119,200 fiches.

Although the rapid expansion of the collection, particularly as the two-tier class K and Law classification is extended, is admirable, the limited shelving to house the added volumes is worrisome. Very shortly the Law Library's assigned shelf space will be filled to capacity, leaving no room for growth. Any effective solution will require space beyond the present Law Library confines.

Selection and Acquisition

The major portion of the material received by the Law Library came through the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), Cataloging in Publication (CIP), Public Law 480, exchanges, gifts, copyright deposits, and acquisitions programs based on blanket and continuation orders. Beyond this, the legal specialists and reference assistants monitored the overall acquisitions program in their assigned areas, surveyed the titles not selected by dealers, and obtained needed retrospective publications for present and future needs. All told, a 24-percent increase over fiscal 1973 in the number of items searched and bibliographically verified and a 61-percent rise in items recommended for purchase resulted from their activities.

Transition from a centralized system of dealership for obtaining Hispanic American legal material to a diversified system required intensified efforts to scan and search national and private bibliographies, dealers' and publishers' catalogs, and other sources. Blanket-purchase orders for European countries were refined, and some were

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translated for the first time into their respective foreign languages to guarantee exact conformity to the instructions.

The identification and acquisition of missing issues and volumes of legal periodicals went forward, and gaps were filled in numerous sets. Essential retrospective material was added to the collection through the efforts of the Greek legal specialist, Harris Stavrakakis, who spent three days' official leave in Greece.

Receipt of official law gazettes purchased and airmailed directly to the Law Library was extended to additional countries. Several retrospective gazette titles were obtained in microform. Almost 1,363,000 pieces, an increase of 15 percent over fiscal 1973, were handled by the Law Library during the year. They included 6,600 U.S. Supreme Court and 11,500 U.S. Courts of Appeals briefs, 931,000 looseleaf inserts, and 20,300 pocket parts.

A number of significant publications were acquired during the year. They include the collection of Iranian laws *Majmū'ah-i qavānīn va muqarrarāt-i kashvar,* in 41 looseleaf volumes and covering the Iranian years 1335-52 (1956-74); the *Kaartsysteem* of the *Nederlandse Jurisprudentie,* a card system belonging to the collection of Dutch case law with case summaries and reference to their location; and *De fructibus libri quatuor* (Paris, 1535), the first edition by the French jurist Joannes Copus, illustrated with woodcut printer's marks.

An unusually large number of important retrospective titles of Nationalist Chinese law were obtained. Some of these dealt with and dated from the transitional and obscure period following World War II when the Nationalist Chinese government took Taiwan from the Japanese. These titles include *T'ai wan sheng jih ch'iao kuan li fa ling chi yao* [Compilation of laws and decrees on the handling of overseas Japanese in Taiwan province] (1946), *T'ai wan sheng jih ch'an ch'ing li fa ling hui pien* [Compilation of laws and decrees on the disposition of Japanese property in Taiwan] (1946), another volume by the latter title published in 1948, *Ch'u li tsai hua mei chün jen yüan hsing shih an chien yu kuan fa kuei* [Laws and regulations related to criminal cases involving the handling of American military personnel in China] (1966), and *Tsui kao fa yüan hsing t'ing hui i chi lu lei pien* [Categorized records of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court] (1948).

Organization and Maintenance of Collections

As described earlier, rapidly disappearing shelf space threatens to choke expansion within a short time. A detailed study of the collections was made during the year to develop plans for optimum use of the present limited space allocation until moving to larger quarters projected for several years in the future. The resulting five-year space utilization plan was aimed at specific measures, with priorities, which are to be followed to keep the collections in manageable condition. Essential components of the plan include storage of long, low-use runs of serials; weeding as surplus to the Library's needs or transferring unwanted nonlaw reference items; filming serials and substituting microtexts for hard copies; and the use of more compact shelving methods for noncurrent sets.

As the result of a processing arrearage study, the responsibility for withdrawing cards from the Process File by the legal specialists before shelflisting by the Law Library was transferred to the Processing Section. Concurrently, backlogs of unprocessed materials in the divisions were eliminated and a visible file manual was organized for recording and maintaining the large number of newly acquired direct orders for current official gazettes.

The Law Library's committee for coordinating processing activities continued to resolve problems and improve procedures in its area. Ways to reduce binding costs were closely examined and methods for selecting unprocessed law materials, before preliminary cataloging, shared cataloging, and official selection, were introduced.

Special divisional projects undertaken during the year were: integration of the unprocessed Otto Lange collection into the permanent Roman Law collection; weeding, reorganizing, and shifting reading room and deck materials to elim-

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inate crowded conditions and floor shelving and to ensure, on a temporary basis, sufficient space for growth; inventorying and cataloging of the more than 1,000 rare volumes housed in the Hispanic Law Division; processing Japanese law holdings to achieve conformity with standard Law Library practices; scheduling a well-supervised shelf-reading program which increased by 27 percent the number of shelves read; and filming or boxing materials too brittle to bind to keep current with the application of class K to the collection.

Improved performance in processing functions was demonstrated quantitatively by increases of over 11 percent in the number of items prepared by the staff for shelving and of almost 40 percent in items recorded in the visible files. Despite application of class K schedules to many current and retrospective U.S. materials and to some current, mainly monographic, volumes dealing with the law of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Law Library still shelflisted and prepared 29,000 volumes for the shelves, 1,000 more than in fiscal year 1973.

Preservation

Microfilming of brittle monographs received priority attention with over 1,000 volumes prepared for filming, a considerable improvement over the previous year's record of 160 monographs. Serials readied for filming during the year included over 1,000 cases submitted to the House of Lords on appeal, nearly 2,000 English private acts from 1708 to 1797, and the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba,* 1964-69. The records and briefs in 676 U.S. Emergency Court of Appeals cases (part 2) were completed through a loan from the National Record Center of items missing from the Library's collection.

The "phased preservation box" program for rare and valuable items, carried out in conjunction with the Restoration Office, completed work on 3,000 volumes by the end of the year. Some 450 cartons of materials from the European, Far Eastern, and Hispanic Divisions were sent to storage at the Navy Yard Annex. Other materials are being prepared for similar shipment, including 6,000 manuscript boxes of records and briefs.

Additional microform material was obtained during the year to replace hard copies or to add items not in the collections. These were the *U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs,* 1832-1905 and 1970-71; *U.S. Senate and House Bills and Resolutions* for the 67th through 72d and the 92d Congresses; *U.S. Legislative Histories,* 1951-68; a number of special legislative histories; and the Bulgarian official law gazette, *Dŭrzhaven Vestnik,* 1878-1970.

Personnel

Staffing (reallocation, promotion ladders, internships, and affirmative action), training and development (through inservice as well as outside courses, tuition support, and affirmative action), and communication were stressed to assist the attainment of goals sought by the Library and its employees. Better departmental communication was encouraged through the Law Library ad hoc Human Relations Committee, whose members, representing each division, focused on common problems relating to personnel and the work environment.

New position descriptions with promotion ladders were established for editorial and secretarial-editorial positions. There were two participants in the intern program, abbreviated this year because of budget considerations; in addition, two Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) positions were set up in the Law Library.

Training and development programs attended by 68 staff members ranged from classes in catalog use, legal research, and foreign languages to individual courses taken with the assistance of the Law Library, LC tuition support, and affirmative action funds.

Professional Activities

Many staff members took active roles in professional organizations either as officers, committee

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chairmen, institute directors, special consultants, or members. Included among the organizations were the American Bar Association, American Association of Law Libraries, American Society of International Law, Association for Asian Studies, Federal Bar Association, International Association of Law Libraries, Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., and the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, as well as other bar organizations, legal societies, and library associations. Various other professional activities of the staff included teaching law, law librarianship, and foreign languages or lecturing in these subjects; serving as editors of journals; and participating in seminars and panel discussions. Tadeusz Sadowski of the European Law Division translated, together with William S. Kennedy, an attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice, *The Penal Code of the Polish People's Republic,* which was published in 1973 by Fred B. Rothman & Co., South Hackensack, N.J., and Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., London.

The growth, development, and services of the Law Library continued to be of concern to the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Libraries through their standing committees. The ABA Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library was chaired by John E. Powell of Washington, D.C., and the AALL Committee on Liaison with the Library of Congress was chaired by Mary Oliver, University of North Carolina Law Library.

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5 The Administrative Department

Management techniques and support services—the improvement of the one and provision of the other—continued to occupy the Administrative Department.

During fiscal 1974 attention was focused on labor relations. With the spread of unionism through the federal government it became evident that the labor-management relations program in the Library of Congress required review to keep it in step with the times. By year's end, studies had resulted in a proposal for a formal system incorporating principles permitted under Executive Order 11491 concerning employee self-determination with regard to representation and collective bargaining. The proposed program was endorsed and, because of its long-term significance, was forwarded to the Joint Committee on the Library.

Affirmative efforts in support of equal employment opportunity and increased job satisfaction for staff members continued to receive priority attention. In line with this effort, the policies and procedures for the resolution of discrimination complaints were revised and strengthened, those governing disposition of other employee grievances and appeals were simplified, counseling of employees on self-development and preparation for promotion was increased, and the improvement of facilities and work environments was stressed. Significant progress also occurred in the further expansion of computer systems in support of major Library missions.

The most notable development was the use of the LC computer to aid the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities in its Watergate investigation. For this project, the Information Systems Office modified a system originally devised to handle bibliographic information, thereby enabling committee staff to analyze and compare testimony given by many witnesses—a new and important application of the computer in information handling.

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AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

Improvement in the services of the Information Systems Office was made possible by the installation of a second large-capacity computer and new computer programs. Online services were expanded by the addition of 10 cathode ray tube terminals and 14 low-speed typewriter-style terminals.

Increased offline services included significant processing for the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities. The Information Systems Office was able to furnish service at the beginning of the hearings and to continue analysis of the data under the control of the House Judiciary Committee and the Special Prosecutor. This work is believed to be the first

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use of the computer in an evidentiary proceeding, and similar services may be expected to be used to assist other congressional committees. In addition, it is expected that the legal sector will use it increasingly because the same degree of accuracy, completeness, and timeliness cannot be achieved by manual means.

Planning for the future was intensified to determine the preferred system alternatives for communications, central computers, and data storage in the James Madison Memorial and other Library buildings.

Computer Applications

In February 1974, the Computer Applications Office announced the completion of a new information retrieval system called SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online). Evolved by the staff of the Computer Applications Office, SCORPIO is part of a continuing program of developing and implementing information-processing tools for the Congressional Research Service (CRS) that can also be used in the Library as a whole. It incorporates all of the features of the previous Legislative Information Display System plus the power of complex search equations and added display formats. It is used on the CRS Bibliographic Citation File (1972 to present), Legislative Information File (93d Congress), and Major Issues (Issue Briefs) File to locate information about current federal legislation, major legislative issues, and literature citations in response to the information needs of the Congress.

Other applications in support of CRS and the Congress included enhancing the Bibliographic Citation File by including, on a biweekly basis, selected English-language monographs from the MARC data base, thus increasing the usefulness of the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system; developing a publication subsystem for Issue Briefs to produce printed copies of briefs on demand; and installation on the Library computer of programs developed by others that provide analytical information on methods of distributing federal aid to education.

Milestones have been achieved in four areas of management information. The Personnel Data File has been used for the rapid development of statistics on Library employment. The automated Mailing List System provides the Central Services Division with more efficient methods for the maintenance of official mailing lists. Address elements are entered either by key punch or by terminal equipment, with the computer being used to prepare a variety of listings and labels. The automation requirements of the Procurement and Supply Division have been accumulated and analyzed, and the Payroll Automation System has been adapted for the preparation of retroactive pay and control reports on labor distribution and project reporting.

Online cataloging is now a reality in the Copyright Office with the completion of the online portion of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS). The interactive entry, update, and control facilities of COPICS provide accurate, efficient, and controlled capture of data elements for copyright registrations. Stored in machine-readable form, this data is then computer processed to generate the copyright catalog cards and the new format for micropublished issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*.

Work performed in support of Reference Department activities included testing of a pilot system for call slip communications for the Stack and Reader Division, development of a system for capturing bibliographic data for manuscript collections, and completion of work on the first phase of an order control system for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Computer Applications Office also performed studies on Computer Output on Microfilm (COM) and has provided support to the users of the SPECOL (Special Customer Oriented Language) retrieval system. The introduction of SPECOL was part of an effort to promote the use of generalized software for special reports from the Library's personnel data, employee address, CRS inquiry control, and other files. The COM work is an effort to provide a generalized software which results in an alternative to paper products; currently, it is used to produce

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the MARC print index listing on microfiche. Camera-ready copy of formatted statistical reports was prepared for the Federal Library Committee covering the 1972 survey of federal libraries.

Central Computer Services

A second computer was installed in October 1973 to improve the quality of data processing services and to handle the increase of computer applications, particularly in the teleprocessing mode. Other changes included: 1) fulfillment of new online disk storage requirements by means of lower cost devices obtained under the terms of the new General Services Administration mandatory requirements contract, 2) addition of a communications processor to facilitate the use of both computers for online teleprocessing and free them from telecommunications tasks, and 3) augmentation of internal computer storage to provide greater program throughput and interchangeability.

The System Development and Standards Office made several improvements to the efficiency of the software used in the computer center. A new operating system (OS/VSI) that uses a virtual storage technique for managing the main storage of a computer was installed, thereby reducing the need for main storage and increasing processing capacity. The effectiveness of programs that account for a high percentage of the computer time was increased by the application of two techniques, one pointing out the portions of a program used most heavily, which can then be rewritten using more efficient programing methods, and the other improving programs written in higher-level languages. Modifications were made in the Customer Information Control System (CICS)—which controls most teleprocessing work in the Library—to allow the collection of hitherto unavailable data about the internal workings of the program. The information will guide further efforts to improve internal program efficiency.

To improve telecommunications, several control devices, in use earlier, were replaced by one general-purpose communications controller, or "computer front-end." Because it is also a computer, the new device can be programed to perform functions not available on previous controllers and thereby relieve part of the workload of the two main computers.

In 1974, the emphasis of the Library's series of automation seminars was on the applicability of new technology in the Library. The titles of some of the sessions reflect this emphasis: Microforms in the Library Environment; Problem Program Evaluator; Data Network Design; Data Concentrators and Networking. There also were seminars covering such developments in the Library as the Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online (SCORPIO) and hardware plans for LC. Automation training courses held during the year included Debugging in the CICS Environment, Data Communications Fundamentals, PL/1 Programing, CICS Applications Programing, ADP Project Management, Data Base Concepts, and OS/VS Programing.

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Systems Planning

Three advanced planning activities for the future were undertaken: a short-range plan concerned with the computer and telecommunications requirements for new applications in fiscal years 1975, 1976, and 1977; a mid-range plan concerned with projections to fiscal 1978; and a long-range plan extending to fiscal 1985. User requirements were collected and converted to increased demand in computer and telecommunications capacity and alternative computer configurations were examined and estimates made of their relative processing capacity. Initial analyses were made of network patterns for the Madison Building in which existing devices and those projected for fiscal 1978 were considered.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The four divisions and two separate offices which comprise the management services areas have a

wide diversity of managerial responsibilities, which vary from controlling the budget and managing materiel to housekeeping. Some of the most pressing problems were providing space for expanding services, developing a new accounting system, further professionalizing procurement activities, and preparing for the move to the James Madison Memorial Building. When fiscal 1974 opened, available space for expansion in the two main buildings was virtually nonexistent. Therefore, it became necessary to consider the use of reading rooms, study facilities, corridors, and storage areas and to develop a Library-wide plan for the conversion of such space to offices on a priority basis.

The management analyst was engaged in numerous ad hoc fact-gathering and recommending activities as problems surfaced. In addition, several major studies were undertaken, among them the personnel data file and the employee address system, both of which are now operational in the Personnel Office, and the Congressional Research Service's research report production and tests of word-processing equipment for that application.

Safety problems multiply as the buildings become more crowded. The growing emphasis on safety in the private and public sectors expressed in regulations issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration necessitated a reappraisal of the Library's program to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The first onsite evaluation by the Office of Federal Agency Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, has been made, and it is anticipated that considerable attention to the consequent recommendation will be required in the next several years.

Buildings Management and Space Planning and Use

Almost 20 percent of the square feet of space now occupied by the Library is in buildings off Capitol Hill. The tabulation below presents a

Location	*Number of square feet*	*Calendar year occupied*
Washington, D.C.		
Main Building, 10 First Street SE.	600,000	1897
Annex Building, 110 Second Street SE.	713,000	1939
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159	95,695	1964
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159E	15,275	1964
Taylor Street Annex, 1291 Taylor Street NW.	82,057	1967
Massachusetts Avenue Annex, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE.	53,675	1967
Maryland		
Film Vaults, Federal Records Center, Suitland	2,750	1950
Federal Depot, Middle River	39,620	1964
Virginia		
Duke Street Annex, 2028 Duke Street, Alexandria	48,760	1968
Crystal Mall Annex, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington	90,970	1969
Pickett Street Annex, 841-881 South Pickett Street, Alexandria	122,220	1969
Ohio		
Film Vaults, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton	10,435	1969
Total	1,874,457	

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chronological history of expansion since the Library moved from the Capitol, together with the number of square feet in each building.

New space assignments from the General Services Administration totaled 8,625 square feet during the past year. The Copyright Office in Building 2, Crystal Mall, obtained 6,985 square feet more for offices. The Procurement and Supply Division received 1,640 square feet for additional storage in Building 159, Navy Yard Annex.

A number of new positions, many of them in the Congressional Research Service, required more shifts and adjustments in the two principal buildings than in previous years. Space ordinarily assigned to other purposes had to be converted for use by people. Among the expanded areas were the Official Catalog, Shared Cataloging Division, Serial Record Division, Office of the Assistant Director for Personnel, and in the Congressional Research Service, the Education and Public Welfare Division, the Foreign Affairs Division, the Office of the Director, and the Library Services Division.

Other significant building changes were the renovation of the space assigned the Photoduplication Service in the subbasement of the Annex Building, the enlargement and improvement of the snack bar at 214 Massachusetts Avenue, the transfer of bulk storage from the Main and Annex Buildings to Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, and the installation of a new information desk in the west lobby of the Main Building.

The pressure for space was not limited to the principal buildings. It was necessary to process approximately 180 reimbursable job orders requesting the General Services Administration to alter or otherwise make changes in outlying buildings to accommodate the changing and growing needs.

In continuance of efforts to increase their proficiency, members of the Special Police Force are being scheduled for training programs offered by federal and local government training academies. An outside consultant initiated an indepth study of the force's promotional system and procedural manual.

James Madison Memorial Building

In the construction of the James Madison Memorial Building, 1974 will be remembered as the year the marble facing was applied. Since there was no ground-breaking ceremony when the building was started, the laying of the cornerstone on March 8, 1974, was a significant event.

In other respects the year was one of many detailed tasks related both to the final phase of construction of the basic structure and to the interior planning of the building. Much time was spent on detailed checking and rechecking of drawings and specifications for interior work.

In addition to the detailed review of Phase IV plans, the staff of the Building Planning Office was busy during the year with the preparation of a full set of tracings of the building, with further refinements of reading-room and collection-area layouts and office arrangements. Changes in personnel and in the organizational structure of many of the Library units scheduled to occupy the building led to changes in proposed operations and thus in layouts as well as in projected staff.

Detailed surveys of collection needs, special shelving, and related matters, which were necessary before bookstack requirements could be written into the specifications and issued for bid, also took much of the time of the interior design team in the Building Planning Office. In preparation for drawing the final specifications for compact bookstacks, the mockup installation at Pickett Street Annex was subjected to life testing of the motors. These tests revealed that under full load the selected motors had life expectancy well in excess of 30 years.

The Pickett Street Annex mockup of lighting, reading rooms, and offices received further attention during the year and will be ready for viewing by interested members of the staff early in fiscal 1975.

Financial Management

In fiscal 1974, the Library received $94,235,041 from direct appropriations, working fund ad-

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vances and transfers, and gift, trust, and service fee funds. Included in this figure were supplemental appropriations of $4,753,600 to cover the January 1973 and October 1973 pay raises, a special retroactive pay raise for the period October 1972 to January 1973, and a postage increase for 1974. A request for $300,000 to cover higher postage costs for fiscal year 1973 was denied by the Congress. The Library was able to absorb $969,300, or 19.7 percent of the pay increase cost for fiscal year 1974. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for use in support of the Library amounted to $1,826,800.

Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1974 appear in the appendixes.

Materiel Management and Support

In the Procurement and Supply Division further steps were taken to centralize procurement, to increase competition, to expand sources of supply, and to improve warehousing and supply functions. It was during this year that the first real effects of the integrated materiel management program were felt.

With the addition of two professionally trained contracting officers and the separation of the larger and more technical contracting from the ever-increasing workload of more routine purchases, the performance in both areas improved. Increased use of conventional advertising for potential suppliers, for formal proposals, and for bids on specific items has tended to increase competition and to improve the assurance that the procurement actions taken are the most advantageous to the government. With the availability of additional space at the Navy Yard Annex the control over supplies and bulk storage was placed on a more systematic and satisfactory basis. A "direct to office" delivery of supplies was implemented in January and is providing a far better service than before. A significant start has been made in disposing of unneeded inactive materials located at the Middle River storage facility, making it possible to relieve overcrowding in other areas.

Central Administrative Services

In the title Central Services Division the word *services* is paramount. There is little of a spectacular nature to report, but without the efficient provision of such basic services as mail receipt and delivery, local transportation, duplicating, telecommunication, and design of forms the Library would be seriously crippled. The division also furnishes leadership in the area of paperwork and records management, including retention and disposition, and supplies the liaison with congressional offices in developing record-control systems for them upon request.

A study of the James Madison Memorial Building telephone and data communication needs was completed during the fiscal year. It provides cost estimates for relocating the present equipment and projects the additional needs for the future. During the year Copyright Office inhouse printing was transferred to the central shop in the Main Building, adding a workload of about 150,000 impressions per month.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Personnel management achievements of the Library for fiscal 1974 were characterized by increased responses to management and employee needs for services and improvements. One of these was the development of a complete revision of the Library's philosophy and policy in dealing with employee organizations. An ad hoc committee of outside experts and Library principals studied current labor-managment practices within the federal sector, held hearings, and proposed a new regulatory structure which was unanimously recommended for adoption by the Librarian. The proposed system of collective bargaining and exclusive representation would enable Library employees to participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions that affect working conditions as well as personnel policies and practices. Both individual employees and Library management benefited from the expansion of the affirmative action programs aimed at improving upward mobility

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through training efforts and tuition support and from the advances provided by expanded health care.

Heavy activity by the director of personnel and his staff centered upon affirmative actions to support equal employment opportunity in the broad program areas of personnel management and complaint investigation. The Library continued to strengthen its support of career opportunities and upward mobility through tuition grants, Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) agreements, career counseling, and training programs. Thus, much of the faculty and other resources of the Training Office were devoted to the Library's affirmative action programs. In addition to the efforts just cited, courses conducted or sponsored included general educational development (high-school level), typing, and shorthand. The content of the Library's affirmative action programs was broadened by staff participation on committees, in hearings, and through widespread response to a survey questionnaire.

As in the previous fiscal year, issues, hearings, and federal litigation growing out of complaints, grievances, and appeals, consumed a disproportionate amount of time and taxed the resources of top management as well as the Personnel Office.

Fiscal 1974 was the first full year of operations for the combined placement and position classification office. Members of the former separate activities have been cross-trained, with benefits seen in reduction of recruitment lags and, thus, in the number of positions vacant at any given time. The workload of the office remained heavy with issuance of over 850 postings, processing of more than 15,500 applications for employment, and administration of 4,000 skill and aptitude tests.

Investigations and appeals dominated the work of the Employee Relations Office. The handling of appeals from employees was improved by a change in policy initiated in the latter part of the year: internal Library appeals boards were replaced by experienced hearing officers selected from panels provided by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. As a result, hearings are conducted more expeditiously and at less expense.

Health care provided by the Library was expanded during the year. The Health Services Office conducted medical examinations for preemployment, employment, and special reasons, obtained an advanced electrocardiogram machine with local input and remote analysis capabilities, initiated in April a cardiac evaluation program with excellent response from the staff, and offered breast cancer and glaucoma detection programs periodically throughout the year. Support to the Red Cross-sponsored blood donor program continued. In January arrangements were made for the enrollment, for the first time, of a member of the LC nursing staff in the University of Tennessee adult health nurse practitioner program. She will complete her preceptorship in August.

Overall, 1974 personnel statistics indicated greater activity than in the previous year: the number of appointments reached 833, an increase of 13 percent; separations rose by 29 percent; and the number of promotions, 1,370, was 11 percent higher, while total personnel actions processed during the fiscal year mounted by 4 percent to 9,338.

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PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF COLLECTIONS

Preservation and progress went hand in hand during fiscal 1974. The Binding Office recorded the largest number of items ever sent for binding—a total of some 230,000 volumes. A portion of this high figure was the result of a special effort to improve the physical condition of the general collections through rebinding and repairing the thousands of books worn out in service and now standing in severely damaged condition on the shelves. The Collections Maintenance Office placed major emphasis on the realignment of the Library's classified collections and, in so doing, moved more than 3.3 million items. This work has been given high priority during the last two years because of the need to bring the collections under better control and thus provide better ser-

vice to users. In addition to this major task, the collections maintenance staff relocated or aligned the collections of several other units, including the Science and Technology Division, the Jefferson Reading Room, the Slavic Reading Room, and the Congressional Research Service.

Filming of materials too brittle to use continued; at the same time, the Preservation Microfilming Office developed a comprehensive procedures manual, a major factor in streamlining the operation and increasing productivity.

Research programs often require a long time to become productive, but fiscal 1974 saw the Preservation Research and Testing Office make solid and measurable progress in several directions. Especially noteworthy was the study of deacidification using diethyl zinc, which appears increasingly promising as a means of deacidifying paper by vapor-phase treatments. The laboratory also made progress on its studies of other deacidifying procedures, the rejuvenation of deteriorated paper, clarification of the processes by which paper deteriorates, support of the Restoration Office in the design of new equipment and in training and instruction, testing for the Council on Library Resources of a process developed at the Barrow Laboratory, and routine but essential quality control work. Four papers were published in the national and international conservation press during the year as a result of work which was completed.

In the restoration program, the new and superior technique of polyester encasement virtually eliminated the Barrow lamination process as a means of protecting such single documents as manuscripts, prints, drawings, and maps from physical damage. Even more important was the extent to which the Restoration Office was able to undertake modest but important programs for the restoration of the collections of the various custodial divisions. Much of this improvement stemmed from the development of new and faster processes for preserving and restoring deteriorating materials. More progress in this direction is expected in fiscal 1975 as the new leaf-casting technique is put into full production. In every aspect of the Library's restoration program there was evidence of progress—in new and more refined techniques, in advanced knowledge and understanding of the collections and the restoration needs of these materials, in the development of a more highly trained and responsive staff, in the greater sophistication and productivity of the entire operation, and in the increasing rapport and understanding between the custodial divisions and the Restoration Office. Recognition of the Library's growing skill and expertise in the conservation of library materials was not lost on the outside world, as the numerous visitors who found their way to the restoration workshops testified.

It was, in summary, a productive year, not without its problems and not without some areas where improvements could be made but certainly a year which promises more for the future.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICES

Photoduplication orders continued to decrease. Higher material and labor costs were countered by a careful management of staff levels. At the close of the fiscal year, the full-time staff of the Photoduplication Service numbered 149 persons, a 2-percent drop from fiscal 1973. The Service continued to encourage job-related training and 11 staff members took advantage of courses offered by the USDA Graduate School and various universities and colleges in the area. Thirty-six employees—24 percent of the division's total staff—were promoted.

Under the direction of engineers from the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the second and third phases of the laboratory renovation program were completed, resulting in a much better air-handling system, modern lighting, acoustical ceilings, and enclosed work carrels for camera operators. To ensure a truly "clean" work area, the main laboratory will operate under positive pressure made possible by the installation of a linear diffusion air distribution system. Upon completion of the fourth phase—renovation of the main laboratory and photographic area—the Photoduplication Service will operate in one of the most modern facilities for custom, full-range photoreproduction services in the world.

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The draft of the *Specifications for Microfilming Library Card Catalogs* was reedited and resubmitted to the Publications Office during the year. By June, camera copy was complete and ready for delivery to the printer. Preliminary work has begun on specifications for microfilming manuscript materials in the Library of Congress.

The increased volume of self-service copying has been dramatic. Between fiscal years 1972 and 1973 the number of copies made increased 152 percent, jumping from 316,067 to 795,536. The 1974 total of 1,047,312 copies was an increase of 31.7 percent over 1973.

Significant equipment purchased during the year included a microfilm enlarger/printer and a diazo microfiche printer and processor to facilitate the handling of the new diazo polyester film base.

The full impact of the photoduplication rate increase, which became effective on October 1, 1972, was apparent in 1974. The results indicated that the rate projected as adequate for two years may, despite inflation, be acceptable until October 1975.

Negative exposures of brittle materials for the preservation microfilming program totaled 3,412,952, while exposures for the current serials and noncurrent serials reached totals of 1,374,791 and 931,933, respectively. The count surpassed last year's totals in all three categories.

During the year the indexes to the Garfield and Wilson Presidential Papers were published and positive microfilms of these two collections were made available to the public. A supplementary reel to the U.S. Grant papers was added through the acquisition and filming of the Grant album. Begun in the late 1950's, the microfilming of the Presidential Papers, located in the Library of Congress, will conclude with the papers of Thomas Jefferson during the next fiscal year.

The microfilming of the House and Senate Bills and Resolutions took a new direction during the year. As the Service concluded the filming and editing of the 92d Congress (1971-72), a commerical micropublisher contracted to have the bills and resolutions of this same Congress filmed in a microfiche format. This order was completed, as were orders for the 90th and 91st Congresses. The future filming program of the 73d-89th Congresses and from the 93d Congress on is not clear at this time.

The filming of *The Bibliography of Cartography* and the second supplement to the *Index to Latin American Legislation* was completed during the year on orders for another commercial customer.

The Service participated in an experimental filming project for the National Serials Data Program in which the title and cover pages of 6,613 newly cataloged serials that were being added to the NSDP data base were photographed for mounting in aperture cards.

The production of out-of-print catalog cards by means of the Copyflo process dropped to 5,661,723 cards, a decrease of 18.85 percent as compared to last year's production.

The Service received over 150 visitors during the year. Included in this group was the former head of the National Diet Library's Microfilm Laboratory, who, before assuming that position in 1954, had spent an internship in the Photoduplication Service; the head and assistant head of the University of Puerto Rico's Photographic Laboratory, who spent several days becoming acquainted with the technical aspects of microphotography; and a delegation from the People's Republic of China.

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The Copyright Office

Fiscal 1974 was an important transitional year in the history of the Copyright Office. Three of the top jobs changed hands, and it was necessary to place primary emphasis upon solution of a wide range of immediate management, personnel, and administrative problems. Registrations increased by well over 5 percent and are now approaching 400,000 annually. In addition to maintaining this huge workload on a reasonably current basis, the Copyright Office sought to build a strong foundation for future growth, partly through automation and expanded legal activities but, more important, through increased job satisfaction and staff development.

Following a landmark Supreme Court decision involving the copyright liability of cable television systems, the legislative impasse that had stalled general revision of the copyright law was broken, confronting the office with the immediate need to plan for implementing sweeping changes in its functions and activities. Significant international developments in which the Copyright Office played a leading role included U.S. adherence to the Geneva record-piracy convention and the adoption at Brussels of a new satellite-piracy convention.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The Librarian of Congress announced the appointment of Barbara Ringer as register of copyrights on September 7, 1973, as last year's report records, and she assumed her duties a few weeks later on November 19. Ms. Ringer came to the Copyright Office as examiner in 1949, served as chief of the Examining Division and assistant register for examining from 1960 to 1966, and was assistant register of copyrights from 1966 to 1972. At the time of her appointment as register, she was director of the Copyright Division of Unesco in Paris.

On December 31, 1973, Abe Goldman, general counsel of the Copyright Office from 1961 to 1973, retired after 37 years of federal service, 21 of which were in the Copyright Office where he had held a number of senior positions, including that of acting register of copyrights from March 1973 to November 1973. Mr. Goldman was one of the principal architects of the program for general revision of the copyright law and the office will miss his wisdom and experience.

Additional management appointments in fiscal year 1974 included that of L. Clark Hamilton, formerly assistant register of copyrights, as deputy register of copyrights and of Dorothy Schrader, formerly assistant chief of the Examining Division, as general counsel.

Upon assuming the post, the register placed primary emphasis on the administrative problems of managing the Copyright Office. She recognized that, important as they are, the general revision of the copyright law, the development of

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international copyright, and the range of other legal problems facing the office could not be allowed to preempt her principal objectives as register: to serve the public as fully and efficiently as possible and to make the Copyright Office a good place to work. The kind of management framework and work environment necessary to achieve these goals will not be attained in a matter of weeks or months, and they must receive constant and devoted attention in the face of challenges and changing conditions.

Both in day-to-day decisionmaking and in the formulation of middle-range and long-range policy, the following were singled out as the general administrative goals of the office:

Development of leaders at all levels who can accept full responsibility for establishing an atmosphere of enthusiasm, job satisfaction, teamwork, mutual respect, and trust.

Complete equality of opportunity, tangible and early recognition of accomplishment, participation by the staff at every level of decisionmaking, and the generation, recognition, and adoption of fresh ideas.

Realistic evaluation of position qualifications in hiring and promotion, allowing flexibility in promotion for proven merit and accomplishment.

Treatment by the staff of every coworker and every member of the public as one would like and expect to be treated oneself, with emphasis on service beyond the minimum and excellence in every phase of the work.

The register is seeking to achieve this program by, among other things, concentrating efforts on implementing the Library's affirmative action program, initiating an extensive orientation training program for new staff members, opening up various channels of communication, including close contacts with the Copyright Office's Human Relations Committee, seeking to keep the staff as fully and frankly informed as possible about the status of openings and personnel actions, and the establishment of a wide range of new procedures and policies aimed at improving understanding, fairness, and efficiency in personnel matters. Inevitably, there have been disappointments and frustrations during the year, but along with the problems some tangible progress was achieved.

In 1971, in collaboration with the Library of Congress Information Systems Office, the Copyright Office produced a comprehensive report and plan for an inprocess control system. Implementation of the first part of the plan began in 1972 with online cataloging of registrations for sound recordings, using computer terminals. The online cataloging system, know by the acronym COPICS (Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System) was further developed during fiscal 1974. At the year's end, ISO and Cataloging Division personnel were installing the system for all classes of copyrighted works. The first major operational online cataloging system in the Library, it will eventually comprise over 100 video terminals.

A related study of the management and organizational activities of the Copyright Office was undertaken by contract with a management consulting firm. The firm submitted a final report and recommendations late in fiscal 1973, but a number of the recommendations proved controversial and were not well received by the staff. Others have been accepted and are being implemented by the various divisions. The newly created Program Analysis Staff, established in the Register's Office, will generally oversee the implementation of management and procedural improvements within the Copyright Office; it is also immediately concerned with planning for the automation of the fiscal control functions of the Service Division and determining resource requirements of the anticipated copyright revision bill.

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Total copyright registrations reached nearly 373,000 in fiscal 1974, an alltime record and an increase of 5.4 percent over the previous year. The office processed almost 406,000 applica-

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tions, deposited fees totaling $2,312,000 in the U.S. Treasury, and processed more than 950,000 pieces of mail. The most significant increases in volume of work were in registrations for sound recordings, renewals, and musical compositions and in the recordations of copyright assignments and related documents.

In addition to the regular annual and semiannual publications of the various parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, the office issued more than 40 new or revised publications. Most of these were information circulars, but notable among the revised titles was *Copyright Enactments: Laws Passed in the United States Since 1783 Relating to Copyright*. Other publications included the most recent collection of U.S. copyright decisions, compiled by Benjamin W. Rudd and covering cases reported in 1971 and 1972, as well as a cumulative index to all copyright decisions by U.S. courts from 1909 to 1970, prepared by Wilma S. Davis. The office also issued a supplement to its *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices*, including new subchapters dealing with works of art and photographs.

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GENERAL REVISION OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW

Just after the fiscal year ended, the bill for general revision of the copyright law passed the 10th anniversary of its original introduction on July 20, 1964. There are some oldtimers in and out of the Copyright Office who remember that the current revision program actually goes back 20 fiscal years, to a special congressional appropriation launching the program in 1955. As fiscal 1974 began there was little optimism about the prospects for prompt enactment of general revision; after passage by the House and active consideration by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in 1967, the bill was sidetracked and lost most of its momentum.

As events proved, however, there was still some steam in the boiler; Senator John L. McClellan introduced the basic 1973 version of the bill (S. 1361), and identical versions were introduced in the House by Representatives Bertram L. Podell (H.R. 8186), and Joseph J. Maraziti and Jerome R. Waldie (H.R. 14922 and 15522). The McClellan bill was different in some important respects from both the original 1964 version and the version that passed the House in 1967 but, considering the rapidly changing face of communications technology over the past decade, it was surprising how much of the language survived without change. Some provisions of the McClellan bill were extremely controversial, and it was reasonable to wonder whether the legislative package could continue to hold together much longer.

Hearings on what then seemed to be the most controversial provisions in the bill were held before the Senate Judiciary Committee on July 31 and August 1, 1973. Testimony was limited to five issues: library photocopying, a proposal for a general educational exemption, the cable television royalty schedule, a proposed exemption for recording religious music for authorized broadcasts, and the carriage of sporting events by cable television. Although acknowledged to be useful, the 1973 hearings did little to make proponents of general revision any more optimistic about the chances of early enactment.

A good many observers had been claiming that the main, if not the only, reason why the general revision bill made little progress for seven years was the controversy over the copyright liability of cable television systems. The assumption was that once the Supreme Court decided the question definitively, the impasse would be broken. Events in the last half of fiscal 1974 tended to bear out this theory; shortly after the Supreme Court's decision in *Teleprompter* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 415 U.S. 394 (1974), the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee resumed active consideration of the bill and on April 9, 1974, reported S. 1361, with some amendments, to the full Senate Judiciary Committee. On June 11, 1974, the full committee marked up the bill and ordered it reported with further amendments, which was done just after the close of the fiscal year, on July 3, 1974 (H.R. Rep. No. 93-983). It was passed by the Senate on September 9, 1974, with still further amendments, by a vote of 70 to 1. The 1974 amendments are almost entirely concerned with the scope of cer-

tain rights, notably those involving cable television and performances of sound recordings.

This flurry of activity, and the startling proportions of the final Senate vote, nudged a number of copyright veterans out of their apathy. Plenty of controversy remained, and it was apparent that the bill could not be enacted in any form before the 94th Congress (1975-76), since there was insufficient time for House action in the second session of the 93d. Nevertheless, it is clear that the program for general revision of the copyright law has regained a substantial amount of legislative momentum and that, unless something new comes along to derail it, the chances for enactment before the end of 1976 are fairly good.

OTHER COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

Although fiscal 1974 may eventually prove to be the turning point in the program for general revision of the copyright law, by far the most visible legal problems of the year in the copyright field arose from the phenomenon of record and tape piracy. One important manifestation was the enactment of state statutory provisions, often similar to copyright, against tape piracy. By the end of the fiscal year more than half of the states had enacted legislation on this subject. In addition to federal and state civil actions for copyright infringement, criminal prosecutions were being actively pursued at the national, state, and local levels.

In 1971 Congress adopted an amendment to the present copyright law which, among other things, brought sound recordings released after February 15, 1972, under the federal copyright statute and gave them limited protection against piracy (i.e., unauthorized duplication and unauthorized distribution of the unlawful duplicates). Partly on the assumption that the question would be dealt with in the general revision of the copyright law and partly to allow congressional review of how the piracy provisions were working, the amendment was made effective only through December 31, 1974, ceasing to apply to recordings made after that date. In March 1974, when it was becoming evident that the general revision bill would not be enacted before the expiration date, Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier introduced a bill (H.R. 13364) to make the amendment permanent and to increase the criminal penalties imposed by it.

Identical or very similar bills were introduced by Representatives Waldie (H.R. 13681), George E. Danielson (H.R. 13765), Thomas F. Railsback (H.R. 13857), and Richard Fulton (H.R. 14423). On June 19, 1974, Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., introduced a companion bill (S. 3672), identical in substance to the Kastenmeier bill. The Kastenmeier Subcommittee conducted a hearing on H.R. 13364 on June 3, 1974, at which the register of copyrights testified. Much of the testimony at the hearing involved the question of criminal penalties for record and tape piracy.

Two other copyright bills introduced in 1974 also involved the tape piracy issue. A bill by Senator William E. Brock (S. 3107) would redefine "counterfeit recordings" and make tape piracy a federal crime under the U.S. Criminal Code, and a bill by Representative Clem R. McSpadden (H.R. 14636) would permit copyright in "all prints or reproductions of any sound recordings of a particular performance of a musical composition."

Two bills introduced during the fiscal year concerned the impact of interruptions and disruptions of the postal service upon the requirements for timely filing of materials in connection with copyrights, trademarks, and patents. H.R. 11488, introduced by Representative Kastenmeier, was limited to patent and trademark cases, but S. 1360, introduced by Senator McClellan, would add a new section to the copyright law giving the register the authority to extend, for one month from the date of any general disruption in postal service, the time limits for submission of applications or other materials to the Copyright Office.

One of the most highly publicized cases of the year involved a suit by CBS against Vanderbilt University, claiming that the activities of the university's archive of videotapes of network newscasts constituted copyright infringement. The judicial controversy was reflected in the legisla-

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tive forum as well. On September 27, 1973, Senator Baker introduced S. 2497, which would create in the Library of Congress a national archive of television and radio news and public affairs programing. Essentially similar legislation was also introduced by Representative Spark M. Matsunaga (H.R. 2853).

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, as the Senate was in the process of passing the general revision bill, Senator Baker secured acceptance of an amendment relating to the problem in the Vanderbilt case. The effect of his amendment (No. 1803) would be to allow libraries and archives a right to reproduce and distribute a limited number of copies or excerpts from audiovisual news programs.

Among the many public issues raised by the Watergate affair is the status and ownership of the papers and other documentary materials accumulated by government officials while in office. Proposed legislation on this subject includes bills introduced by Representatives Thomas A. Luken (H.R. 14939, H.R. 15378, H.R. 15773, H.R. 16719, H.R. 16858), Jonathan B. Bingham (H.R. 16454), and Ella T. Grasso (H.R. 17025). Support for one or more of these bills has been broad, coming from Representatives Shirley Chisholm, Bob Eckhardt, William Lehman, Donald W. Riegle, John E. Moss, Bill Gunter, Alan Steelman, Herman Badillo, George E. Brown, Jr., Ken Hechler, George E. Shipley, Edward I. Koch, Morris K. Udall, John Conyers, Jr., Thomas L. Ashley, Michael J. Harrington, Patricia Schroeder, and Mike McCormack. Similar legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Birch Bayh (S. 2951).

At the heart of this problem lie a number of complicated and serious copyright issues which were being recognized and discussed as the fiscal year ended. Resulting from this concern were H.R. 16902, introduced by Representatives John Brademas and Orval Hansen, and S. 4053, introduced by Senator Claiborne Pell, which would establish a commission to study rules and procedures for the disposition and preservation of records and documents of federal officials.

The adherence of the USSR to the Universal Copyright Convention, reported last year, added a dramatic dimension to fiscal 1974; opportunities for cooperation in the exchange of intellectual property were added to the broad political and economic situation that has been labeled "detente." With these opportunities came a host of new problems. Among other things, the Soviet Union's organization of its copyright licensing along centralized government lines raised special questions concerning the degree to which foreign copyright laws and regulations could be given effect in domestic judicial copyright proceedings.

A particularly troublesome issue—whether U.S. courts would apply the law of foreign states purporting to divest their authors of U.S. copyright—was the subject of S. 1359, introduced by Senator McClellan on March 26, 1973, and of H.R. 6214 and H.R. 6418, introduced by Representatives Alphonzo Bell and Mario Biaggi, respectively. The bills, substantially identical, would make it clear that in such cases the rights are retained by the authors as a matter of U.S. law.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Two important intergovernmental meetings were devoted to the preparation of a treaty aimed at preventing the international piracy of signals carrying television programs that are transmitted by communications satellites. The first of these, reported last year, was a final preparatory meeting, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 1973, and it marked a significant breakthrough in the approach the treaty would take toward solving this problem. It led the way to a full diplomatic conference, convened in Brussels in May 1974, which adopted the Convention Relating to the Distributing of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.

The Brussels Convention is aimed at preventing ground stations throughout the world from picking up and retransmitting programs not intended for them that they receive from a satellite. The extraordinary growth in the use of satellites for global communications has greatly increased the potential danger to broadcasters

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and copyright owners of the type of piracy that the convention is intended to prevent. Fifteen countries, including the United States, signed the new convention on May 21, 1974. The general rapporteur of the conference was the register of copyrights, who also served as alternate head of the U.S. delegation. Dorothy Schrader, the general counsel of the Copyright Office, and Lewis Flacks, attorney-examiner, were also members of the delegation.

On October 1, 1973, the Senate, by unanimous vote, approved the ratification by the United States of the 1972 Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (the "Record Piracy" Convention). Aimed at combating the phenomenon of tape piracy on a worldwide scale, the convention came into force in the United States on March 10, 1974. As the fiscal year ended, the other adherents to the convention were Argentina, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, Finland, France, Mexico, Panama, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Three other states—Ecuador, Spain, and Monaco—deposited instruments of ratification during the fiscal year, their obligation not coming into force until the fall of 1974.

Shortly after assuming the duties of the position, the register of copyrights returned to Paris in December 1973 as alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, the governing body of the Universal Copyright Convention. She also represented the United States, as an observer, at concurrent meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Copyright (Berne) Union and of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonogrammes, and Broadcasting Organizations (the Rome Convention). The latter committee also held an extraordinary session immediately before the Brussels Satellite Conference in May 1974, which the register attended as an observer.

The most important item on the agendas of both the UCC and Berne committees was the question of reprographic reproduction (photocopying and other forms of facsimile copying and reprography). It was agreed, after extensive debate, that an international instrument setting forth guidelines with respect to this problem would be feasible and desirable and that subcommittees should meet before the end of 1975 to make recommendations on the subject. Another important subject for discussion was a proposed model copyright law for developing countries that would encourage their adherence to either one or both of the 1971 texts of the Universal and Berne Conventions. It was agreed that the text of the model law, together with a detailed commentary, would be circulated for comment and that a worldwide meeting of developing countries would be convened later to consider it. Other items discussed at the meeting included protection of translators and works of folklore.

The principal matter of concern at the two meetings of the Rome committee was a draft model law on neighboring rights and its interrelationship with the proposed Brussels Convention on Satellite Piracy. At the second meeting the committee adopted the text of the draft model law and a commentary on it for submission to governments.

One of the most significant developments in the history of international copyright was adherence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Universal Copyright Convention, which came about shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year and was reported last year. The Soviet Union was represented by observer delegations at Nairobi and Paris and participated actively in the Brussels conference. New legislation implementing the Soviet adherence to the UCC was promulgated during the fiscal year, including a decree establishing a new copyright agency, the All-Union Copyright Agency, known by its Russian acronym VAAP. This agency, which came into existence on January 1, 1974, was created to deal exclusively with foreign rights in Soviet works and rights under Soviet copyright law in foreign works. The implications of the USSR adherence to the UCC and of the implementing legislation was the subject of much discussion in the United States, including speculation in the press, and the Copyright Office undertook studies of various aspects of the prob-

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lem. The register, deputy register, general counsel, and other Copyright Office officials participated in discussions between representatives from the Soviet Union and the U.S. government.

In June 1974 the director-general of the World Intellectual Property Organization convened a meeting in Geneva of nongovernmental experts to consider problems in the protection, including copyright, of computer software. Governments were also invited to send representatives. The deputy register of copyrights and the general counsel of the Copyright Office attended for the U.S. government.

LEGAL AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

Both traditional and contemporary means of communication merited copyright consideration during the year. Among topics of continuing discussion were motion picture soundtracks, typefaces, and computer programs.

Motion Picture Soundtracks

A significant development involved the preparation of a proposed regulation covering the registration of claims to copyright in motion picture soundtracks, including the material recorded on them. After two legal studies on different aspects of the problem, the Copyright Office decided to modify its formerly neutral position on the copyright status of soundtracks in published motion pictures. The proposed regulation would take the affirmative position that a sound motion picture is a copyrightable entity, and that copyright in the motion picture as an entity extends to all of its copyrightable components, including those produced on the soundtrack. Discussions and requests for comments are planned before a regulation on this subject is finally adopted.

Designs for Typefaces

The issue of the registrability of original typeface designs entered a new phase during this fiscal year. The office's traditional position that "mere variations of typographic ornamentation" were not subject to copyright was directly challenged, and the problem was reopened for further study and consultations. Preparations for a public hearing on the possibility of amending the office's regulations on this subject were under way at the close of fiscal 1974.

Computer Programs

Although the number of computer programs submitted for copyright registration remains modest, the applications submitted continue to increase from year to year. As experience with the problems of examining, processing, and storing this material grows, the need for uniform policies and guidelines becomes more apparent. Fiscal 1974 saw meetings with industry representatives to consider the meaning of "publication" and "best edition" as applied to computer programs, and these issues were made the subject of legal studies and office discussion throughout the year.

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JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Two decisions dominated judicial developments in the copyright field during the year: the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Teleprompter Corp.* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, dealing with the copyright liability of cable television systems, and the decision of the U.S. Court of Claims in *Williams & Wilkins Co.* v. *The United States,* involving the copyright consequences of library photocopying. The *Teleprompter* decision had immediate consequences with respect to the progress of the bill for general revision of the copyright law. The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear an appeal from the decision in the *Williams & Wilkins* case, emphasizing the public importance of the photocopying issue. The public issues presented by a third case, involving a suit by CBS against Vanderbilt University over the latter's archive of videotapes made from live network newscasts, attracted much

attention and comment, but the case had not yet been argued as the year ended.

The most active field of copyright litigation during the year arose from widespread efforts to combat record and tape piracy. These produced a number of decisions, some of which will be of lasting importance in copyright jurisprudence.

Of particular interest to the office was an opinion by the attorney general of the United States concerning copyright renewal registration practices.

Cable TV and the Right of Public Performance

Over the past several years, the Supreme Court has decided cases affecting the rapidly expanding cable television industry. *Teleprompter Corp.* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 415 U.S. 394 (1974), resolved an important question, left unanswered in the Court's first cable-copyright case, *Fortnightly Corp.* v. *United Artists Corp.*, 392 U.S. 390 (1968).

Fortnightly held that a CATV system's retransmission of copyrighted television broadcasts did not constitute an infringing performance of the works originally broadcast. It reached this result by applying what Justice Potter Stewart, writing for the majority, termed a "functional test," distinguishing the activities of broadcasters, who "perform," and passive viewers, who do not. *Fortnightly*'s facts, however, primarily involved the activities of so-called classic CATV systems, in that their retransmissions were essentially of locally receivable signals. Such systems, rather than bringing programing to the viewer, were seen as enhancing reception of signals in disadvantageously located communities within a service area generally covered by a terrestrial signal.

What *Fortnightly* left unresolved was the question of whether a cable system that imports distant signals, that originates its own programing, that sells advertising, and that makes its programing available on a network could still be regarded as essentially a "viewer" rather than as a broadcaster or "performer." Some limiting language in the *Fortnightly* opinion suggested the possibility that the Court might find that importation of distant signals constituted a "performance" of the programing so carried. However, *Teleprompter* ultimately affirmed and extended the *Fortnightly* ruling rather than confining it to its special facts.

Although plaintiffs in *Teleprompter* urged a variety of reasons why the defendant's systems functioned as broadcasters, the issue rapidly reduced itself to the importation of distant signals. Speaking for the majority, Justice Stewart denied that such activities created a qualitative difference from the retransmissions sanctioned in *Fortnightly:*

> By importing signals that could not normally be received with current technology in the community it serves, a CATV system does not, for copyright purposes, alter the function it performs for its subscribers. When a television broadcaster transmits a program, it has made public for simultaneous viewing and hearing the contents of that program. The privilege of receiving the broadcast electronic signals and of converting them into the sights and sounds of the program inheres in all members of the public who have the means of doing so. The simultaneous viewing is essentially a viewer function, irrespective of the distance between the broadcasting station and the ultimate viewer.

Even further, Justice Stewart insisted that the active importing of signals into areas where they could not be received was still, as a matter of copyright law, merely a case of a CATV system doing for a viewer what he could do for himself:

> While the ability or inclination of an individual to erect his own antenna might decrease with respect to distant signals because of the increased cost of bringing the signal to his home, his status would remain unchanged. Similarly, a CATV system does not lose its status as a non-broadcaster, and thus a non-performer for copyright purposes, when the signals it carries are those from distant rather than local sources.

Copyright owners have feared that unrestricted CATV retransmissions of their programing into markets not covered by their broadcast licenses would seriously diminish the value of their works at the point of later licensing or syndication. The Court rejected arguments predicated upon the system of geographic licensing, which lies at the

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heart of the exploitation of copyrighted works by television, by noting that the increased coverage due to CATV could be reflected in the broadcaster's advertising rate card.

Justice William O. Douglas, joined by the Chief Justice, dissented from the Court's ruling, concluding that the CATV systems in question were "functionally the equivalent to a regular broadcaster." Stating that "[i]t would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant violation of the Copyright Act," Justice Douglas argued that the majority's rule " . . . reads the Copyright Act out of existence for CATV."

In a short dissent, Justice Harry A. Blackmun indicated his own lack of support for the rule first enunciated in *Fortnightly* and agreed with Justice Douglas' argument that the earlier case should be strictly limited to its facts.

Teleprompter, in extending the *Fortnightly* ruling to distant signals, has raised serious uncertainties over how much vitality the jurisprudence enunciated in *Buck* v. *Jewell-LaSalle Realty Corp.,* 283 U.S. 191 (1931), still retains. The dissenters in both *Fortnightly* and *Teleprompter,* noting that the Court did not overrule the *Buck* decision, were at a loss to reconcile the new "functional" test for determining "performance" with the established law.

The question of whether copyrighted musical compositions are "performed" by a restaurateur who makes them available to patrons by means of a single radio tuned to regular broadcasts and connected to four separate loudspeakers was presented to the court in *Twentieth Century Music Corp.* v. *Aiken,* 182 USPQ 388 (3d Cir. 1974). Reversing a judgment for the plaintiff, the court relied upon the Supreme Court's rationale in *Teleprompter* and *Fortnightly* as limiting the doctrine of *Buck* v. *Jewell-LaSalle Realty Co.* concerning "performances" from broadcasts in hotels and other public places.

Referring to the *Teleprompter* case the court observed that "not only did the Supreme Court reemphasize the functional test announced in *Fortnightly,* but to the extent that it applied that test to 'distant signals' and held that even these did not constitute 'performance,' it supports the position taken by the . . . [defendant] here. If *Fortnightly* with its elaborate CATV plant and *Teleprompter* with its even more sophisticated and extended technological and programming facilities were not 'performing,' then logic dictates that no 'performance' resulted when the defendant Aiken merely activated his restaurant radio . . . [and] that mere extension of the range of audibility of a broadcast program as 'extended' here by the appellant Aiken, cannot be said to constitute 'performance.'"

The performance of copyrighted musical compositions in an establishment licensed under local law as a "private" club which charged no admission fee and in fact made no profit was held to be a "public performance for profit" in *Broadcast Music, Inc.* v. *Walters,* 181 USPQ 327 (N.D. Okla. 1973). Granting the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, the court argued that the licensing of the club as "private" was not controlling because the "substantive applications of the Copyright Act are not based upon a *status created by local law.*" Moreover, the opinion noted, the club in general operated for profit-making purposes, exacted no dues, and had no membership screening, no printed rules or regulations, no constitution, and no officers or directors.

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Library Photocopying

The need for prompt resolution of the controversial and increasingly important issue of library photocopying of copyrighted works was dramatically brought into focus by the groundbreaking decision of the court of claims in *Williams & Wilkins Co.* v. *The United States,* 487 F.2d 1345 (Ct. Cl. 1973), *cert. granted* 182 USPQ 1, 42 USLW 3652 (U.S., May 28, 1974).

In holding that the photocopying activities of the National Institutes of Health and National Library of Medicine constituted a "fair use," the court, speaking through Judge Oscar Davis, reversed the earlier conclusions of Trial Judge James Davis, who found widespread copyright infringement in the "lending" operations of NIH and NLM. The rationale for the full court's re-

versal of Judge Davis' opinion was posited on eight factors:

> 1. The NIH and NLM are both nonprofit organizations, whose mandate encompasses the socially significant activity of medical and scientific research. Copying for such purposes, it was suggested, is and should be accorded a wider latitude than permitted in other fields.
>
> 2. The defendant agencies promulgated and enforced "reasonably strict limitations" intended to confine copying to single-copy, individual service.
>
> 3. The long history of library photocopying, without substantial objection from copyright proprietors until recently, was suggestive of the proposition that photoduplication cannot be deemed a per se infringement but must be evaluated in full context.
>
> 4. It was feared that the progress of medical science might be seriously hurt if photocopying were stopped.
>
> 5. In the majority view, the plaintiff had failed to demonstrate, adequately and clearly, economic injury causally related to photocopying activities.
>
> 6. Section 1 of the 1909 Copyright Act, by not specifying which of the exclusive rights enumerated apply to particular classes of copyrightable works, creates, in historic perspective with earlier copyright enactments, a "grave uncertainty" as to whether the proscription against "copying" actually applies to books and periodicals.
>
> 7. The legislative history of the pending copyright revision bill contains influential, though not binding, authority that photocopying can be "fair use" and that such determinations must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with full evaluation of the context of the copying.
>
> 8. The law and practices of foreign countries suggest that the activities of the NIH and NLM would not, under other modern systems, constitute an infringement.

Refusing to emphasize one or more of these eight points as central to the court's ruling, Judge Oscar Davis stressed the limitations within which the ruling should be read:

> . . . the conclusion that defendants' particular use of plaintiff's copyrighted materials has been "fair" rests upon all of the elements discussed . . . and not upon any one, or any combination less than all.

Similarly, the court refused to expand the analogical force of its holding beyond the special facts of NIH and NLM activities:

> . . . our holding is restricted to the type and context of use by NIH and NLM, as shown by this record . . . [W]e do not pass on dissimilar systems or uses of copyrighted materials by other institutions or enterprises, or in other fields, or as applied to items other than journal articles.

Chief Judge Wilson Cowen and Judge Philip Nichols, Jr., wrote strong dissents to the majority opinion, the former noting that the case involved not the limited appropriations of copyrighted material usually encountered in "fair use" disputes, but rather

> . . . a case of wholesale machine copying and distribution of copyrighted materials by defendant's libraries on a scale so vast that it dwarfs the output of many small publishing companies.

Judge Cowen was not persuaded that the scope of the author's exclusive right to copy under the 1909 act was somehow qualified as applied to books and periodicals. Further, he was unwilling to accept the apparent view of the majority that the issue of liability for infringement could turn, even in part, on the purported absence of unequivocal proof of specific monetary damage.

Judge Nichols, in a short dissent, protested that, despite the majority's attempts to limit the impact of the ruling, the effect would be disastrous:

> However hedged, the decision will be read, that a copyright holder has no rights a library is bound to respect. We are making the Dred Scott decision of copyright law.

Both the majority and minority agreed on one point: the judicial forum was not well tailored

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for securing an effective solution to the complex questions posed by library photocopying. Judge Oscar Davis, underlining the need for congressional treatment of the problems of photocopying, closed the majority opinion with the hope that:

> . . . the result in the present case will be but a "holding operation" in the interim period before Congress enacts its preferred solution.

With no little irony, Judge Cowen agreed:

> Nowhere else in its opinion is the court on more solid ground than when it declares that "the choices involve economic, social and policy factors which are far better sifted by a legislature."

While library groups were heartened by their victory before the full court of claims and copyright proprietors were overheard muttering the old chestnut that "hard cases make bad law," both sides seemed to realize that relatively little had been decisively settled. The strict limitations imposed by the court on its own ruling, the strong dissents and, perhaps most important, the exhaustive findings and opinion of Trial Judge James Davis that were overruled, all left much doubt as to what law had in fact emerged from the litigation.

As the fiscal year drew to a close, the Supreme Court granted certiorari in *Williams & Wilkins* and, once again, the High Court will entertain a case going to the heart of copyright. Indeed, the fact that the Court has been deeply involved in copyright matters during the last decade is symptomatic of the state of health of our copyright jurisprudence. In the *Fortnightly*, *Teleprompter*, and now the *Williams & Wilkins* decisions, the courts have struggled to fit modern technology into the framework of an act that was drafted mainly with printed books in mind and that predates the great bulk of other modern means of disseminating copyrighted materials. To paraphrase Cardozo, in the hands of the courts the written law tends to expand to the limits of its logic; the limits seem to have been reached in the case of the 1909 Copyright Act.

Subject Matter of Copyright

The copyrightability of street maps came under consideration in *Alaska Map Service, Inc.* v. *Roberts*, 368 F. Supp. 578 (D. Alaska 1973). While denying a preliminary injunction, the court conceded that the plaintiff had "expended considerable time, money and effort in producing the . . . maps" but emphasized that no evidence had been adduced showing that plaintiff had "performed that amount of original work required to make its map copyrightable." Suggesting the possibility of relief under a theory of unfair competition, the court explained its view of copyright authorship: "Merely synthesizing a map from those previously published by various governmental agencies is insufficient. . . . There must be originality resulting from the independent effort of the maker to acquire a reasonably substantial portion of the information. . . . Some actual original work of surveying, calculating or investigating must exist; merely obtaining the names of streets from real estate developers is insufficient."

On the other hand, in *Newton* v. *Voris*, 364 F. Supp. 562 (D. Ore. 1973), copyright in a city street map was upheld on the ground that the plaintiff "combined personal research in the records of public authorities with personal investigations as to the actual location of new buildings, streets and suburban developments" and, in so doing, produced "original work" through "the exercise of his creative faculties." In the view of the court, the process of producing maps that are current requires "a constant effort to revise the information" gathered by the mapmaker.

The effect upon copyrightability of a work whose content is deemed deceptive and fraudulent was presented to the court in *Belcher* v. *Tarbox*, 486 F.2d 1087 (9th Cir. 1973), an action for infringement of copyrighted handicapping systems for betting on horseraces. It was argued in defense that the works were not entitled to copyright because they fraudulently represented to the public that users of the system could win on the horses and that the author had in fact done so successfully. Rejecting the argument, the

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court said: "There is nothing in the Copyright Act to suggest that the courts are to pass upon the truth or falsity, the soundness or unsoundness, of the views embodied in a copyrighted work." In a dissenting opinion Judge Robert H. Schnacke pointed out that, by according copyright protection to such material, "the law is not only condoning fraud but is placing its power, endorsement and support behind fraudulent works." Thus, the composers of fraudulent literature can "seek solace in the law as the protector of their copyrighted fraud . . . [a result] detrimental to our legal system and not in the public interest."

In *Freedman* v. *Grolier Enterprises, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 476 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), the plaintiff had copyrighted a deck of cards bearing numbers used in a "point count" system for playing bridge. Dismissing the complaint in action for infringement of the copyright, the court held that use of a single number is not a copyrightable form of expression. Distinguishing between uncopyrightable ideas and their copyrightable expression, Judge Thomas P. Griesa observed that the idea conceived by the plaintiff was to make continually evident to the novice bridge player the value of each honor card held in his hand, and that, basically, "the only means of *expressing* this idea is the way plaintiff employed." He noted that copyright protection will not be given to a form of expression necessarily dictated by the underlying subject matter, and added, "When an idea is so restrictive that it necessarily requires a particular form of expression, that is, when the idea and its expression are functionally inseparable, to permit the copyrighting of the expression would be to grant the copyright owner a monopoly of the idea."

The copyright status of the *Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York* was reviewed in *Opinion of New York Attorney General,* 180 USPQ 331 (1973). Concluding that "the text of the codes, rules and regulations of departments and agencies of the State of New York" are clearly in the public domain, the opinion took note that similar determinations had been previously made with respect to "messages of governors to the State Legislature and reports of legislative committees" as well as "the texts of opinions of the courts of this State." On the other hand, judicial headnotes may be copyrighted, and the same was deemed true of "the editorial notes and comments which appear in the Official Compilation but which are not contained in the text of the rules themselves."

In *Time-Saver Check, Inc.* v. *Deluxe Check Printers, Inc.*, 178 USPQ 510 (N.D. Tex. 1973), printed commercial bank checks with attached separate duplicates used with carbon paper were held uncopyrightable inasmuch as they lacked "original creative artistic characteristics." The fact that the check forms appeared in a copyrighted book was not enough to offer them protection in the estimation of the court, which quoted the text of Copyright Office Circular 32 and pertinent sections of the Regulations of the Copyright Office in support of its position.

In a case important to the Copyright Office, *Soptra Fabrics Corp.* v. *Stafford Knitting Mills, Inc.*, 365 F. Supp. 1199 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), *rev'd.* 490 F.2d 1092 (2d Cir. 1974), the Second Circuit implied that color patterns may be a copyrightable element under certain circumstances. In deciding an infringment issue, the trial court had ruled that color was not a consideration in applying the "ordinary observer" test. The court of appeals reversed this position by holding the use of identical colors constitutes additional evidence of actual copying.

In *In re Yardley*, 493 F.2d 1389 (C.C.P.A. 1974), the court of customs and patent appeals held that copyright protection in a watch face portraying a caricature of Spiro Agnew did not preclude the issuance of a design patent. The Patent Office had refused issuance of the design patent on the ground that both design patent and copyright protection could not cover the same work. The court reversed the Patent Office, holding that the natural overlapping of subject matter protectible by either copyright or design patent did not in itself necessitate an election between the two forms of protection.

In an action for the copyright infringement of scale model plastic airplane kits, *Monogram Models, Inc.* v. *Industro Motive Corp.*, 492 F.2d

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1281 (6th Cir. 1974), Judge Paul C. Weick explored the basis of copyright:

> It is the originality in the expression and embodiment of the design and structure of the kit that satisfies the originality requirement of copyrightability as stated in *Mazer* v. *Stein,* 347 U.S. 201 . . . [1954]. Thus it is neither the assembled plane, as a structure, nor the individual pieces of the unassembled plane, that are the proper subject for copyright protection. It is the scale model airplane kit, as a kit, that is copyrightable.

Copyright in a telephone directory was upheld in *Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.* v. *Nationwide Independent Directory Service, Inc.,* 371 F. Supp. 900 (W. D. Ark. 1974). Although the judge made clear that the plaintiff's copyright did not extend to the individual names and addresses listed in its directory, but rather to the compilation, he acknowledged that there is "nothing to stop another compiler obtaining this information, which is in the public domain, by independent research." Dismissing the contention that telephone directories cannot be copyrighted because of the public nature of their content, the judge observed:

> The copyright law specifically states that directories may be copyrighted, 17 U.S.C. Secs. 3, 5, and 7. Moreover, the case law is well settled that telephone directories, as well as other similar compilations, are copyrightable and that suits for copyright infringement will lie when such compilations are copied without consent.

Judicial reaction toward protection for fictitious characters was mixed during the year. In *Booth* v. *Colgate-Palmolive Co.,* 362 F. Supp. 343 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), the Southern District Court of New York refused to protect the television character "Hazel" under theories of unfair competition and defamation. On the other hand, in *DeCosta* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,* Civil Action No. 3130 (D. R.I. 1974) an unpublished magistrate's report recommended the court should rule in favor of the originator of the television character "Paladin" and hold CBS liable under a theory of unfair competition.

Tape Piracy Decisions

Cases involving tape piracy were prominent during the fiscal year, and it has been interesting to note the lower court treatment of the leading decision in this area, *Goldstein* v. *California,* 412 U.S. 546 (1973), decided near the end of the last fiscal year, which involved the constitutionality of a California criminal statute outlawing tape piracy. The defendants were convicted of pirating sound recordings fixed before February 15, 1972, the date federal copyright protection was first extended to such works. The defendants argued that the federal copyright act preempted the field, and since sound recordings were not protected under federal law, no action could be maintained. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court rejected this argument on the ground that there was no congressional intent to preempt the field in enacting the sound recording amendment.

In *International Tape Manufacturers Assn.* v. *Gerstein,* 494 F.2d 25 (5th Cir. 1974), a district court decision declaring a Florida statute unconstitutional was reversed and the case was remanded for consideration on the issue of justiciability and in light of the *Goldstein* case.

In addition to being subjected to criminal prosecutions under state law, tape pirates were successfully prosecuted under a federal statute relating to mail fraud in *United States* v. *Schultz,* 482 F.2d 1179 (6th Cir. 1973). Although there were no reported decisions in federal prosecutions of tape pirates under title 17, there was a significant increase in the use of federal criminal prosecution under section 104 to deter tape piracy, an unusual development in copyright law.

A variety of other remedies were available to thwart such piracy, and the plaintiffs prevailed, with one exception. In *United Artists Records, Inc.* v. *Eastern Tape Corp.,* 198 S.E. 2d 452 (N.C. Ct. App. 1973), the North Carolina Court of Appeals held that tape piracy constituted unfair competition under North Carolina law. The Tenth Circuit reversed a district court in *Warner Bros. Records, Inc.* v. *R. A. Ridges Distributing Co.,* 177 USPQ 299 (10th Cir. 1973), and reinstated a Utah state court decision which had pro-

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tected sound recordings under a common law copyright theory.

A preliminary injunction was sought against a distributor of a coin-operated magnetic tape duplication system in *Elektra Records Co.* v. *Gem Electronic Distributors, Inc.*, 360 F. Supp. 821 (E.D.N.Y. 1973). The defendant's "Make-a-Tape" system was distributed through music stores and enabled the reproduction of full-length tape recordings in only two minutes. The court rejected the defendant's analogy to a photocopier in a public library and issued the injunction.

The judiciary remained divided as to whether the copyright proprietor of a musical composition can enjoin tape piracy in which the pirate has filed a notice of intention to use and tendered royalties pursuant to the compulsory licensing provisions. In *Jondora Music Publishing Co.* v. *Melody Recording, Inc.*, 362 F. Supp. 494 (D.N.J. 1973), the only victory for the unauthorized duplicators this fiscal year, the court concluded that compliance with the compulsory licensing provisions was a defense against infringement action by copyright owners of a musical composition. Cited as one of the primary authorities for this position was *Goldstein* v. *California*, 412 U.S. 546 (1973). The Tenth Circuit came to the opposite conclusion in *Marks Music Corp.* v. *Colorado Magnetics, Inc.*, 181 USPQ 129 (10th Cir. 1974), and cited *Duchess Music Corp.* v. *Stern*, 458 F.2d 1305 (9th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied, Rosner* v. *Duchess Music Corp.*, 409 U.S. 847 (Sup. Ct. 1972).

The fiscal year closed with another signal victory for recording companies, this time in Wisconsin. The state supreme court in *Mercury Record Productions, Inc.* v. *Economic Consultants, Inc.*, 218 N.W. 2d 705 (Wisc. Sup. Ct. 1974), reversed a Milwaukee County circuit court decision that had dismissed the complaint of the recording companies for relief under theories of unfair competition and common law copyright. The plaintiffs made their appeal solely on the ground of unfair competition. The court held that, under the standards of *Goldstein* v. *California*, state law may be applied to recordings issued before February 15, 1972, whether the state law be statutory or common law. The *Goldstein* case was further interpreted as a repudiation of the line of cases critical of *International News Service* v. *Associated Press*, 248 U.S. 215 (1918), which established the misappropriation theory of unfair competition relief, and the court elected to grant relief under this doctrine, thus placing Wisconsin on the same side of the record piracy ledger as California, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Notice of Copyright

In *Freedman* v. *Grolier Enterprises, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 476 (1973), involving a set of playing cards, a single notice of copyright appearing on the ace of spades was held sufficient. The court reasoned that "a deck of playing cards is a single commercial unit, the parts of which—the individual cards—cannot be separately used or exploited in the play of bridge or the other games in which playing cards are employed."

A copyright notice affixed to container boxes and instruction sheets for scale model airplane kits was held to "comply with Section 10 [of the copyright law]" in *Monogram Models, Inc.* v. *Industro Motive Corp.*, 492 F.2d 1281 (1973). Remarking that the plaintiff's notices met the statutory requirements as to form, the opinion also noted that, since "the instruction sheets and the container boxes are integral parts of the model airplane kits and the notice on these parts complies with the necessary form for notice of copyright, the notices of copyright on the two kits were adequate."

In a case involving copyright protection for a map, *Newton* v. *Voris*, 364 F. Supp. 562 (D. Ore. 1973), the defendant argued that the plaintiff's copyright had been invalidated because of the publication of a subsequent edition which had a notice postdated by one year. The court summarily rejected the argument, indicating that the mistake had been "innocent."

The sufficiency of the copyright notice on lace initially sold to jobbers in wholesale lots was considered by the court in *Klauber Bros. Inc.* v. *Westchester Lace Works, Inc.*, 181 USPQ 523

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(S.D.N.Y. 1974), in which the plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction was denied. Commenting on the use of a licensee's name in the copyright notice on one of the plaintiff's laces, the court said: "A licensee does not have standing to sue for copyright infringement unless the license is exclusive and the owner of the copyright is joined as a plaintiff." The court noted, however, that even if the agreement amounted to an assignment and not merely a license, the failure to record the assignment before using the licensee's name in the notice posed a serious problem under section 32 of the copyright law: "This section has been interpreted to mean that the substitution of the assignee's name in the notice of copyright before the recordation of the assignment results in an abandonment of the copyright and a dedication of the work to the public."

Further, the court expressed doubts about the sufficiency of a notice which, according to the defendant, appeared only at the beginning of each spool of 100 to 500 yards of lace: "The notice consists of two gummed labels affixed to the lace back-to-back. The question of whether one label at the beginning of a 100-500-yard spool of lace is sufficient notice is an important one. There is authority to support the position that such notice is insufficient, especially where the specimen deposited with the Copyright Office is no longer than 38 inches. *H. M. Kolbe Co.* v. *Armgus Textiles Co.*, 315 F.2d 70 . . . (2d Cir. 1963) indicates that the notice must be repeated at least every 38 inches in this case."

The court in *Foreign Car Parts, Inc. of New England* v. *Auto World, Inc.*, 366 F. Supp. 977 (M.D. Pa. 1973), taking a conservative view, refused to uphold copyright in a brochure consisting of a rectangular piece of paper with artwork and writing on both sides folded into fourths to make eight folds or pages, because the notice had been misplaced. Said the court: "[U]pon opening the brochure . . . , the notice of copyright appears on the right inside page. This is not the page immediately following the title page, and . . . renders the notice of copyright improper." For purposes of determining the proper location of the notice, the court apparently considered each fold of a brochure equivalent to a page: "Since only one page in each of the brochures bears the full title, that page is the 'title page' . . . . the first outside page of the brochure when properly folded." The court held that, "[i]n the absence of statutory language specifically applicable to such folded material, the language . . . [of section 20 of title 17, U.S. Code] applies to these brochures since they must be considered as 'other printed publication[s].' "

Registration

The certificate of registration issued by the Copyright Office to show the information that has been made a part of the official record was held to be prima facie evidence not only of the facts of registration but also of the validity of the copyright claim in *Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.* v. *Nationwide Independent Directory Service, Inc.*, 371 F. Supp. 900 (W.D. Ark. 1974). According to the opinion, "the burden of overcoming this presumption" lies with the defendants. Similarly, in *Foreign Car Parts, Inc. of New England* v. *Auto World, Inc.*, mentioned earlier, the court ruled that "the certificate of copyright registration, in the absence of contradictory evidence, makes out a prima facie case of originality and copyright validity."

The Sixth Circuit rejected the argument that model airplane kits did not fit within the classification system and were therefore not copyrightable in *Monogram Models, Inc.* v. *Industro Motive Corp.*, 492 F.2d 1281 (6th Cir. 1974). Protection had been secured in two kits—one registered in class A and the other in class G.

Foreign Car Parts, Inc. of New England v. *Auto World, Inc.* indicated, however, that classification may be important in cases where there are differing statutory standards applicable to overlapping classes. In this case, an advertising brochure was registrable in either class A or class K, form KK. The applicant chose to register the work in class A and in a subsequent action the copyright was declared invalid because of a misplaced book notice.

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Renewal and Ownership of Copyright

An opinion, as yet unreported, of the attorney general of the United States confirms a longstanding practice of the Copyright Office with respect to renewal registrations. Beginning in 1967 the office received a number of renewal applications on which the claimant asserted his right to renew claims to copyright in a group of comic books both as "proprietor of copyright in a composite work" and as "proprietor of copyright in a work made for hire." The Copyright Office refused to register the applications on the ground that each application contained dual, contradictory, and therefore mutually exclusive claims. The claimant questioned the register's authority to refuse registration, and an advisory opinion was sought from the attorney general. On June 10, 1974, the attorney general observed that the language of the Copyright Act, its legislative history, and the longstanding practice of the Copyright Office in dealing with matters of this kind led to the conclusion that one who claims in the same application as a "proprietor of a copyright in a composite work" and as the "employer of a work made for hire" is asserting mutually exclusive claims and that the register of copyrights has the discretion to refuse registration of such an application.

The ownership of copyright renewal rights in the comic strip "Superman" was the point of contention in *Siegel* v. *National Periodical Publications, Inc.*, 364 F. Supp. 1032 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), an action for declaratory judgment. Granting the defense motion for summary judgment dismissing the complaint, the court held that the cartoons were a "work for hire" within the meaning of section 26 of the Copyright Law. According to the opinion, employment for hire involves four basic elements: 1) existence of an arrangement beyond a mere assignor-assignee relationship; 2) payment of wages or other remuneration; 3) the right of an employer to direct and supervise the manner in which the work is performed; and 4) existence of an express contract for hire, especially one calling for an author to devote his exclusive artistic services to his employer.

In *Klauber Bros., Inc.* v. *Westchester Lace Works, Inc.*, 181 USPQ 523 (S.D.N.Y. 1974), the court refused to issue a preliminary injunction on the ground that a licensee lacks standing unless the license was exclusive and the owner of the copyright is joined as plaintiff.

In *Krahmer* v. *Luing*, 317 A.2d 96 (N.J. Super. Ct. 1974), architectural plans commissioned under a contract stipulating that they were the property of the architect were held to be jointly owned as tenants in common by the architect and the person who commissioned the work.

In *Hughes Tool Co.* v. *Fawcett Publications, Inc.*, 315 A.2d 577 (Del. Sup. Ct. 1974), a close associate of Howard Hughes, and one who had been in his employ for many years, wrote a book on Hughes' life. The author had ended his relationship with a contract stipulating that he would not divulge any information concerning Hughes or his companies. Upon learning of the imminent publication, Hughes sought to compel transfer of the copyright in a court of equity. The trial court dismissed on the ground that there was an adequate remedy at law. The Supreme Court of Delaware reversed on the ground that only an action in equity could force the transfer of an incorporeal right such as copyright.

Publication

In *Krahmer* v. *Luing*, 317 A.2d 96 (N.J. Super. Ct. 1974), the filing of architectural drawings with the building inspector and the subsequent construction of the building did not divest the copyright owners of their common law protection, constituting only a limited publication since there was no intention to abandon the copyright or dedicate it to the public.

Federal Preemption of Protection for Intellectual Property

Ten years ago the Supreme Court appeared to have put the brakes on an expanding state law of unfair competition predicated upon the mis-

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appropriation doctrine of *International News Service* v. *Associated Press*, 248 U.S. 215 (1918), when it decided the companion cases of *Sears, Roebuck & Co.* v. *Stiffel Co.*, 376 U.S. 225 (1964), and *Compco Corp.* v. *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.*, 376 U.S. 234 (1964). *Sears-Compco* seemed to establish federal preemption in the patent and copyright fields and to prevent state law from prohibiting simple copying of subject matter unprotected by the federal patent and copyright laws. Since the Court failed, however, to overrule its earlier *INS* decision, the door remained open for state courts to apply the misappropriation doctrine in selected cases, and some of them vigorously embraced this opportunity to stamp out tape piracy. In *Goldstein* v. *California*, discussed earlier in this chapter, the Supreme Court gave its imprimatur to this line of cases and retreated from the doctrine of federal preemption. Further retreat can be seen in a related area of intellectual property—trade secrets law.

In *Kewanee Oil Co.* v. *Bicron Corp.*, 181 USPQ 673 (Sup. Ct. 1974), the Court reversed the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and held that the Ohio law of trade secrets did not clash with the federal patent law. In upholding local law not clearly in conflict with a specific federal law, the majority opinion reflects the same view of federalism as in the *Goldstein* case, although the Court obviously experienced greater difficulty in reaching this result a second time without overruling the *Sears* and *Compco* cases. The dissent considered the *Kewanee* majority view to be "at war with the philosophy" of *Sears* and *Compco*.

A trade secret is any information, device, or formula that a company holds secret but may license to another in confidence, under an explicit or implicit obligation not to disclose it. A potentially serious conflict exists between this form of state law, which encourages nondisclosure of discoveries or inventions, and the federal patent system, which encourages disclosures to benefit the public.

The majority of the Supreme Court in the *Kewanee* case saw no clash at all between its decision and the cases where the trade secret is clearly not patentable subject matter or clearly fails to meet the standards of patentability. It struggled somewhat with the case where patentability is in doubt. While conceding that denial of trade secrets protection might encourage greater patent filings, and hence greater disclosure, the Court paradoxically concluded that, in view of differences in the patentability standards applied by the Patent Office and the courts, any possible gain through additional disclosures would be overbalanced by the deleterious effect on the patent system of encouraging issuance of "invalid" patents.

Finally, the most difficult category was that of trade secrets clearly eligible for federal patents. While recognizing that the federal interest in disclosure is greatest in this case, the majority of the Court again concluded that extension of trade secrets protection by state law did not conflict with federal patent policy, basically because the possibility of election of trade secret over patent in the clearly eligible category was remote.

Obviously, the last word from the Supreme Court on federal preemption in the intellectual property field has not been heard. A divided court could swing back toward the *Sears* and *Compco* philosophy if only one or two seats on the bench change. Meanwhile, the Court has indeed erected a maze for practioners to meander in. The decisions in *INS*, *Sears* and *Compco*, and *Goldstein* and *Kewanee* all represent valid law, yet their inconsistencies, contradictions, and complexities will challenge the wizardry of lawyers and judges in situations involving intellectual property for generations to come.

Respectfully submitted,

BARBARA RINGER
Register of Copyrights

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International Copyright Relations of the United States as of July 10, 1974

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name and alternate name and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974.
	Foreign sound recordings fixed and published on or after February 15, 1972, with the special notice of copyright prescribed by law (e.g., © 1974 Doe Records, Inc.), may be entitled to U.S. copyright protection only if the author is a citizen of one of the countries with which the United States maintains bilateral or phonogram convention relations as indicated below.
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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Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957

Bahamas, The
Unclear

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
Unclear

Barbados
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960

Bulgaria
None

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(Khmer Republic)
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Central African Republic
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960

Dahomey
Unclear

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957

Egypt
None

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964

Guinea
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras [1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Italy
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
Unclear

Japan [2]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956

Jordan
Unclear

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955

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Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964

Nicaragua [1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
Phonogram June 29, 1974

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962

Peru
BAC April 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by Unesco. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928
Bilateral Sept. 15, 1947

Rwanda
Unclear

San Marino
None

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Sri Lanka
Unclear

Sudan
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969

Turkey
None

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Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

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Number of Registrations by Subject Matter Class, Fiscal Years 1970-74

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	88,432	96,124	103,231	104,523	104,806
B	Periodicals (issues)	83,862	84,491	84,686	88,553	92,224
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,669	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,352	3,553	3,838	3,980	4,016
E	Musical compositions	88,949	95,202	97,482	95,296	104,511
F	Maps	1,921	1,677	1,633	1,914	1,549
G	Works of art, models, or designs	6,807	7,916	7,901	8,621	8,525
H	Reproductions of works of art	3,036	3,047	3,434	3,190	3,612
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	835	924	1,059	1,114	809
J	Photographs	1,171	1,160	1,140	1,354	1,409
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3,373	4,209	4,524	4,441	4,716
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	5,255	4,424	4,118	4,216	4,964
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,244	1,169	1,816	1,449	1,321
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,301	1,226	1,388	1,420	1,741
N	Sound recordings			1,141	6,718	9,362
R	Renewals of all classes	23,316	20,835	23,239	23,071	25,464
	Total	316,466	329,696	344,574	353,648	372,832

Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1970-74

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	174,519	189,887	203,875	206,671	206,905
B	Periodicals	166,976	168,114	168,463	176,142	183,474
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,669	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,751	3,993	4,216	4,538	4,567
E	Musical compositions	110,010	116,537	117,425	114,378	124,481
F	Maps	3,840	3,352	3,264	3,786	3,098
G	Works of art, models, or designs	11,736	13,894	13,590	14,843	14,611
H	Reproductions of works of art	6,046	6,056	6,821	6,313	7,126
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,267	1,419	1,614	1,873	1,226
J	Photographs	2,080	2,056	2,063	2,471	2,481
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6,740	8,417	9,036	8,873	9,427
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	10,510	8,846	8,235	8,408	9,920
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2,448	2,305	3,593	2,855	2,562
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2,460	2,318	2,648	2,654	3,115
N	Sound recordings			2,282	13,388	18,431
	Total	505,995	530,933	551,069	570,981	595,227

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Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	92,664	107,468	115,242	120,452	[2] 122,157
B	Periodicals	175,301	176,259	176,161	183,755	190,359
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,196
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0	0	0	7	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	100	41	226	179	184
E	Musical compositions	25,235	25,567	21,275	22,517	20,558
F	Maps	3,946	3,352	3,264	3,796	3,100
G	Works of art, models, or designs	286	376	1,252	2,957	1,928
H	Reproductions of works of art	431	845	1,620	2,933	2,579
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	0	0	0	10	0
J	Photographs	28	42	65	66	188
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	370	614	499	52	65
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	98	409	220	38	13
L	Motion-picture photoplays	63	4	64	67	322
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	153	111	183	331	206
N	Sound recordings			2,282	13,405	18,321
	Total	300,618	316,972	324,357	352,639	362,176

[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. For some categories, the number of articles transferred may therefore exceed the number of articles deposited as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Of this total, 28,732 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

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Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1970-74

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
1970	$2,049,308.99	$1,956,441.37	316,466	+15,208
1971	2,089,620.19	2,045,457.52	329,696	+13,230
1972	2,313,638.14	2,177,064.86	344,574	+14,878
1973	2,413,179.43	2,226,540.96	353,648	+9,074
1974	2,411,334.59	2,312,375.71	372,832	+19,184
Total	11,277,081.34	10,717,880.42	1,717,216	

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1973			$ 577,982.66
Gross receipts July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974			2,411,334.59
Total to be accounted for			2,989,317.25
Refunded		$ 107,686.33	
Checks returned unpaid		3,836.55	
Deposited as earned fees		2,271,683.16	
Deposited as undeliverable checks		1,713.21	
Deposited as unclaimed monies		81.32	
Balance carried over July 1, 1974			
Fees earned in June 1974 but not deposited until July 1974	$201,065.11		
Unfinished business balance	115,589.89		
Deposit accounts balance	283,045.00		
Card service	4,616.68		
		604,316.68	
			2,989,317.25

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works at $6	237,797	$1,426,782.00
Published foreign works at $6	5,116	30,696.00
Unpublished works at $6	92,182	553,092.00
Renewals at $4	25,464	101,856.00
Total registrations for fee	360,559	2,112,426.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	12,264	
Registrations made under Standard Reference Data Act, P.L. 90-396 (15 U.S.C. §290), for certain publications of U.S. government agencies for which fee has been waived	9	
Total registrations	372,832	
Fees for recording assignments		41,668.50
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		16,470.00
Fees for recording notices of use		20,408.00
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		30,413.50
Fees for certified documents		8,667.00
Fees for searches made		68,940.00
Card service		13,382.71
Total fees exclusive of registrations		199,949.71
Total fees earned		2,312,375.71

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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 end of fiscal year 1974 were:

Ex Officio

William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1975), and Walter S. Gubelmann (term ends March 9, 1978).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The board did not meet in fiscal 1974.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS. Contributions of $250 from John W. Auchincloss, $25 from Olin Dows, and $100 from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Gamble were received to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. The income from these funds was used to expand the Library's acquisitions, processing, bibliographic, and cultural activities. The collections were strengthened by purchases of Slavic and Hispanic materials, flute music, prints, Lincolniana, and a collection of Walt Whitman papers. A survey of the Library's holdings of Spanish and Portuguese materials was undertaken, manuscript holdings in American history were processed, and blind persons were employed to work on the braille music collection. Materials bequeathed to the Library by Norman P. Scala were cataloged. Consultant services were provided in connection with the compilation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and work was continued on a catalog of

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Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1973	$279,397.97	$117,269.41	$396,667.38
Income, fiscal 1974	209,964.29	25,567.71	235,532.00
Available for obligation, fiscal 1974	489,362.26	142,837.12	632,199.38
Obligations, fiscal 1974	219,811.30	57,067.02	276,878.32
Carried forward to fiscal 1975	269,550.96	85,770.10	355,321.06

[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

the Rosenwald collection. Participation by Library staff members in a number of professional conferences was made possible.

The Library's program of concerts, lectures, and readings was supported, and broadcasts of the concerts and readings were arranged with radio stations throughout the United States. Special observances were held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Frost and the 600th anniversary of the death of Francesco Petrarca, the latter in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library. The Stradivari instruments were repaired. Five original compositions were commissioned, the manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's holdings.

A major addition to the Library's concert program was the purchase of a Steinway concert grand piano and artist bench. For nearly 50 years the Library had depended upon rented instruments when a pianist joined the string and wind ensembles playing in the Coolidge Auditorium. Part of the income from three funds available for the concert program made possible this important acquisition.

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ACQUISITIONS AND ACQUISITIONS WORK

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces June 30, 1973	Additions 1974	Withdrawals 1974	Total pieces June 30, 1974
Volumes and pamphlets	16,466,899	328,896	34,597	16,761,198
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,281,603	40,710	27,502	1,294,811
Bound newspaper volumes	111,014	83	5,070	106,027
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	259,868	15,886		275,754
Manuscripts (pieces)	31,031,504	469,166	2,001	31,498,669
Maps	3,502,101	51,852	22,649	3,531,304
Micro-opaques	394,111	14,240		408,351
Microfiche	904,292	122,008		1,026,300
Microfilm (reels and strips)	645,733	44,785		690,518
Motion pictures (reels)	183,202	19,350		202,552
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,384,178	30,950		3,415,128
Recordings				
Discs	342,574	24,240	9,010	357,804
Tapes and wires	41,168	29,812		70,980
Books for the blind and physically handicapped[1]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	1,214,567	30,475	36,437	1,208,605
Books in large type	4,146	1,615	124	5,637
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	2,784,505	639,490	278,450	3,145,545
Talking books on tape	264,159	28,251	7,924	284,486
Other recorded aids	3,111	50		3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	174,412	238	40	174,610
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	[2] 8,448,707	2,187	607	8,450,287
Posters	42,040	412		42,452
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	983,032	7,398	12,184	978,246
Total	72,466,926	1,902,094	436,595	73,932,425

[1] Includes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind the physically handicapped.
[2] Adjusted figure.

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RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1973	Pieces, 1974
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	12,295	17,655
Books for the Law Library	47,129	51,573
Books for the general collections	501,536	651,931
Copyright Office	1,933	4,177
Distribution of catalog cards		1,408
Congressional Research Service	147,005	93,335
Preservation of motion pictures	5	43
Public Law 480	76,014	48,420
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	3,488	990
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	41,965	45,901
NPAC	82,410	67,174
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	51,388	47,718
Other working funds	346	2,600
Gift funds		
American Council of Learned Societies	115	108
Babine Fund		3
Benjamin Fund		8
Documents Expediting Project		1
Feinberg Fund	14	53
Fellows of the Library of Congress		13
Friends of Music	1	
Gulbenkian Foundation	282	273
Heineman Foundation	6	62
Home State Fund		2
Hubbard Fund	13	2
Huntington Fund	35	340
Indexing and Microfilming Russian Orthodox Church Records		4
Loeb Fund		1
Mearns Fund		5
Mellon Fund	273	114

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RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued

	Pieces, 1973	Pieces, 1974
Miller Fund	9	16
Pennell Fund	69	80
Porter Fund	1	50
Rizzuto Fund	5	55
Rosenwald Fund	8	142
Scala Fund	1	69
Stern Fund	17	22
Wickes Foundation		1
Wilbur Fund	88	77
Total	966,451	1,034,426
By virtue of law		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	608	272
Copyright	301,101	312,870
Public Printer	849,147	839,620
Total	1,150,856	1,152,762
By official donation		
Local agencies	3,848	6,284
State agencies & MCSP	161,219	147,925
Federal agencies	2,011,048	1,939,322
Total	2,176,115	2,093,531
By exchange		
Domestic	29,547	33,297
International, including foreign governments	461,816	465,374
Total	491,363	498,671
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	1,662,838	1,766,275
Total receipts	6,447,623	6,545,665

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OUTGOING PIECES [1]

	1973	1974
By exchange	1,218,503	1,092,650
By transfer	351,950	499,495
By donation to institutions	499,128	479,277
By pulping	2,580,664	2,795,198
Total outgoing pieces	4,650,245	4,866,620

[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

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ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, LAW LIBRARY

	1973	1974
Lists and offers scanned	3,522	3,748
Items searched	16,946	20,594
Recommendations made for acquisitions	2,114	3,412
Items disposed of	1,304,118	1,659,110

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1973	1974
Lists and offers scanned	55,850	52,129
Items searched	[1] 122,997	118,931
Items recommended for acquisition	154,310	116,365
Items accessioned	2,237,861	2,354,411
Items disposed of	2,081,213	1,819,398

[1] Adjusted figure.

CATALOGING AND MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1973	1974
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	240,250	227,740
Titles recataloged or revised	16,195	15,577
Authority cards established	[1] 115,613	107,250
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	243,587	220,593
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	219,531	205,511
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	312,801	286,377
Titles recataloged	16,285	19,248
Subject headings established	11,424	9,404
Class numbers established	9,811	4,808
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	[1] 81,474	90,793
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	253,260	233,254

[1] Adjusted figure.

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RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records June 30, 1973	Additions 1974	Total records June 30, 1974
Books	353,759	101,377	455,136
Films	11,300	6,737	18,037
Maps	[1] 22,099	6,294	28,393
Serials	514	7,295	7,809
Total	[1] 387,672	121,703	509,375

[1] Adjusted figure.

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1973	1974
Pieces processed	1,335,916	1,385,202
Volumes added to classified collections	30,598	26,088

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GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS [1]

	Cards in catalogs June 30, 1973	New cards added 1974	Total cards June 30, 1974
Main Catalog	17,486,636	811,595	18,298,231
Official Catalog	20,170,377	1,236,048	21,406,425
Catalog of Children's Books	[2] 176,834	13,982	190,816
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	429,670	112,490	542,160
Music Catalog	2,776,243	81,578	2,857,821
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	58,013	3,586	61,599
Law Library Catalog	1,647,071	74,665	1,721,736
Total	[3] 42,744,844	2,333,944	45,078,788

[1] The Annex Catalog, now in storage, has been dropped from this table.
[2] This figure has been reduced by 14,000 cards now in storage.
[3] Adjusted figure.

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1973	1974
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	16,076	26,245
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	3,837	
Printed added entry cards	4,776	7,100
Corrected and revised added entry cards	2,122	1,949
Total	26,811	35,294
Cards contributed by other libraries	513,637	455,682
Total cards received	540,448	490,976
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	258,833	197,126
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	15,163	13,345
Printed added entry cards	66,823	119,583
Corrected and revised added entry cards	11,892	5,585
Printed cross-reference cards	67,033	53,011
Revised cross-reference cards	10	
Total	419,754	388,650
Cards contributed by other libraries	2,801,083	2,764,245
Total cards received	3,220,837	3,152,895
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	333,470	381,970
Hebraic Union Catalog	340,765	371,265
Japanese Union Catalog	135,060	135,060
Korean Union Catalog	43,730	50,620
Near East Union Catalog	83,048	91,931
Slavic Union Catalog	404,699	411,494
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	21,531	22,088
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	964,790	1,312,490
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	5,854,094	6,534,667
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	8,222,387	9,352,785

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VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [1]

		Added, 1973		Added, 1974		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	June 30, 1974
A	Polygraphy	2,142	4,758	2,085	4,758	302,556
B-BJ	Philosophy	5,006	6,281	5,266	6,108	155,156
BL-BX	Religion	9,844	11,964	10,520	9,523	384,065
C	History, auxiliary sciences	2,488	3,758	2,428	3,382	142,103
D	History (except American)	19,948	25,369	19,503	24,297	685,525
E	American history	2,176	3,778	2,000	3,214	182,167
F	American history	4,068	5,137	3,756	4,670	267,548
G	Geography-anthropology	5,741	7,718	5,815	8,492	213,001
H	Social sciences	34,223	52,584	32,244	47,240	1,584,467
J	Political science	6,062	10,303	6,059	10,576	569,147
K	Law	6,396	21,904	7,038	21,528	144,019
L	Education	6,735	9,736	5,854	8,186	335,216
M	Music	7,934	12,053	7,759	10,638	457,420
N	Fine arts	7,977	9,546	7,278	8,285	232,635
P	Language and literature	49,819	58,108	39,738	46,154	1,398,910
Q	Science	14,020	18,566	13,136	14,022	638,234
R	Medicine	5,243	6,470	6,583	7,950	258,158
S	Agriculture	5,426	7,407	4,730	6,476	268,018
T	Technology	16,952	23,424	14,896	21,526	761,307
U	Military science	1,017	1,953	1,562	2,187	126,906
V	Naval science	716	1,355	1,153	1,398	72,491
Z	Bibliography	5,459	10,428	5,902	11,498	370,307
	Incunabula	139	201	216	221	1,719
	Total	219,531	312,801	205,511	282,329	9,551,075

[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law and Orientalia collections and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

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CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	1973	1974
General	$6,795,930.80	$6,234,171.32
To U.S. government libraries	379,527.39	377,914.64
To foreign libraries	486,340.22	397,809.15
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,661,798.41	7,009,895.11
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	3,875,134.48	3,068,073.58
Technical publications	277,870.43	320,175.58
Nearprint publications	1,663.50	26,277.70
National Union Catalog, including *Films and Other Materials for Projection, Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*, etc.	2,319,670.00	2,310,512.50
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	43,415.00	46,745.00
Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects	630,090.00	656,405.00
New Serial Titles	393,795.00	404,940.00
MARC tapes	120,160.00	176,765.75
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,661,798.41	7,009,895.11

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$41,058.47	$15,832.70	
Publications	4,239.25	1,487.91	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	23,945.00	10,012.26	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	770.00	98.19	
Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects	7,470.00	3,455.90	
New Serial Titles	4,255.00	2,144.09	
MARC tapes	9,420.00	845.45	
Total	91,157.72	33,876.50	(125,034.22)
Total net sales			6,884,860.89

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CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1973	1974
Cards sold	73,599,751	58,379,911
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	16,927,359	14,477,910
Card Division catalogs	2,424,837	2,191,110
Depository libraries	21,480,287	17,338,032
Other accounts	1,999,825	1,408,079
Total	42,832,308	35,415,131
Total cards distributed	116,432,059	93,795,042

CARD SALES, 1965 TO 1974

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1965	61,489,201	$3,703,565.96	$3,652,483.51
1966	63,214,294	4,008,540.64	3,936,075.92
1967	74,503,175	4,934,906.25	4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41

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PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1973	1974
New titles printed:		
Regular series	189,833	190,591
Cross-references	54,772	32,510
Film series	8,341	7,787
Map series (Non-GPO printing)		9,733
Sound recording series	2,256	3,506
Far Eastern languages series	17,099	24,880
Talking-book series	979	942
Manuscript series	2,286	1,533
Total	275,566	271,482
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	19,372	14,740
Titles reprinted by GPO offset	340,980	281,713
Titles reprinted by MARC offset (Non-GPO printing)		515,577
Titles reprinted by Copyflo (Non-GPO printing)		707,715

PHOTODUPLICATION

	LC orders		All other orders [1]		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Photostat exposures	7,600	2,236	21,277	18,857	28,877	21,093
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards	182,046	121,973	7,163,339	6,036,870	7,345,385	6,158,843
Other material (Photoduplication Service)	24,146	3,188	742,825	501,505	766,971	504,693
Other material (other divisions)	5,772,682	3,275,283			5,772,682	3,275,283
Negative microfilm exposures						
Catalog cards	1,958,131	1,777,114	657,255	1,354,528	2,615,386	3,131,642
Other material	[2] 1,367,127	[2] 491,649	10,910,681	10,345,713	12,277,808	10,837,362
Positive microfilm (in feet)	3,490	3,748	5,896,630	5,969,527	5,900,120	5,973,275
Enlargement prints from microfilm	2,235	44	9,580	5,040	11,815	5,084
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	1,839	1,169	8,751	6,969	10,590	8,138
Photographic contact prints	3,618	1,376	19,579	13,252	23,197	14,619
Photographic projection prints	738	685	12,413	13,902	13,151	14,587
Slides and transparencies (including color)	316	395	1,752	2,692	2,068	3,087
Black line and blueprints (in square feet)	16		12,819	5,618	12,835	5,618
Dry mounting and laminating	1,274	293	861	9	2,135	302

[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.
[2] Includes exposures made in New Delhi, India: 483,100 in 1973; 371,015 in 1974.

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READER SERVICES[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries [3]
Reference Department		
Division for the Blind & Physically Handicapped [2]	5	406
General Reference and Bibliography Division	8	12,450
Geography and Map Division	11	6,262
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division	51	20,895
Loan Division		
Manuscript Division	1	1,143
Music Division	15	3,596
Orientalia Division	1	8,115
Prints and Photographs Division	8	3,803
Rare Book Division	1	33
Science and Technology Division	1	12,086
Serial Division	1	1,658
Slavic and Central European Division	16	32,513
Stack and Reader Division		
Total	119	102,960
Law Library	104	2,653
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department		
Grand total–1974	223	105,613
Comparative totals–1973	238	132,731
1972	179	133,440
1971	204	77,665
1970	267	96,321

[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 202,344 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1974.

[2] See appendix 7 for additional DBPH statistics.

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Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		381	5,240	2,007	7,628
		97,807	63,548	53,317	214,672
56,348	*592*	6,121	3,883	4,362	14,366
4,803	*8,359*	6,896	2,617	17,571	27,084
	208,868	9,857	53,071	83,606	146,534
82,225	*3,599*	13,291	2,653	12,779	28,723
70,569	*1,395*	16,853	7,801	31,995	56,649
54,209	*5,719*	24,060	1,622	27,816	53,498
71,740	*5,942*	30,139	4,553	17,181	51,873
35,063	*111*	6,485	1,109	9,702	17,296
45,295	*77*	14,476	8,596	6,471	29,543
269,744	*15,448*	37,462	1,574	16,399	55,435
33,268	*671*	19,174	1,610	23,732	44,516
962,837	*3,023*	57,277	16,577	17,259	91,113
1,686,101	208,868	340,279	174,454	324,197	838,930
396,946	*5,842*	109,433	1,804	49,768	161,005
4,914	1,732	6,646		4,752	11,398
		50	12,414	121,143	133,607
2,087,961	210,600	456,408	188,672	499,860	1,144,940
2,236,547	253,343	452,393	205,685	511,999	1,170,077
2,122,105	250,793	449,046	200,184	507,205	1,156,435
2,165,660	242,417	442,958	178,285	440,942	1,062,185
2,421,720	257,438	466,590	166,816	480,046	1,113,452

[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

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

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Appendix 7

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL PROGRAM

	1973	1974
Purchase of sound reproducers	42,500	51,000
Acquisitions		
Books		
Recorded titles, including music	819	826
Press-braille titles, including music	274	247
Handcopied-braille titles	565	369
Tape titles produced by volunteers	531	590
Commercial recordings (containers)	1,341	250
Thermoform braille volumes	697	2,327
Magazines		
Talking book titles, including music	26	25
Press-braille titles, including music	23	21
Tape titles, including music	10	13
Music scores		
Press-braille volumes	376	1,075
Handcopied-braille volumes	217	2,019
Large-type volumes	400	
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	2,952	1,615
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	479	483
Braille proofreaders	7	7
Braille music transcribers	8	4
Tape readers	46	42
Circulation (all regional libraries) [1]		
Talking-book containers [2]	9,416,300	9,878,900
Tape containers [2]	726,100	786,300
Braille volumes [2]	684,500	558,200
Large-type volumes	185,700	227,300
Readers (all regional libraries) [1]		
Talking-book	[3] 317,460	352,460
Tape	46,540	50,790
Braille	18,910	18,620
Large-type	8,700	12,900

[1] Includes National Collections.
[2] Includes direct-circulation magazines.
[3] Adjusted figure.

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NATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

	1973	1974
Circulation		
Talking-book containers	100,800	[4] 61,400
Tape containers	17,500	[4] 9,100
Braille volumes	46,600	29,000
Large-type volumes	33,800	[4] 7,200
Total	198,700	106,700
Readers		
Talking-book	3,970	[4] 970
Tape	3,440	[4] 1,010
Braille	4,780	5,180
Large-type	70	[4] 2,360

[4] D.C. readers transferred to Martin Luther King Library.

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Appendix 8

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

	1973	1974
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	216,219	230,286
Rare books bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	10,671	11,543
Total volumes	226,890	241,829
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	3,451	2,867
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	28,545	29,716
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	9,166	8,803
Total nonbook items	41,162	41,386
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	2,897,406	2,724,206
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	882,895	931,933
Current materials	1,198,788	1,374,791
Nitrate still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	2,436	2,420
Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	4,335,545	5,261,771
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	2,808	5,622
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape [1]	[1] 1,156	634
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	45	157

[1] Includes tape replacements received in exchange for duplicate publications.

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EMPLOYMENT

	1973	1974		
	Total	Paid from Appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices	69	57	5	62
Administrative Department	830	648	175	823
Copyright Office	350	378		378
Law Library	82	82		82
Congressional Research Service	596	687		687
Processing Department				
General services	1,059	999	73	1,072
Distribution of catalog cards	563	496		496
Special foreign currency program (P.L. 480)	8	6		6
Total, Processing Department [1]	1,630	1,501	73	1,574
Reference Department				
General services	718	604	159	763
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	100	135		135
Total, Reference Department	818	739	159	898
Total, all departments [1]	4,375	4,092	412	4,504

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

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LEGISLATION

Public Law 93-145 made appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	$39,458,000
Copyright Office	5,139,000
Congressional Research Service	10,927,000
Distribution of catalog cards	10,343,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	9,805,000
Revision of *Constitution Annotated*	29,000
Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's *Precedents*	132,000
Books for the general collections	1,194,650
Books for the Law Library	208,500
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(b) (5) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704):	
U.S. currency	295,600
U.S.-owned foreign currency	1,971,400
Furniture and furnishings	2,868,000

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This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care	1,593,800

Public Law 93-175, approved December 5, 1973, authorizes the Librarian of Congress to fix the rate of pay for Library of Congress special policemen as follows:

Private, GS-7, step one through five
Sergeant, GS-8, step one through five
Lieutenant, GS-9, step one through five
Senior Lieutenant, GS-10, step one through five
Captain, GS-11, step one through seven

In addition, the Librarian of Congress may apply the provisions of subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, to members of the special police force of the Library of Congress.

Public Law 93-305, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, provided funds to the Library of Congress for increased pay costs resulting from the January 1973 and October 1973 pay increases and an increase for 1974 postage. Funds were provided as follows:

Salaries and expenses

Library of Congress	$2,844,800
Copyright Office	293,700
Congressional Research Service	464,000
Distribution of catalog cards	742,900
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	89,600
Revision of the *Constitution Annotated*	2,900
Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's *Precedents*	11,400

Under authority of Title III of Public Law 93-305, the Library of Congress was authorized to receive additional appropriations as needed for costs arising from the fiscal year 1973 pay increases granted by the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970 and the Act of December 16, 1967 (81 Stat. 649), which were subsequently paid retroactively in fiscal year 1974. Under this authority the Library received the following additional appropriations:

Salaries and expenses

Library of Congress	$229,000
Distribution of catalog cards	75,300

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1974
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		$42,531,800.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		5,432,700.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of *Constitution Annotated*	$4,971.96	31,900.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		11,391,000.00
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards		11,161,200.00
Books for the general collections	23,388.10	1,194,650.00
Books for the Law Library	3,299.79	208,500.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		9,894,600.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,987,695.65	2,267,000.00
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska	1,099.09	
Furniture and furnishings	3,866,503.23	2,868,000.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of Hinds' and Cannon's *Precedents*		143,400.00
Total annual appropriations	5,886,957.82	87,124,750.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	593,609.40	246,358.00
1974		2,635,058.84
1973-74	63,985.00	
Total transfers from other government agencies	657,594.40	2,881,416.84
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [1]	2,995,451.92	4,228,874.14
Total, all funds	9,540,004.14	94,235,040.98

[1] The principal of $5,269,216.50 in the permanent loan and investment accounts consists of the following: $20,000 in the Gertrude M. Hubbard account, and a balance in the permanent loan account from the previous year of $5,248,841.50 to which $375.00 was added in 1974, making a total of $5,249,216.50. In addition, there are

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Total available for obligation 1974	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
$42,531,800.00	$42,432,261.89	$99,538.11	
5,432,700.00	5,414,359.07	18,340.93	
36,871.96	17,625.42		$19,246.54
11,391,000.00	11,351,602.93	39,397.07	
11,161,200.00	11,096,270.83	64,929.17	
1,218,038.10	1,172,289.55		45,748.55
211,799.79	205,702.22		6,097.57
9,894,600.00	9,813,960.44	80,639.56	
4,254,695.65	2,205,636.08		2,049,059.57
1,099.09	1,099.09		
6,734,503.23	620,472.01	39,598.47	6,074,432.75
143,400.00	129,618.71	13,781.29	
93,011,707.82	84,460,898.24	356,224.60	8,194,584.98
839,967.40	337,194.39		502,773.01
2,635,058.84	2,593,802.27	41,256.57	
63,985.00	63,616.96	368.04	
3,539,011.24	2,994,613.62	41,624.61	502,773.01
7,224,326.06	4,504,867.32		2,719,458.74
103,775,045.12	91,960,379.18	397,849.21	11,416,816.73

investments valued at approximately $1,047,000 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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Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	Purchase of prints
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan account	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition

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TRUST FUNDS

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
[2] $20,000.00	$707.03	$800.00	$1,507.03	$112.50	$1,394.53
6,684.74	1,704.72	267.39	1,972.11	(691.62)	2,663.73
83,083.31	1,652.84	3,323.34	4,976.18	3,288.91	1,687.27
14,843.15	724.89	593.72	1,318.61	840.27	478.34
93,307.98	10,867.65	3,732.32	14,599.97	1,818.39	12,781.58
804,444.26	22,220.74	32,177.78	54,398.52	12,418.02	41,980.50
6,000.00	3,058.36	240.00	3,298.36	89.11	3,209.25
6,585.03	591.47	263.40	854.87	400.00	454.87
1,000.00	135.91	40.00	175.91		175.91
10,734.09	954.11	424.99	1,379.10		1,379.10
90,654.22	41,612.20	3,626.16	45,238.36		45,238.36
5,227.31	1,287.30	209.10	1,496.40		1,496.40
112,305.74	3,524.02	4,492.22	8,016.24	4,047.13	3,969.11
49,746.52	446.21	1,989.86	2,436.07	905.59	1,530.48
98,525.40	2,591.66	3,941.02	6,532.68	5,958.74	573.94
208,099.41	9,952.70	8,323.98	18,276.68	10,336.30	7,940.38

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan account—Continued	
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 purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections and services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
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 and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, permanent loan account	

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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
$10,691.59	$1,117.88	$427.66	$1,545.54		$1,545.54
20,548.18	3,241.47	821.92	4,063.39	$332.38	3,731.01
36,015.00	802.71	1,440.60	2,243.31	1,093.86	1,149.45
303,250.46	2.03	12,130.02	12,132.05	12,000.03	132.02
290,500.00	43,475.40	11,620.00	55,095.40	32,471.73	22,623.67
62,703.75	27,366.30	2,508.16	29,874.46	5,767.00	24,107.46
92,228.85	9,770.97	3,689.15	13,460.12	1,088.39	12,371.73
12,088.13	8,482.54	483.52	8,966.06	4,000.00	4,966.06
27,548.58	410.35	1,101.94	1,512.29	145.00	1,367.29
957,977.79	28,758.82	38,319.10	67,077.92	50,022.47	17,055.45
1,538,609.44	26,129.47	61,544.38	87,673.85	64,680.14	22,993.71
192,671.36	26,190.69	7,706.86	33,897.55	7,525.35	26,372.20
81,856.92	1,818.61	3,274.28	5,092.89	1,263.99	3,828.90
31,285.29	505.95	1,251.42	1,757.37	10.12	1,747.25
5,249,216.50	279,397.97	209,964.29	489,362.26	219,811.30	269,550.96

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account	
Huntington, Archer M. [3]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [4]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Total, investment account	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Publication of a bibliographic guide to Yugoslavia
	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Historical Association	Support of the conference on Latin American history
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
Archives of the American Psychological Association (Manuscript)	Furtherance of manuscript work
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and related publications on the American Revolution
	Toward preparation of a directory of picture sources in the Washington, D.C., area
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections
	Distribution of cataloging information in machine-readable form
	Support of a feasibility study on conversion of the Library's cataloging records to machine-readable form
	Support of the Retrospective Conversion Pilot Project

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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$23,328.78	$25,567.71	$48,896.49	$28,732.67	$20,163.82
	93,940.63		93,940.63	28,334.35	65,606.28
	117,269.41	25,567.71	142,837.12	57,067.02	85,770.10
	515.15		515.15		515.15
	1,626.89	11,000.00	12,626.89	9,664.85	2,962.04
	500.00		500.00		500.00
	2,283.67		2,283.67	1,087.87	1,195.80
	36,057.44	130,000.00	166,057.44	123,967.65	42,089.79
	1,325.42		1,325.42	1,325.42	
	27,248.40	869,000.00	896,248.40	890,876.78	5,371.62
	1,231.49		1,231.49	1,226.24	5.25
	18,987.85		18,987.85	11,818.66	7,169.19
	9,185.80		9,185.80	150.00	9,035.80
	0.09		0.09	0.09	
	755.21		755.21	755.21	
	260.00		260.00	260.00	
	4,029.04		4,029.04	4,029.04	

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.—Continued	Purchase of equipment for the preservation research laboratory
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *National Union Catalog*, 1968-72
Engelhard (Charles) Foundation	Acquisition of the papers of Walt Whitman
Farnum, Henry M.	For disbursement by the Librarian of Congress
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
	Toward expenses of the Executive Workshop in Library Management and Information Services
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Fellows of the Library of Congress; various donors	Purchase of rare materials in American history
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
Foreign Program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1973 Fiscal year 1974
	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt India/Pakistan Indonesia Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968

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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$1,622.60		$1,622.60	$1,622.60	
	23,797.46	$48,356.46	72,153.92	52,052.05	$20,101.87
	833,778.98		833,778.98	252,535.98	581,243.00
		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
	25.00		25.00	25.00	
	90.00	27.36	117.36	34.54	82.82
	305.37		305.37	(19.50)	324.87
	37.93	10,000.00	10,037.93	9,961.00	76.93
	24,046.28	6,014.08	30,060.36	5,000.00	25,060.36
	299.25		299.25		299.25
	8,395.40	50,700.00	59,095.40	59,086.33	9.07
	4,363.18		4,363.18	1,672.73	2,690.45
	50,700.00		50,700.00	50,700.00	
		27,900.00	27,900.00		27,900.00
	17,279.19		17,279.19	15,065.00	2,214.19
	15,364.97		15,364.97	15,364.97	
	21,141.15		21,141.15	4,027.40	17,113.75
	50,192.91		50,192.91	50,192.91	
	21,899.10		21,899.10	5,204.91	16,694.19
	2,027.35	131,850.00	133,877.35	108,222.04	25,655.31

IN LUMINE TUO BIMUS LUMEN
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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Foreign Program, various contributors—Continued	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
George Washington University	Furtherance of the Library of Congress–George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Hall (G. K.) & Co.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Africa South of the Sahara; Index to Periodical Literature*
	Publication of a Far Eastern languages catalog
	Publication of a bibliography of cartography
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Home State Production Company of Tulsa, Okla.	Acquisition of materials for the collections of the Library of Congress
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Jospey (Maxwell and Anne) Foundation	Furtherance of experimental work for the blind and physically handicapped
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Lindberg Foundation	Purchase of maps
Loeb, Leo—In memory of Richard Loeb	Purchase of material on American government
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations

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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$3,500.00	$14,700.00	$18,200.00	$6,990.54	$11,209.46
	35,663.70	82,982.71	118,646.41	93,782.55	24,863.86
	51.00		51.00	51.00	
	3,848.88	2,421.00	6,269.88	6,269.88	
	6,000.00	21,748.66	27,748.66		27,748.66
	3,536.34		3,536.34	982.77	2,553.57
	234.29		234.29	167.77	66.52
	3,660.10		3,660.10	3,660.10	
	17.03		17.03	17.03	
	987.98	5,000.00	5,987.98	3,908.99	2,078.99
		683.31	683.31	683.31	
		20,000.00	20,000.00	2,926.76	17,073.24
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	9,009.17		9,009.17	8,491.15	518.02
	336.51		336.51	136.51	200.00
				(269.07)	269.07
	205.14	10.01	215.15		215.15
	1,200.00	1,950.00	3,150.00	2,337.52	812.48
		[5] 7,145.66	7,145.66		7,145.66

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing 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
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Modern Language Association of America	Editing the Journal of Henry David Thoreau
Moore, Ann Leslie	To facilitate the use of the Merrill Moore papers
National Carl Schurz Association, Inc.	Production costs of a bibliography of West German English-language titles in the social sciences
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress
	Publication of a catalog of the Naval Historical Foundation manuscript collection
Newberry Library, The	Purchase of maps
News and Observer Foundation	Organizing the Josephus Daniels papers
Oberlaender Trust	Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.	Organizing, indexing, and microfilming the Nelson W. Aldrich papers

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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$4,907.34		$4,907.34	$4,900.00	$7.34
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	4,047.66		4,047.66		4,047.66
	1,989.90		1,989.90	1,989.90	
		$50,000.00	50,000.00	43,129.56	6,870.44
	2,650.00		2,650.00	2,650.00	
	277.52		277.52		277.52
	2,760.57		2,760.57		2,760.57
	75.00	100.00	175.00	175.00	
	4,956.80		4,956.80	4,222.60	734.20
	4,358.58		4,358.58	4,350.00	8.58
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	7,905.40		7,905.40	7,905.40	
	3.41		3.41		3.41
	873.19	71.00	944.19	152.42	791.77
	1,591.85		1,591.85	6.00	1,585.85
	35,131.60		35,131.60	12,264.50	22,867.10
	2,076.76		2,076.76	2,076.76	

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Publication of the juvenalia catalog
Seeing Eye, Inc., The	Purchase of 600 copies of a talking-book edition of *First Lady of the Seeing Eye*
Smith College	Support of a microfilming project for the Margaret Sanger papers
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Wickes (Frances G.) Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of manuscript material for the Sigmund Freud Collection
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Zeta Phi Eta Foundation	Support of tape recordings for the blind and physically handicapped (in memory of Mrs. Louise Mead)
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Cafritz Publication Fund	
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program

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VIDE BIMUS LUMEN LUMINE TUO

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$9,223.69		$9,223.69	$5,754.47	$3,469.22
		$5,000.00	5,000.00	2,151.36	2,848.64
	755.10		755.10		755.10
		5,600.00	5,600.00	4,176.45	1,423.55
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
	2,904.36	17,939.18	20,843.54	4,871.10	15,972.44
		10,000.00	10,000.00	801.60	9,198.40
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	250.00		250.00		250.00
	1,348,365.40	1,540,199.43	2,888,564.83	1,917,623.70	970,941.13
	4,153.38	5,026.12	9,179.50		9,179.50
	10,558.45	4,048.83	14,607.28	13,489.02	1,118.26
	10,479.08		10,479.08		10,479.08
	10,150.00		10,150.00		10,150.00
	1,323.32	425.00	1,748.32	1,051.00	697.32
	4,435.97	6 (37.35)	4,398.62		4,398.62
		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00

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Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	
Photoduplication Service	
Recording Laboratory, Music Division	
Sale of miscellaneous publications	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

[1] Authorized under Public Law 541, 68th Congress, March 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 August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800.

[3] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,047,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
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Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$1,000.00	$5,748.00	$6,748.00	$500.00	$6,248.00
	1,117,249.91	2,272,361.76	3,389,611.67	2,143,760.89	1,245,850.78
	55,660.50	126,455.78	182,116.28	119,132.40	62,983.88
	18,558.40	17,622.34	36,180.74	15,783.57	20,397.17
	5,758.04	4,915.89	10,673.93	5,653.61	5,020.32
	10,385.06	10,776.34	21,161.40	10,882.31	10,279.09
	1,249,712.11	2,452,342.71	3,702,054.82	2,310,252.80	1,391,802.02
[7] 5,269,216.50	2,995,451.92	4,228,874.14	7,224,326.06	4,504,867.32	2,719,458.74

[4] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $822,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $46,000.

[5] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $52,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

[6] Receipt of previous year, inadvertently included in this fund, transferred to Hans P. Kraus Publication Fund.

[7] Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account.

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EXHIBITS

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

LITHOGRAPHIC CARTOGRAPHY BEFORE 1850. Early maps by American lithographers, including W. S. Pendleton of Boston, Nathaniel Currier and W. Endicott of New York, and P. S. Duval and T. Sinclair of Philadelphia, as well as some European materials. August 1 to October 31, 1973.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE "FIFTY BOOKS OF THE YEAR." Volumes selected for 1972 by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for excellence of typography and design, with a sampling of winning selections from the previous 50 years. Opened September 24, 1973.

GRAPHIC DESIGN POSTERS. Twenty-four travel and advertising posters, dated 1924-48, by artists E. McKnight Kauffer and Paul Rand. Opened October 8, 1973.

DOCUMENTING A LEGACY: FORTY YEARS OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. Original drawings from early survey projects, together with new materials reflecting the use of advanced techniques in recent projects. November 1, 1973, to January 31, 1974.

AN AMERICAN SAMPLER: A LOOK AT LIFE IN THE 1800'S. Prints, photographs, sheet music covers, broadsides, and advertisements depicting 19th-century American fashions, daily life, sports and leisure-time activities, and the West. December 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY VIEWS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. Engraved and lithographic views of schools in the East and Midwest. Opened February 15, 1974.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 31ST ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Prize-winning photographs of 1973. Opened April 21, 1974.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFRED CHENEY JOHNSTON. Closed July 31, 1973.

TREASURES FROM THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION. Closed August 31, 1973.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 30TH ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed September 7, 1973.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING EXHIBIT. Closed April 5, 1974.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. First and second drafts.

THE DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE written by Thomas Jefferson, with changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS. One of the original engrossed and certified copies.

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THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS. Autograph draft by George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee.

THE MAGNA CARTA. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

LETTER OF JANUARY 26, 1863, from Abraham Lincoln to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BY MARQUETTE AND JOLIET. Closed March 31, 1974.

CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF HARRY HOUDINI, 1874-1926. Books, broadsides, manuscripts, photographs, and lithographic posters illustrating the career of the master magician and escape artist. Opened April 15, 1974.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

THIRD LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EMPLOYEE ART SHOW. Cosponsored by the Library's Professional Association and Welfare and Recreation Association. September 17 to October 1, 1973.

ROBERT FROST CENTENARY. A display of rare books, manuscripts, and photographs coinciding with literary and dramatic events held in the Coolidge Auditorium in observance of the 100th anniversary of Frost's birth. March 25 to 26, 1974.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

General Reference and Bibliography Division

DROUGHT IN WEST AFRICA. Photographs provided by the Agency for International Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization chronicling present drought conditions in the area, together with illustrated materials from the Library's collections showing the region under normal conditions. August 15 to September 30, 1973.

Geography and Map Division

MAPS FROM THE PETER FORCE MAP COLLECTION. A selection of 56 manuscript and printed maps demonstrating the diversity and richness of the collection. August 10 to October 13, 1973.

MAPS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Maps depicting the discovery, exploration, mapping, and economic development of the Mississippi River, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the river's exploration by Marquette and Joliet. November 1, 1973, to February 28, 1974.

TREASURE MAPS. Selected maps from the division's collections, exhibited to coincide with the publication by the Library of a revised edition of *A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts.* March 1 to May 15, 1974.

THE PLANNED COMMUNITY. Maps of cities planned for cultural and philosophical purposes and of communities conceived but never constructed, chiefly from the 19th and 20th centuries. Opened May 16, 1974.

Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN, PORTUGUESE, AND SPANISH DIVISION. Closed November 30, 1973.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, 1823-1973. Photostat of a letter from Jefferson to Monroe (1823), a Spanish translation of Monroe's message to Congress which became known as the "Monroe Doctrine," maps, and books. December 3, 1973, to March 20, 1974.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARTS OF THE AMERICAS. Outstanding works by poets and prose writers who have recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Opened March 25, 1974.

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Law Library

LAW AND LEGAL MATERIAL IN THE NEAR EAST. Closed July 31, 1973.

PIONEER LEGAL PRINTING. A selection of early American legal imprints, including *A Catalog of Fees Established by the Governour and Council at Humble Request of the Assembly* (New York: William Bradford, 1693), the Library's earliest colonial legal work. August 1 to October 31, 1973.

INSTRUMENTS OF LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION, 1821-1973. A selection of legal instruments promoting Latin American political and economic integration from the time of Simón Bolívar until the present. November 1, 1973, to February 28, 1974.

THE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. Publications related to the law of the Common Market, from the Library's special collection on this topic. March 4 to June 30, 1974.

Manuscript Division

THE SPIRIT WORLD. Manuscripts relating to the occult and the supernatural from the papers of Abraham Lincoln, the Wright Brothers, Edgar A. Mowrer, Benjamin B. French, Shirley Jackson, and others. July 1 to September 29, 1973.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Items displayed to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the proclamation, including letters from Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams which illustrate their influence on the Monroe message. October 1 to December 31, 1973.

ROBERT FROST/W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM: LITERARY CENTENNIALS. Literary manuscripts and correspondence of two of this century's outstanding writers, including original manuscripts of Maugham's *Of Human Bondage* and Frost's "Mending Wall" and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening." January 2 to March 31, 1974.

NO BED OF ROSES. Letters, diaries, and speeches of various U.S. Presidents, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, in which they express their opinions of other Presidents. April 3 to June 30, 1974.

Music Division

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, 1873-1943. Closed November 15, 1973.

ERIK SATIE: SPORTS & DIVERTISSEMENTS. Hand-colored engravings by Charles Martin depicting various sports and amusements, with reproductions of corresponding musical compositions by Satie. November 16, 1973, to January 31, 1974.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA AND W. C. HANDY. Original manuscripts for several operettas by the "March King" and, marking the 100th anniversary of Handy's birth, sheet music covers of many of his works and a copy of the famous "St. Louis Blues" in the composer's hand. February 2 to April 30, 1974.

AMERICAN BANDS AND BAND MUSIC IN THE 19TH CENTURY. Photographs, books, music, and music covers from the Library's collections. February 15 to May 31, 1974.

MUSICAL WORKS OF W. A. MOZART. Holograph manuscripts, early or first editions, and librettos. Opened May 5, 1974.

THE HAMMONS FAMILY: A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A WEST VIRGINIA FAMILY'S TRADITIONS. Materials from a three-year project to record on tape and film the music, history, and traditions of a single West Virginia family. Opened June 1, 1974.

Orientalia Division

RECENT ACQUISITIONS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. A volume of poetry by Mao Tse-tung reproduced from the Chairman's holographic copy, color plates of a painting on silk from the Western Han dynasty (202 B.C.-A.D. 9), and a facsimile of the monumental manuscript compendium known as the

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Yung-lo ta tien. September 1 to October 31, 1973.

1,000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABU RAYHAM AL-BIRUNI, 973-1973. Books, photographs, and other items reflecting the work of the great Muslim scientist. November 1 to December 31, 1973.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Suggested identifications of the animals and plants of the Bible, with illustrations. Opened May 1, 1974.

Prints and Photographs Division

THE AMERICA OF CURRIER AND IVES. Closed July 1, 1973.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION. Engravings, prints, and other media. July 2 to September 30, 1973.

AMERICAN FILM POSTERS. A representative selection from the Library's collection of colorful posters advertising popular American films through the years, shown in observance of the first annual National Film Day. October 15 to 31, 1973.

GIUSEPPE MARIA MITELLI AND STEFANO DELLA BELLA. The work of two Italian artists, Mitelli (1634-1718), a superb draftsman and engraver known as a caricaturist and social commentator, and Bella (1610-1654), popular in his own time for his views and scenes. February 18 to June 2, 1974.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF FINE PRINTS. Etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs by U.S. and Mexican artists, dating from the late 1920's to the present. Opened June 5, 1974.

Rare Book Division

NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN LITERARY CLASSICS. Closed November 30, 1973.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE RARE BOOK DIVISION. Forty manuscripts from a variety of collections in the division, ranging in date from the 13th to the 20th century. December 3, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

PETRARCH–SOME EARLY PRINTED EDITIONS. Important and unusual editions of the author's Latin and Italian writings, selected from the Library's Rosenwald, Thacher, Vollbehr, and other special collections in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Petrarch's death. April 15 to June 30, 1974.

Science and Technology Division

THE ENERGY CRISIS. Materials on energy conservation, alternative sources of energy, and the potential of synthetic fuels. January 2 to April 30, 1974.

Serial Division

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRESS. Closed July 30, 1973.

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS. Selected materials from the Library's collections. August 1 to 31, 1973.

COMIC BOOKS. Thirty years of *Superman* and *Batman* comic books, with accounts of the origins of the two characters. September 1 to 30, 1973.

CURRENTS OF VICTORIAN THOUGHT, 1873. Selected periodical articles highlighting political, social, and educational thought in Victorian England. October 1 to 31, 1973.

NEWSPAPERS RECORDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. Reports in the domestic and foreign press. November 1 to December 31, 1973.

THE NEGRO PRESS IN AMERICA. A selection of black newspapers in the United States. February 1 to March 31, 1974.

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PULP FICTION: NICKEL HEROES/DIME NOVELS. Various issues of pulp fiction magazines, a principal entertainment vehicle for millions of Americans in the years before World War II. May 1 to 31, 1974.

D-DAY: INVASION OF FRANCE, 30TH ANNIVERSARY. Domestic and foreign newspapers and periodicals reporting the Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944. Opened June 3, 1974.

Slavic and Central European Division

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDRE PETÖFI. Closed August 31, 1973.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Exhibits were presented by the Library of Congress in connection with the following professional meeting:

Society of American Archivists, St. Louis, Mo., September 25 to 28, 1973.

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TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress:

PAPERMAKING: ART & CRAFT. Shown in Neenah, Wis.

22D NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Little Rock, Ark., and Champaign, Ill.

CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SWEDEN. Shown in Oklahoma City, Okla.

BORN OF THE HOPS. Shown in Hayward, Calif., Evansville, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Lincoln, Neb., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fort Worth, Tex.

THE PERFORMING ARTS IN 19TH-CENTURY AMERICA. Shown in Orono, Maine, Jackson, Miss., St. Louis, Mo., Beaumont, Tex., Fort Worth, Tex., Wichita Falls, Tex., and Manitowoc, Wis.

23D NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Greeley, Colo., and Muncie, Ind.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service:

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN PRINTMAKERS. Shown in Carmel, Calif., and Lamoni, Iowa.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation:

HAIR: A PICTORIAL TRIBUTE. Shown in Colorado Springs, Colo., Palm Beach, Fla., Muncie, Ind., Montclair, N.J., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Portland, Oreg., Fort Worth, Tex., and Tyler, Tex.

Prepared by others and incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress:

CLARENCE H. WHITE. Circulated by the Museum of Modern Art and shown in Salt Lake City, Utah.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Green Bay, Wis.

THE ART OF THE COMIC STRIP. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in Peoria, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Wichita, Kans., Flint, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Athens, Ohio, and Toledo, Ohio.

THE DÜSSELDORF ACADEMY AND THE AMERICANS. Circulated by the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Ga., and shown in Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, Ga.

CONCERTS, LECTURES, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

CONCERTS

Sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1973

OCTOBER 30. Camilla Williams, soprano, David Glazer, clarinet, and George Malloy, piano.

NOVEMBER 23. King's Singers.

NOVEMBER 30. The Cleveland String Quartet.

1974

JANUARY 25. The Quartetto Beethoven di Roma.

FEBRUARY 1. Tokyo String Quartet.

MARCH 1. Les Menestriers.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1973

OCTOBER 11, 12. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet, Harold Wright, clarinet, and Brooks Smith, piano.

NOVEMBER 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 16. Samuel Baron, flute, Robert Bloom, oboe, Timothy Eddy, violoncello, and Samuel Sanders, harpsichord.

DECEMBER 7. The Orpheus Trio.

DECEMBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and John Graham, viola.

1974

JANUARY 4. Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello, and Menahem Pressler, piano.

JANUARY 11. New London Soloists Ensemble.

FEBRUARY 8. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble.

FEBRUARY 15. David Glazer, clarinet, Michael Rudiakov, violoncello, and Richard Goode, piano.

MARCH 8. The Eastman Quartet.

MARCH 15. New York Chamber Soloists.

MARCH 28, 29. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 4, 5. The Juilliard String Quartet and Benita Valente, soprano.

APRIL 11, 12. The Juilliard String Quartet and Oscar Ghiglia, guitar.

APRIL 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet, Julius Levine, double bass, and Claude Frank, piano.

MAY 3. Early Music Consort of London.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Port Harcourt
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Sponsored by the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress

1973

DECEMBER 14. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

1974

JANUARY 18. Sergiu Luca, violin, and Peter Serkin, piano.

FEBRUARY 22. Ruggiero Ricci, violin, and Leon Pommers, piano.

MARCH 22. Daniel Heifetz, violin, and Joseph Kalichstein, piano.

MAY 2. Jaime Laredo, violin, and Ann Schein, piano.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

Sponsored by the Library of Congress

1973

OCTOBER 1. Daniel Hoffman, 1973-74 Consultant in Poetry in English, reading his poems.

1974

MAY 6. Daniel Hoffman, "Others: Shock Troops of Modern Poetry," lecture.

Sponsored by the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

1973

NOVEMBER 15. H. Wiley Hitchcock, "After 100 [!] Years: The Editorial Side of Sonneck," lecture.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1973

OCTOBER 15. Arnold Moss, readings from Ben Jonson in honor of the 400th anniversary of Jonson's birth.

OCTOBER 29. Daryl Hine and George MacBeth reading and discussing their poems; Daniel Hoffman, moderator.

NOVEMBER 12. Ivan Southall, "Sources and Responses," lecture in observance of National Children's Book Week.

NOVEMBER 26. John Hollander and Gary Snyder reading and discussing their poems; Daniel Hoffman, moderator.

1974

MARCH 11. Richard Howard and Richard Murphy reading and discussing their poems; Daniel Hoffman, moderator.

Celebration of the Centenary of the Birth of Robert Frost, 1874-1974

MARCH 25. Preview. Several of Robert Frost's dramatic poems presented by Jean Erdman's Total Theatre Company, by arrangement with Lucille Lortel, artistic director of the Matinee Theatre series, New York City.

MARCH 26. Morning symposium by Helen H. Bacon, Robert Pack, and Peter Davison; afternoon lecture by Allen Tate; evening performance of several of Frost's dramatic poems by Jean Erdman's Total Theatre Company, by arrangement with Lucille Lortel's Matinee Theatre of New York City.

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APRIL 15. Elizabeth Bishop and James Merrill reading and discussing their poems; Daniel Hoffman, moderator.

APRIL 29. Allen Ginsberg and Ishmael Reed reading and discussing their poems; Daniel Hoffman, moderator.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BANGLADESH. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues.

EASTERN AFRICA. P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya. 6 issues, including annual list of serials.

INDIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 12 issues, plus annual list of serials and annual author/subject index.

INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, AND BRUNEI. American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356. 12 issues, including annual author index and irregular serial supplements.

MIDDLE EAST. American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. 12 issues, including annual list of serials, plus annual index to monographic titles.

NEPAL. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues, including cumulative list of serials and annual author/subject index.

PAKISTAN. American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan. 12 issues, including annual author/subject index, plus annual serial supplement.

SRI LANKA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. Formerly *Accessions List: Ceylon*. 2 issues, including cumulative list of serials and annual author/subject index.

AFRICANA ACQUISITIONS; REPORT OF A PUBLICATION SURVEY TRIP TO NIGERIA, SOUTHERN AFRICA, AND EUROPE, 1972. 1973. 122 p. Paper. $2.10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1973. 1974. 165 p. Cloth. $5.25. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1973. 1974. 18 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

ATATÜRK AND TURKEY; A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1919-1938. 1974. 75 p. Paper. $1.20.

BOOKS: A MARC FORMAT. 5th ed. Addenda 8-9. Free from the Card Division.

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[1] This is a list of publications issued during the fiscal year. For a full list of publications see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1974*. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. When Card Division is specified as the distributor, orders should be addressed: Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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CIP: CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION; PROGRESS REPORT. Free from the Descriptive Cataloging Division. 2 issues.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. 12 issues.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES. Paper. Complete yearly catalog, $75 domestic, $93.75 foreign.

Part 1. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, INCLUDING SERIALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Title Index. $20 a year. Vol. 26.

Part 2. PERIODICALS. $6 a year. Vol. 26.

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Part 6. MAPS AND ATLASES. $6 a year. Vol. 27.

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Part 11B. COMMERCIAL PRINTS AND LABELS. $6 a year. Vol. 27.

Parts 12-13. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS. $6 a year. Vol. 27.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Free to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service. Nos. 106-109.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS 1973; A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. Compiled by Virginia Haviland and Lois B. Watt. 1974. 16 p. Paper. 30 cents.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class A. GENERAL WORKS. 4th ed. 1973. 36 leaves, 37-40 p. Paper. Card Division. $5.

Class K, Subclass KD. LAW OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND. 1973. 114 leaves, 115-163 p. Paper. Card Division. $5.75.

COMPENDIUM OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE PRACTICES (AS OF JULY 1, 1973). 1 vol., looseleaf. 1973. $13.

COPYRIGHT ENACTMENTS; LAWS PASSED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1783 RELATING TO COPYRIGHT (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 3). 1 vol., looseleaf. 1973. $2.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS INVOLVING COPYRIGHT, 1971-72 (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 38). 1974. 971 p. Cloth. $9.25.

Cumulative Index, 1909-1970. 1973. 540 p. Cloth. $6.90.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF TREASURE MAPS AND CHARTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 2d ed. 1973. 30 p. Paper. 70 cents.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION; ADDITIONS, NOTES, AND DECISIONS. Vol. 3, nos. 3 and 4/5. Free from the Decimal Classification Division.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $90 a session, $112.50 foreign.

93d Congress, 1st session. 2 cumulative issues, 5 supplements, and final issue.

93d Congress, 2d session. First issue, 1 cumulative issue, 4 supplements.

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A DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Rev. ed. 1974. 416 p. Paper. $4.25.

A DIRECTORY OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES: SOCIAL SCIENCES. Rev. ed. 1973. 700 p. Paper. $6.90.

DOCUMENTING A LEGACY: 40 YEARS OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. 1973. 28 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

FILMS: A MARC FORMAT. Addendum 4. Free from the Card Division.

FILMS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR PROJECTION. (Formerly *Library of Congress Catalog–Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.*) Paper. Card Division, $40 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog.* 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND GAZETTE REPORT. Free to libraries and institutions from the Central Services Division. 3 issues.

FRANCESCO PETRARCA; MUSICAL SETTINGS OF HIS WORKS FROM JACOPO DA BOLOGNA TO THE PRESENT. A checklist. 1974. 29 p. Paper. Free from the Music Division.

FUNDAMENTAL TESTAMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Papers presented at the second Library of Congress Symposium on the American Revolution. 1973. 120 p. Cloth. Information Office, $3.50.

GUIDE TO THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY; AN ANNOTATED LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE HISTORY OF MAPS AND MAPMAKING. 1973. 96 p. Paper. 75 cents.

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES. NO. 35, SOCIAL SCIENCES. 1973. 545 p. Cloth. For sale by the University of Florida Press, 15 West 15th Street, Gainesville, Fla. 32603. $25.

THE HARKNESS COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Manuscripts concerning Mexico, a guide. 1974. 315 p. Cloth. $6.70.

INDEX TO THE JAMES A. GARFIELD PAPERS. 1973. 422 p. Paper. $7.05.

INDEX TO THE WOODROW WILSON PAPERS. Vols. 1-3. 1973. Paper. $25.85.

INFORMATION ON THE MARC SYSTEM. 4th ed. 1974. 48 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LC CLASSIFICATION–ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Card Division, $20 a year. Lists 170-173.

LC SCIENCE TRACER BULLET. Paper. Free from the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. TB 73-11 through 73-19; TB 74-1 through 74-4.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG–BOOKS: SUBJECTS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Paper. Card Division, $630 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. 52 issues.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. March 1974. 49 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

A LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL ATLASES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WITH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES. Vol. 7. 1973. 708 p. Cloth. $9.40.

LITERARY LECTURES PRESENTED AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1973. 602 p. Cloth. $7.55.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $12.80 a year domestic, $16 foreign. 12 issues and index.

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MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. (Formerly *Library of Congress Catalog–Music and Phonorecords.*) Paper. Card Division, $30 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog.* 1 semiannual issue and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL ASPECTS OF CREATING AND USING MARC/RECON RECORDS. 1973. 48 p. $2.75.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFORM MASTERS, 1972. 1974. 1,066 p. Paper. Card Division, $25.

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, American Library Association. In addition to all issues of the *National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection,* and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* catalogs. Card Division, $890 a year. 9 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations. Paper.

THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1972, AND INDEX, 1970-72. Compiled from reports provided by American repositories. 1974. 744 p. Cloth. Card Division, $50.

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NEW SERIAL TITLES–CLASS SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Card Division, $25 a year. 12 issues.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM: FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1948-1972. 1973. 269 p. Cloth. Card Division, $10.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM: UNITED STATES, 1948-1972. 1973. 1,056 p. Cloth. Card Division, $30.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC): A LIST OF RESEARCH MATERIALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND OTHER AMERICAN LIBRARIES. 1974. 5 p. Paper. Free from the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

PANORAMIC MAPS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CITIES. A checklist of maps in the collections of the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. 1974. 118 p. Paper. $2.20.

PIONEER IMPRINTS FROM FIFTY STATES. 1973. 87 p. Cloth. $4.25.

PORTRAIT OF A POET: HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN AND HIS FAIRYTALES. A lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on March 5, 1973, by Erik Haugaard. 1973. 17 p. Paper. 40 cents.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Paper. $1.25 a copy. $4.75 a year, $5.95 foreign. 4 issues.

REGISTERS OF PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Manuscript Division.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 1973. 27 p. Paper.

CARL WILLIAM ACKERMAN. 1973. 78 p. Paper.

CLAUDE CHARLES BLOCH, JULIUS AUGUSTUS FURER, JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFROTH, AND WILLIAM HARRISON STANDLEY. 1973. 26 p. Paper.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT. 1973. 26 p. Paper.

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. 1974. 63 p. Paper.

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SERIALS, A MARC FORMAT. 2d ed. 1974. 104 p. Paper. $1.50.

SPANISH-SPEAKING AFRICA; A GUIDE TO OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. 1973. 66 p. Paper. $1.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1973. 11 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MICROFILMING OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1973. 16 p. Paper. 60 cents.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Card Division, $35 a year. 2 issues.

TWELVE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1974. 13 p. Paper. Information Office, $1.25.

TWO REBUSES FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1973. Facsimiles No. 5-1 and 5-2. 2 leaves with folder. Information Office, $2.50.

VERNER WARREN CLAPP, 1901-1972; A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE. 1973. 43 p. Paper. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

YUGOSLAVIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE. By Michael B. Petrovich. 1974. 270 p. Paper. $2.60.

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