

Annual Report of The Librarian of Congress



1980
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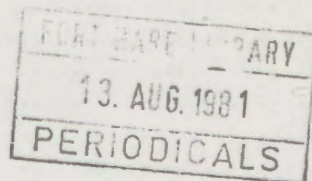
Annual Report of The Librarian of Congress



University of Fort Hare
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1980

for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1980



Library of Congress Washington 1981

Joint Committee on the Library, 96th Congress, 2nd Session

Senator Claiborne Pell, *Chairman*

Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Howard W. Cannon, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Howard H. Baker, Jr., and Richard S. Schweiker, Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr., John Brademas, David A. Stockman, and Newt Gingrich. *Chief Clerk:* William McW. Cochrane. *Assistant Chief Clerk:* Cynthia A. Szady.

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." (2 U.S.C. 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 at least four percent per annum. Public Law 94-289 makes possible a higher rate when national economic conditions so dictate.

Members of the Board on September 30, 1980: G. William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Claiborne Pell, *Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library*; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, *Chairman and Secretary*; Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 9, 1985*); and one vacancy.

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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 September 30, 1980

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress
William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, The Associate Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
Janet Chase, Special Assistant to The Librarian
John Y. Cole, Executive Director, Center for the Book
Morrigene Holcomb, Women's Program Officer
John Finzi, Director, Collections Development Office
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Marjorie R. Kulisheck, Classification Appeals and Review
Officer
Arthur J. Lieb, Executive Officer
Joseph M. Love, Personnel Security Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Alfred E. McEwen, Coordinator, Equal Employment
Opportunity Compliance Office
Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
William H. Mobley, Principal Evaluations Officer
Nancy J. Radford, Regulations Officer
James R. Trew, Director, Library Environment Resources
Office
Eugene Walton, Coordinator, Affirmative Action Office

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Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National
Programs
Arnold G. Bellefontaine, Executive Officer

American Folklife Center

Alan Jabbour, Director
Raymond L. Dockstader, Deputy Director
Joseph C. Hickerson, Head, Archive of Folk Song

Children's Literature Center

Virginia Haviland, Chief

Educational Liaison Office

Dorothy Pollet Gray, Educational Liaison Officer

Exhibits Office

J. Michael Carrigan, Jr., Exhibits Officer
Leonard C. Faber, Assistant Exhibits Officer

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Information Office

Mary C. Lethbridge, Information Officer
Jean E. Tucker, Assistant Information Officer

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Mary Jack Wintle, Assistant Director
Henry B. Paris, Jr., Chief, Materials Development Division
Mary Berghaus Levering, Chief, Network Division

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Dana J. Pratt, Director

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Howard A. Blancheri, Executive Officer
Catherine M. Croy, Executive Assistant
Stephen E. Bush, Safety Officer

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Fred E. Croxton, Director, Automated Systems Office
William R. Nugent, Assistant Director for Systems Engineer-
ing and Operations
L. Clark Hamilton, Assistant Director for Systems
Development

Joseph W. Price, Deputy Assistant Director for Systems Engineering and Operations
Charlene W. Gay, Deputy Assistant Director for Systems Development

Management Services

Buildings Management Division

Gerald T. Garvey, Chief
John J. Laffey, Assistant Chief

Central Services Division

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Harold R. Hooper, Assistant Chief

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Edwin M. Krantz, Disbursing Officer

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John G. Kormos, Assistant Chief

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Doris E. Pierce, Staff Relations Officer
Miguel A. Ortiz, Health Services Officer
Ralph L. Adams, Personnel Operations Officer
Alice E. Riley, Position Classification and Organization Officer
David D. Lombardo, Recruitment and Placement Officer
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Staff Training and Development Officer

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Carolyn H. Sung, Assistant Chief for Bibliographic Services (Vacant), Assistant Chief for Technical Services

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Elizabeth Yadlosky, Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1980

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Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr., Assistant Director for Policy, Planning, and Review
James R. Price, Coordinator of Automated Information Services
Edward Mason, Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations
James W. Robinson, Coordinator of Review
Susan C. Finsen, Executive Officer of Management and Administrative Services

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Charles Doyle, Assistant Chief

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Margaret E. Whitlock, Assistant Chief

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George K. Brite, Assistant Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

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Earl Canfield, Assistant Chief

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

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Robert E. Wolf, Assistant Chief

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

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Alva M. Bowen, Jr., Assistant Chief

Government Division

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Library Services Division

Jack McDonald, Chief
Frederick J. Rosenthal, Assistant Chief

Science Policy Research Division

James M. McCullough, Chief
Gail H. Marcus, Assistant Chief



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Michael R. Pew, Associate Register of Copyrights

Waldo H. Moore, Associate Register of Copyrights for Special Programs

Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register

Marlene D. Morrisey, Special Assistant

Mark A. Lillis, Attorney for Research Programs

Lewis I. Flacks, International Copyright Officer

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Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel

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Orlando L. Campos, Assistant Chief

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Joan Doherty, Assistant Chief

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Ann L. Hallstein, Chief

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

(Vacant), Head, Anglo-American Law Reading Room

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief

Sung Yoon Cho, Assistant to the Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Rubens Medina, Chief

Armando Gonzalez, Assistant to the Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

Anton Wekerle, Assistant to the Chief

PROCESSING SERVICES

Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services

Paul E. Edlund, Executive Officer

Judith G. Schmidt, Technical Officer

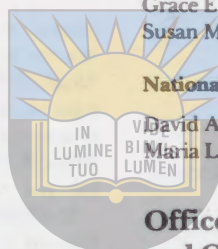
Grace E. Hall, Executive Assistant

Susan M. Tarr, Executive Assistant

National Union Catalog Publication Project

David A. Smith, Head

Maria Laqueur, Assistant Head

**Office of the Director for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations**

Frank M. McGowan, Director

Robert H. Davis, Assistant to the Director

Cataloging in Publication Division

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Judy C. McDermott, Assistant Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

Nathan R. Einhorn, Chief

Peter H. Bridge, Assistant Chief

Hispanic Acquisitions Project

Peter de la Garza, Coordinator

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Jennifer V. Magnus, Assistant Chief

Overseas Operations Division

Rodney G. Sarle, Chief

Mary Ellis Kahler, Field Director, Brazil

James C. Armstrong, Field Director, East Africa

Michael W. Albin, Field Director, Egypt

Ellis Gene Smith, Field Director, India

John C. Crawford, Field Director, Indonesia

Andrew Y. Kuroda, Field Director, Japan

Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Pakistan

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Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Director

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Edith Scott, Chief Instructor

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Melba D. Adams, Assistant Chief

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William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief

MARC Editorial Division

Michael H. Shelley, Chief
Margaret M. Patterson, Assistant Chief

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

Ben R. Tucker, Chief

Shared Cataloging Division

Nathalie P. Delougaz, Chief
Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

Subject Cataloging Division

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Myrl D. Powell, Assistant Chief
Eugene T. Frosio, Principal Subject Cataloger

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Automation Planning and Liaison Office

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Catalog Management Division

Barbara M. Westby, Chief
Patricia S. Hines, Assistant Chief

Catalog Publication Division

Gloria H. Hsia, Chief
Kay F. Wexler, Assistant Chief
Patrick S. Bernard, Principal Editor

Cataloging Distribution Service

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John J. Pizzo, Assistant Chief
Peter R. Young, Customer Services Officer

Network Development Office

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Kimberly W. Dobbs, Assistant Chief
Dorothy J. Glasby, CONSER Operations Coordinator
Linda K. Bartley, Head, National Serials Data Program
Marian B. Abbott, Editor, *New Serial Titles*

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Alan M. Fern, Director for Special Collections
(Vacant), Executive Officer
Theodore E. Leach, Automation Officer
Edward A. D'Alessandro, Special Assistant for Planning Management
Edward N. MacConomy, Chief Bibliographer
(Vacant), Staff Assistant to the Director for General Reference
Roland G. Maheux, Staff Assistant to the Director for Special Collections

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Peter J. Fay, Head Librarian

Preservation Office

Donald F. Wisdom, Acting Chief
Matt T. Roberts, Binding Officer
Lawrence S. Robinson, Preservation Microfilming Officer
John C. Williams, Research Officer
Peter Waters, Restoration Officer

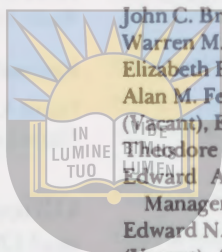
Area Studies

African and Middle Eastern Division

Julian W. Witherell, Chief
Beverly Ann Gray, Head, African Section
Myron M. Weinstein, Acting Head, Hebraic Section
George N. Atiyeh, Head, Near East Section

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Chi Wang, Head, Chinese and Korean Section
Hisao Matsumoto, Head, Japanese Section
Louis A. Jacob, Head, Southern Asia Section



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Robert V. Allen, Acting Assistant Chief

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John R. Hébert, Assistant Chief
Dolores M. Martin, Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*
Georgette M. Dorn, Specialist in Hispanic Culture and Head,
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Emmett G. Trainor, Assistant Chief, Book Service
Maurice Sanders, Head, Book Service Section
Cynthia J. Johanson, Head, Collections Improvement
Section
Stanley Enger, Head, Collections Maintenance Section
Suanne A. Thamm, Head, Special Search Section

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief for Area Studies

General Reading Rooms Division

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Winston Tabb, Assistant Chief
John W. Kimball, Jr., Head, Automation and Reference Col-
lections Section
Judith P. Austin, Head, Bibliography Section
Josephus Nelson, Head, Main Reading Room Section
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Reading Room Section
Margaret McGinnis, Head, Reference Correspondence
Section
James E. Stewart, Head, Telephone Inquiry Section
Gary D. Jensen, Head, Thomas Jefferson Reading Room
Section

Loan Division

Olive C. James, Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
(Vacant), Head, Congressional Section, and in charge of Li-
brary Station in the Capitol
William T. Rains, Head, Loan Reference Section
Everett J. Johnson, Head, Records Section
Dorothy G. Kearney, Head, Union Catalog Reference
Section
Margrit B. Krewson, Program Planning and Analysis Officer

Science and Technology Division

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(Vacant), Assistant Chief for Information Services
(Vacant), Assistant Chief for Reference and Referral Services
Karl R. Green, Head, Library Operations Section
Staffan Rosenborg, Head, Publications Section
Constance Carter, Head, Reference Section
John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
Lloyd W. Shipley, Head, Resources Analysis Section

Serial and Government Publications Division

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William Sartain, Acting Assistant Chief
Agnes Ferruso, Head, Government Publications Section
Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
Anthony J. Kostreba, Head, Periodical Section
Katherine F. Gould, Coordinator of Reference Service

Special Collections**Geography and Map Division**

John A. Wolter, Chief
Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Assistant Chief
Richard W. Stephenson, Head, Reference and Bibliography
Section
David K. Carrington, Head, Technical Services Section

Manuscript Division

Paul T. Heffron, Acting Chief
James H. Hutson, Acting Assistant Chief
John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Techni-
cal Officer
C. Fred Coker, Head, Reference and Reader Service Section
(Vacant), Coordinator, American Revolution Bicentennial
Office

**Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded
Sound Division**

Erik Barnouw, Chief
Paul C. Spehr, Assistant Chief
Gerald Gibson, Head, Curatorial Section
Patrick Sheehan, Head, Documentation and Reference
Section
Robert Carneal, Head, Laboratory Services Section
Harriet Harrison, Head, Processing Section

Music Division

Donald L. Leavitt, Chief
Jon W. Newsom, Assistant Chief
(Vacant), Head, Reference Section



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Prints and Photographs Division

(Vacant), Chief
(Vacant), Assistant Chief
Jerry L. Kearns, Head, Reference Section
Jerald Curtis Maddox, Collections Planner and Coordinator of Photography

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

William Matheson, Chief
Thomas D. Burney, Assistant Chief
Peter VanWingen, Head, Reference and Reader Services Section
Don C. Marcin, Head, Processing Section

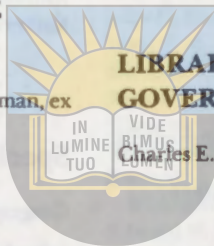
Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago
Paul Mishkin, University of California at Berkeley
Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas
James H. Hutson, Administrative Officer, Office of the Devise

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Donald J. Saff, Jim Dine, and Karen Beall (designated representative of Chief, Prints and Photographs Division, ex officio)

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio
Stanley N. Katz, Princeton University



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BRANCH GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Charles E. Goodman, Manager

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Consultants of the Library

CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

William Meredith

HONORARY CONSULTANTS

American Letters

Stanley Kunitz
Clare Boothe Luce
James A. Michener

Cartography

Arthur H. Robinson

Early Printed Books

Frederick R. Goff

East Asian Bibliography

Edwin G. Beal

Hebraic Bibliography

Lawrence Marwick

Literature of Magic

Morris N. Young

Sigmund Freud Studies

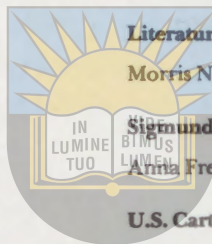
Anna Freud

U.S. Cartographic History

Walter W. Ristow

Walt Whitman Studies

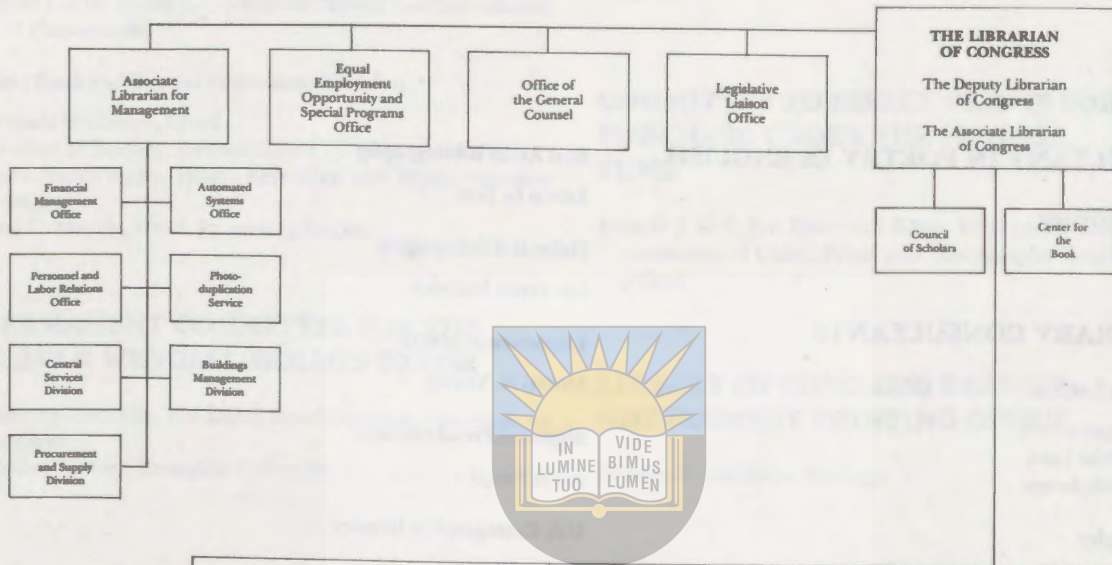
Charles E. Feinberg



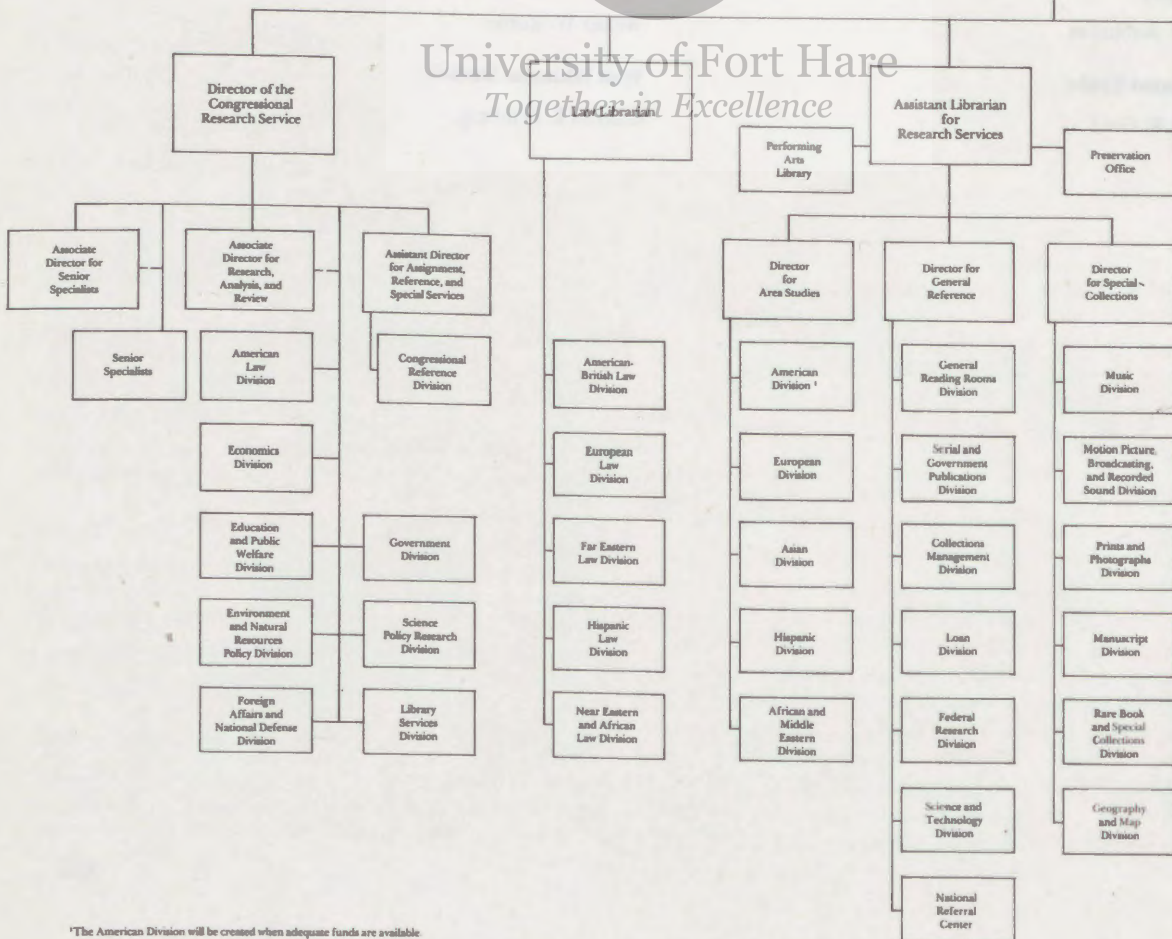
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Organization Chart

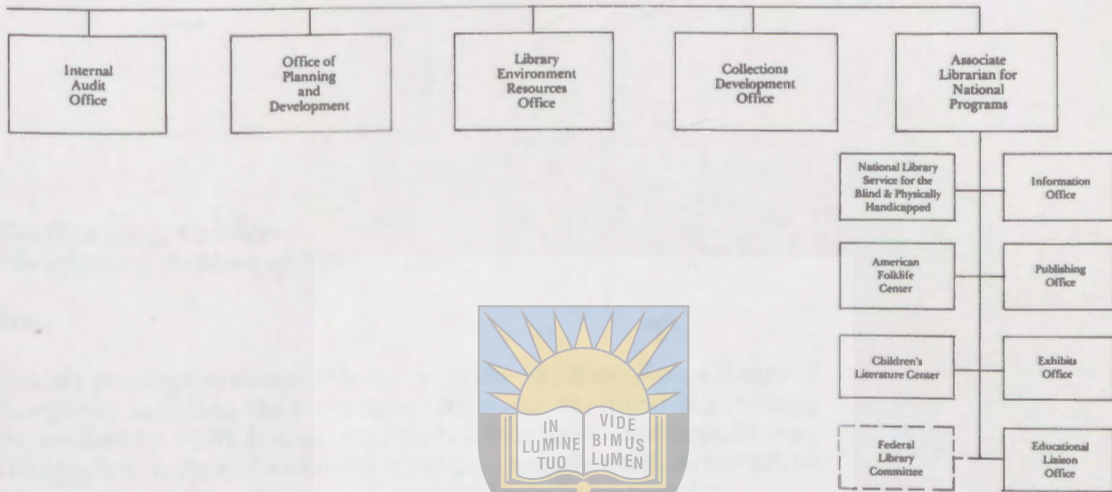
As of September 30, 1980



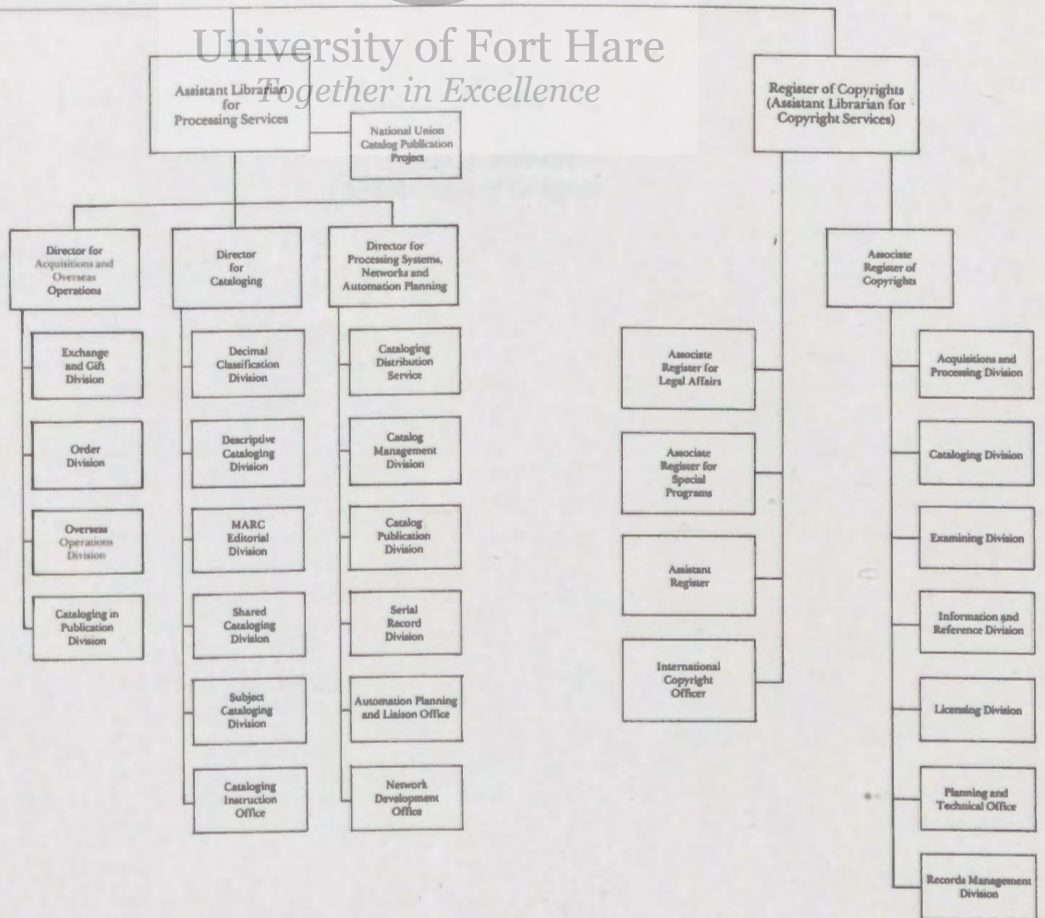
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¹The American Division will be created when adequate funds are available



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Letter of Transmittal

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

SIRS:

It is my privilege to submit this report of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980. It is accompanied by four issues of its supplement, the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, together with a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

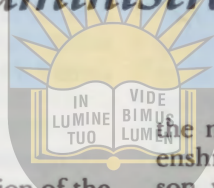
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DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

1

Administration



James Madison Memorial Building

A major event of 1980 was the dedication of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building on April 24. The ceremony brought together many of those who had been working for nearly thirty years to provide additional space for the Library. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library and other Members of the Committee, and interested Members of the Congress were present, as well as officials of the Library of Congress and of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. Also represented were others who were involved in designing the building, supervising its construction, and creating its sculpture and other art works. The ceremony recognized not only the new Library facility but also the fourth President of the United States, for whom the building was named.

The dedication marked the culmination of a planning and construction effort that engaged the attention of two Librarians of Congress and a large number of Library staff members, as well as the staff of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the professional associates engaged to plan the building, and untold numbers of construction workers in a variety of trades. All involved can take pride in having provided an excellent facility that augments the Capitol Hill complex housing the services and collections of

the national library. Additionally, the building enshrines a memorial to President James Madison, who had not previously been memorialized in the Nation's Capital.

The need for more space has been a recurring problem for the Library. Nineteenth-century crowding came to an end with the construction at the end of the century of the monumental Thomas Jefferson Building, which was supposed to provide enough excess space to last for generations. By the late 1920s, however, the need for another building was obvious. The John Adams Building, which opened in 1939, more than doubled the Library's space on Capitol Hill. World War II, however, marked a new era that brought new responsibilities to the Library. To meet the research needs of the Congress and to support the Nation's scholars and libraries required expanded collections and services, and by mid-century—little more than a decade after the opening of the second Library building—the need for even more space was evident.

Planning the new facility

Early in his term as Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford directed that a study be made of existing and projected needs for Library space. The figures thus developed were used in discussions in the late 1950s with the Architect of the Capitol—the official responsible for all of the buildings on Capitol Hill—and with the

appropriate committees of the Congress. The first of many hearings on the need for a third building was held by the Joint Committee on the Library in March 1959, and from that first presentation came the authorization to seek funding for preparing plans and estimates. Funding was provided, and various plans were considered between 1959 and 1965. The initial plan was for a third and separate building to the east of the existing Annex. Next, there was a plan for two buildings, to the east and south of the existing Library buildings, combining Library space with a proposed memorial to President Madison. A third plan combined the Library and the Madison Memorial into one building, to be located on a site south of the original Library building. It was this third plan that was authorized in October 1965 by Public Law 89-260, which identified the location, described the process for consideration and approval of the design, and authorized \$75,000,000 for construction. Funds for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates (\$500,000) were appropriated the same month.

Specific planning began soon under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, the official designated as having responsibility for construction of the new building, with oversight by the House and Senate Office Building Commissions and the Joint Committee on the Library. In June 1966 the Architect of the Capitol contracted with architects Roscoe DeWitt, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, Jesse M. Shelton, and A. P. Almond to design the new building, to draw up preliminary plans, and to develop construction cost figures based on these designs and plans. At about the same time the Librarian of Congress appointed a coordinator of building planning, with a small staff, to serve as liaison between Library officials, the Architect of the Capitol, and the professional associates. The planning process began with the Library's preparation of a program statement of building requirements based on information developed by each of the Library departments scheduled to occupy the new building. Part 1 of the program statement was submitted in September 1966 and stated the functions and space needs of each unit; part 2, completed by February 1967, expanded the information on space needs and developed it in more specific terms related to the architectural requirements of the building.

While the Library was preparing its program

statements, the architects were studying site and environmental factors, meeting with interested parties, and beginning their work on the basic design for the building. Using the information from the Library and their own design work, the architects in April 1967 submitted a report and recommendations which restated the Library's requirements and presented renderings of the proposed building along with relevant preliminary drawings, preliminary specifications, and cost estimates. These documents were submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and commissions, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Librarian of Congress and were approved in August 1967. Following congressional approval, the Architect of the Capitol was directed to proceed to request funding for the next stage of the work, the drawing of final plans and specifications for bidding.

The optimism of Library officials in late 1967 was short lived, as funding for the next stage was delayed. Requests for a fiscal 1968 supplemental and a fiscal 1969 regular appropriation were deferred by the Congress; funds requested in fiscal 1970 (\$2,800,000) were approved, but with the proviso that the original authorization for construction be increased to reflect projected construction costs more accurately. With the enactment of Public Law 91-214 in March 1970, the authorized construction amount was increased from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000. On the basis of that approval and the certainty of funding, the Architect of the Capitol contracted in April 1970 for the architectural and engineering services necessary for the construction of the Madison Building, choosing again the architects responsible for the previous work, Roscoe DeWitt, A. J. Tatum, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, Jesse M. Shelton, and A. P. Almond. At this point the construction of the building seemed assured, especially following the appropriation of all authorized funds in fiscal years 1971 and 1972.

Construction

In the early planning for the Madison Building it had been proposed that design and construction

proceed in phases, a method intended to save time and reduce the overall cost in an escalating market. The contract for the first phase—excavation of the site and construction of the foundations—was awarded to the Henry A. Knott Company of Baltimore in April 1971, and ground breaking took place in June of that year. This phase required 257 days and was completed in January 1973. During the same period the second phase—fabrication and delivery of exterior stone—was contracted with the Georgia Marble Company of Atlanta, with completion by October 1974. Phase 3, however, caused some problems for the professional associates and the Architect's Office. Although originally planned as a single final phase, it was decided that there would be several advantages in splitting final construction into two phases. The appropriate congressional bodies approved the change and the work proceeded on that basis. Phase 3, therefore, was limited to the construction of the superstructure including all exterior finishing, and was contracted with the George Hyman Construction Company of Bethesda in December 1972. This phase, requiring 526 days, was substantially completed late in 1975, although actual completion did not occur until October 1976.

Phase 4, for the completion of the interior of the Madison Building, was the most expensive and complex of the phases. Although planning began in 1971, the bidding documents were not issued until November 1974. Further changes in the specifications resulted in a postponement of the bid opening until late July 1975. Even before the bid invitations went out it was evident that the \$45,000,000 remaining from the appropriations authorized in 1970 would not be sufficient to cover the costs of the final phase, a fact that was confirmed by the bids. The Architect accordingly began the process of obtaining a revised authorization and further appropriations to finish the building.

This effort met with a countercurrent of opposition from a large group of Members of the House of Representatives, a group which in mid-1974 had petitioned the Speaker of the House to take steps to obtain space for House offices in the yet-to-be-completed Madison Building. In spite of the negative press reaction to that attempt during 1974, the effort was revived when the leaders of the House group realized in late 1975 that completion of the building required further

authorization and appropriations, which they proceeded to delay. Fortunately for the Library, the low bidder of July 1975 was willing to extend the time for acceptance of bids for a number of months while this legislative dilemma was resolved. Efforts by the press, librarians, influential Senators, and several Congressmen succeeded in convincing the House Members that there was no possible way to obtain all or part of the Madison Building for their purposes. With this realization, the Congress enacted Public Law 94-219 in February 1976 to increase the authorization from \$90,000,000 to \$123,000,000; the additional funds were appropriated in March 1976 and a contract awarded to J. W. Bateson Company of Dallas. A further increase in authorization and appropriations in 1978 proceeded through the legislative process without the trauma of earlier efforts. The construction authorization was increased from \$123,000,000 to \$130,675,000 by Public Law 95-548, and appropriations followed. This amount is now considered by the Architect to be adequate.

Phase 4 was first scheduled for completion in December 1978, but for a variety of reasons this date could not be met. Because of increasing space problems, the Library asked the Architect's Office to work toward a program of partial completion and beneficial occupancy before full completion of work. Under this concept, the first space was accepted by the government in March 1979, and additional areas were accepted in succeeding months. The Library was thus able to begin furnishing various offices and planning for moves.

Furnishings

The authorizations and appropriations for construction did not include the furnishings essential for the new building. When design and construction began seriously in the early 1970s, the Library's officials began to plan for bookstacks, furniture, carpets, and a vast variety of special equipment to make the Madison Building attractive, functional, and efficient. It was realized, however, that this planning and later implementation would be most successful if it were fully under the control of the Library. Responsibility for Library furnishings had been assigned to the Architect of the Capitol in 1922, but the earlier

reasons for this assignment of responsibility were no longer valid after fifty years. Efforts to change the existing statute were successful with the enactment of Public Law 91-280 in June 1970, returning to the Library the authority for procurement of its furniture and equipment.

Detailed interior planning began early in 1971, using design staff hired for this purpose. Items with the longest production lead times were worked on first, with specific attention to an extensive installation of compact motorized bookstacks planned to save space for several major collections. Appropriations were requested over a span of years, timed generally to coincide with construction progress, with the first funds available in fiscal 1973. During the next seven fiscal years the Congress appropriated over \$24,000,000 to provide equipment and furnishings. This amount has fallen short of needs only with respect to general office furnishings, requiring reuse in the Madison Building of a greater quantity of existing furniture than originally planned.

In December 1979 the first group of staff of the Congressional Research Service moved into the Madison Building, realizing the goal established more than twenty years earlier. Other moves have followed in 1980, and more are planned throughout 1981. Final completion of construction is also expected in 1981, with the design and construction period thus totaling over ten years.

Occupancy

It appears that the third Library of Congress building on Capitol Hill—the James Madison Memorial Building—will serve the Library and its users quite well in the years to come. That it will not fulfill the earlier aim of providing for all of the Library's space needs is the result of practical limitations imposed by the site and of new programs assigned to the Library in the intervening years. Even after the Madison Building is fully occupied and space reassigned in the two older buildings on Capitol Hill, the Library will continue to require over 400,000 square feet of space in rental buildings in the Washington area, an amount that represents 15 percent of the space available on Capitol Hill. The Madison Building reflects credit upon the Members of

Congress who realized the importance to the Nation of the Library's invaluable resources and upon the many staff members of the Library and the Architect's Office who worked diligently to translate this congressional support into functional reality.

Many staff members in the Library of Congress and in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol have contributed boundless energy, enthusiasm, imagination, and determination in seeing this project through to completion. To name only a few is to slight many. Therefore, to all of those who have labored in this endeavor, special thanks are extended for a job well and faithfully done.

The Council of Scholars

"Today there is a special need," wrote Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin early in 1980, "for a Council of Scholars in the Library of Congress. Such a group will bring together those who collect, arrange, and preserve the raw materials of scholarship and the literary arts, and those who reinterpret and vivify them anew for each generation." Long in the planning stage, the Council of Scholars had become a reality by the end of the fiscal year.

The Council of Scholars is a group of some twenty-five distinguished scholars representing a broad spectrum of academic fields and disciplines. The council will advise the Librarian about the relationship between the Library of Congress and the world of scholarship. It will explore the extent to which the Library's collections effectively support active scholarship. It will participate in the preparation of an inventory of knowledge in the world today. And it will sponsor—and its members will participate in—programs which will examine large intellectual questions affecting scholarship and public policy.

The first members of the Council of Scholars are listed below, together with their institutions and fields: Meyer E. Abrams, Cornell University, English literature; James S. Ackerman, Harvard University, fine arts; Paul Berg, Stanford University, biochemistry; Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, University of Chicago, astrophysics; Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, history; Elizabeth Eisenstein, University of Michigan, history; John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago, history; Jacob W. Getzels,

University of Chicago, education and behavioral sciences; Nathan Glazer, Harvard University, education and social structure; Chauncy D. Harris, University of Chicago, geography; Gerald Holton, Harvard University, physics; Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, 1973-77, government and international affairs; Maxine Kumin, Library of Congress, poetry; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, 1939-44, literature; Myres S. McDougal, Yale University, law; Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, conductor, musicology; William Meredith, Library of Congress, poetry; Jaroslav J. Pelikan, Yale University, history and religious studies; Ernest Samuels, Northwestern University, humanities; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York, humanities; Carl Schorske, Princeton University, history; Theodore W. Schultz, University of Chicago, economics; Edward G. Seidensticker, Columbia University, Japanese studies. Mr. MacLeish has been named honorary chairman of the council.

The Center for the Book

In its third year of existence, the Center for the Book carried out an extensive series of lectures, symposia, and projects. The center's programs and publications, as authorized by Public Law 95-129, are supported by gifts from individuals and organizations; over \$64,000 was received in fiscal 1980.

The National Advisory Board of the Center for the Book held its annual meeting on April 14 and 15 and the center's executive committee, which provides programs and administrative guidance, met four times during the year.

The Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More about It" project completed its first year and announced the initial programs for its second season. Each of ten CBS presentations concluded with a thirty-second message that sent viewers to their local libraries and bookstores for books about the program's subject.

In July the center undertook a major new reading promotion effort: the "Books Make a Difference" project. Dr. and Mrs. Gordon A. Sabine are visiting over fifty communities throughout the United States to interview people about books that helped shape their lives. Excerpts from the interviews will be made available

to libraries, bookstores, and radio stations.

During the year the center sponsored or cosponsored nine public events, including lectures by Barbara W. Tuchman on "The Book," Elaine L. Konigsburg on children's literature, Robert Darnton on encyclopedias, and Fernand Baudin on Belgian books; six publications were issued.

The California contingent of the National Advisory Board organized a luncheon in San Francisco on November 26, 1979, at which the center was introduced to the northern California book community. Board members also arranged a luncheon at the Century Club in New York City to acquaint more publishers with the center's activities; Ambassador George C. McGhee, chairman of the board, was the host.

Exchanges with the People's Republic of China

The 1979 visit to the People's Republic of China by a delegation of twelve American librarians headed by the Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, paved the way for improvements in the exchange of official publications between the countries and led to arrangements for future exchanges of delegates.

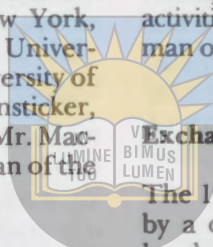
An improved agreement for the exchange of official publications between the National Library of Beijing and the Library of Congress led to the development of twenty new exchange agreements with other institutions in China.

In July the Vice Minister of Culture of the People's Republic and his delegation were honored at a luncheon in Washington hosted by the Deputy Librarian of Congress; the delegation was in the United States to negotiate a new cultural agreement, and the Library of Congress participated in the sessions.

Throughout the year a large number of Chinese librarians, archivists, and academicians visited the Library of Congress for tours and briefings.

Two distinguished American library management specialists, Rutherford D. Rogers, University Librarian at Yale University and former Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Warren J. Haas, President of the Council on Library Resources, lectured in China under the auspices of the U.S. International Communication Agency.

University of North Carolina
The Journal of Booklore



Collections Development

The Collections Development Office continued, during fiscal 1980, to consolidate its base of operations and expand its range of activities. Established the previous year to provide a focus for Library-wide collections development operations and coordination for major policy planning and priority-setting on content, custody, storage, and preservation of the Library's collections, the office moved in 1980 toward a planned and programmatic approach in handling the various activities affecting the Library's collections and their future development.

Among its major achievements during the year were:

- Reorganization of the *Acquisitions Selection Manual* by Library of Congress classification numbers, prepared to match the conspectus of acquisitions policies under preparation by the Research Libraries Group.
- Circulation of a questionnaire to state libraries, historical societies, and other select libraries, to obtain information on their collections of state documents, U.S. local history, and ethnic studies.
- Conducting of seminars for recommending officers to acquaint them with the goals and activities of the Collections Development Office.
- Reactivation of the Preservation Policy Committee, which prepared a five-year, Library-wide preservation plan.
- Preparation of guidelines for weeding duplicates and superseded volumes from the classified collections.
- Weeding of 13,454 volumes from class E and withdrawal from the classified collections of over 25,000 volumes of broken sets of official publications of towns, cities, and counties no longer included in current acquisition policies.

Fifth Assembly of State Librarians

Chief librarians or their assistants from thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands met at the Library of Congress in mid-April for the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians. The program was supported by the Council on Library Resources.

During the two and one-half day meeting

many senior officers of the Library of Congress and official assembly participants discussed a variety of topics which included national networking; selecting, acquiring, and organizing materials; preservation; and public and congressional services.

The Majority Whip of the U.S. House of Representatives, John Brademas, addressed the group at a dinner held in their honor.

The assembly set the stage for a series of future cooperative efforts between the Library of Congress and state libraries, including cooperative development of local and ethnic history collections, a cooperative reference correspondence program, and an enlarged program of cooperative name authority work in cataloging.

Legislative and Congressional Oversight

During fiscal 1980, congressional attention to the Library of Congress focused on a number of activities, including computer procurement, international exchange, building renovation and restoration, and the renaming of two buildings.

Public Law 96-86, approved by the President on October 12, made continuing appropriations for federal agencies and programs for which appropriations bills were not enacted. The continuing resolutions contained appropriations for the legislative branch of government throughout fiscal year 1980. For the Library of Congress an appropriation of \$177.5 million was provided. Public Law 96-304, approved July 8, brought the total available for fiscal 1981 to \$179.5 million.

Sen. Claiborne Pell and Rep. Lucien Nedzi introduced S. 2517 and H.R. 6994 on April 1 to rename the Library of Congress Building and the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building as the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building and the Library of Congress John Adams Building, respectively. The Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration held hearings on May 7, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the full committee. The Senate version, S. 2517, was reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration on May 7 and passed by the Senate on May 14. The bill was considered and passed by the House on June 3, and the President approved the measure (Public Law 96-269) on June 13.

At the request of the Smithsonian Institution, H.R. 7302 was introduced to transfer to the Superintendent of Documents the function of distributing government publications to certain foreign governments. The Deputy Librarian of Congress testified in behalf of this measure on May 12 before the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration. The bill was reported to the full committee, which in turn reported it to the House of Representatives on May 30, and was passed by the House on June 3. In response to the pending legislation, Sen. Jim Sasser introduced into the *Congressional Record* several statements critical of the international exchange program, especially the exchange of "sensitive" material with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Iran. The Library held discussions and briefings with staff of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to provide a full picture of international exchange. During the debate on legislative branch appropriations for fiscal 1981, Rep. Silvio Conte introduced an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of funds by the Superintendent of Documents for international exchange authorized by 44 USC 1719 with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Iran. Despite efforts by the Library of Congress and the Department of Defense to modify the prohibition, it was made part of the continuing appropriations bill and became effective from October 1 to at least December 15. At the end of the fiscal year the regular appropriations act was still pending and the final disposition of the amendment was not known.

Future automation procurement policy on Capitol Hill was the subject of several discussions during the fiscal year. As a result of the discussions, Senator Pell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and of the Joint Committee on the Library, sent a letter to the Librarian of Congress stating that it was the intent of the Congress that the Library procure equipment compatible to both the House and Senate computer systems.

During the fiscal year, 18,254 congressional requests were handled by units of the Library other than the Congressional Research Service, and 166 translations were cleared. The Loan Division processed 52,050 Congressional loan requests.

Affirmative Action

Underrepresentation of minorities and women in the Library's work force generated a reexamination of the Library's Affirmative Action Program during 1980. The composition of the entire Library work force was thoroughly analyzed, areas of underrepresentation were identified, and a refocused plan for fiscal 1981 was developed whose main objective is the elimination of underrepresentation in those professional occupations with fifty or more incumbents. The plan is based on the recommendations of the Affirmative Action Planning Group, consisting of representatives from all departments of the Library, and was negotiated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Locals 2477 and 2910.

Future Space Utilization and Leased Space

Continued intensive efforts applied to future planning for Library space utilization and restoration and renovation of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings resulted in a program statement issued in November. The report was submitted to the Architect of the Capitol to assist in developing cost estimates for the project and to various Members of Congress to assure them that the Library had developed a comprehensive plan.

The report describes the Library's planning system and the anticipated assignment of space and includes an overview of the work that will need to be done.

Late in the year the Architect of the Capitol awarded a contract to a local architectural firm, Arthur Cotton Moore/Associates, to initiate preliminary design work. The Library Environment Resources Office was designated as the Library office to coordinate the design study with the Architect of the Capitol and the consulting architectural firm.

While planning was going on, demolition of temporary partitions commenced on the first and second floors of the Thomas Jefferson Building. At year's end the work was largely completed and for the first time in fourteen years the grandeur of the Great Hall and the upper gallery of the Main Reading Room was completely visible.

At the end of the year the Library of Congress had a total of approximately two million

square feet of space available for its use outside of the Madison Building. The amount of rental space occupied by the Library was reduced by nearly 224,000 square feet because of relocations of work units to the Madison Building.

Of great importance to the Library, a contract was awarded to convert Building 686 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base into a film processing laboratory. Completion of the facility is projected in the spring of 1981.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR MANAGEMENT

Once again preparations for occupancy of the Madison Building dominated the attention of the staff of the Office of the Associate Librarian for Management. Of primary concern was the department's ability to meet physical protection and custodial requirements as well as to provide timely procurement of services, materials, and equipment for the building and occupants and uninterrupted computer services for operating units as they moved into the building. Throughout the year the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Architect's buildings maintenance staff in the Library handled diverse problems with great efficiency.

Effective August 18, 1980, Glen A. Zimmerman, who had served as director of personnel since 1976, was appointed Associate Librarian for Management. He succeeded Edmond L. Applebaum, who retired in July.

As the eighties begin, the Office of the Associate Librarian for Management remains firmly committed to being ever responsive to the Library's continuing service and support requirements. In view of the critical need for more attention to cost-effectiveness in personnel management, a major focus of the department in the coming year will be to establish procedures to develop and utilize an organizational productivity measurement system.

Highlights of the activities and accomplishments of individual departmental units responsible for providing the Library's administrative services are discussed in the following pages.

Automation Activities

During its second year of operation as a single organizational unit the Automated Systems

Office continued to pursue the general goal of providing efficient and effective computer service to the Library as an important means of increasing overall productivity. Emphasis was placed on increasing the efficiency of data processing operations themselves, on improving current systems, and on developing new systems which will contribute significantly to increased productivity. An additional objective requiring careful attention during the year was the relocation of the computer center from the Adams Building to the Madison Building without interruption of service.

Preparations for occupancy of the Madison Building were accelerated during the year as various operating organizations of the Library began to move in. Installations of data communication cables were accomplished ahead of schedule and computer terminals were installed, tested, and ready when users needed them. Relocation of the computer center, most of which took place on the Fourth of July weekend, included the shifting of 129 pieces of computer equipment as well as a changeover of 138 telecommunication circuits. The smooth changeover was the result of careful planning, which involved participation of seven vendor organizations and scheduling and coordination of 225 separate activities. The move took place against a background of expanding service and increased efficiency and reliability of routine operations of the Automated Systems Office.

Batch processing by the Computer Service Center increased by about 19 percent and teleprocessing by 20 percent during the year. An average of 14,700 batch jobs and 2,000,000 teleprocessing transactions were processed per month. Teleprocessing was supported 96.5 hours per week, and systems availability averaged 97 percent.

A number of important steps were taken to lay the foundation for providing more efficient and reliable computer service to the Library in the future. In the area of development, an improved methodology was adopted in July which provides a mechanism for the review of new software at critical stages of development to uncover and correct potential problems early as well as a more efficient structured approach to design and programming. A project management system was acquired to assist in planning and monitoring the progress of software development

efforts. Generalized data base management software was also acquired which makes it possible to offer faster, more economical, and more versatile programming support to various "business" application users within the Library. In the area of production management, a Computer Utilization and Cost Accounting System was developed to provide detailed costing information on individual computer services and to permit accurate billing for services where this is appropriate. A new batch production scheduling system was installed to improve documentation and tracking of all production activities and to evaluate the impact of proposed increases in batch production activities as well as to provide management reports to help pinpoint problem areas.

A number of improvements were made to increase the reliability and efficiency of operation of the Library's computer equipment. An uninterruptible power supply system was installed to keep the equipment running during temporary power outages. The equipment functioned flawlessly through a series of "brownouts" during the summer. Steps were taken to permit one mini-computer to take over the function of another when a shutdown occurs. A system was installed to track the history of equipment breakdowns and vendor service, and a number of software tools were acquired to make equipment utilization more efficient and to simplify the diagnosis and correction of problems when they occur. New disk equipment was acquired to provide less expensive and more reliable on-line storage, and new laser-driven output equipment has been identified which will reduce the cost and improve the quality of printed output.

Special emphasis was given to preparations for the implementation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* and the "freezing" of the Library's card catalog in January 1981. A new loose-leaf publication, *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*, was completed in cooperation with the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). This new integrated edition of the formats is based on an on-line computer file compiled and maintained on RLIN's computer at Stanford University.

A number of steps were taken during the year to generalize facility software, share data bases between software systems, and increase the efficiency of facilities already in place. A major accomplishment in this area was providing for

SCORPIO access to the large bibliographic data base used by the MUMS system, eliminating the need for a separate SCORPIO data base containing the same data and thus constituting a large step toward integrating these systems into one Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS).

Representative major releases of software placed in production during fiscal 1980 include the following:

- Hardware Inventory Control System
- Procurement and Supply System
- MARC Applications: Books, Releases 4.1 and 4.2
- Near East National Union List On-line
- Catalog of Copyright Entries Off-line Processing
- Register of Additional Locations On-line
- Name Authorities On-line
- Basic On-line Indexing Method Enhancements
- Enhancements to the Personnel Data System
- Telephone Directory System
- Automated Process Information File
- Book Paging System (Peer Address Space)
- LCDC Display Enhancements/COPICS Search

SCORPIO Use Statistics

SCORPIO Release 1.4

SCORPIO Print Command (Release 1.4.1)

Maps Component Word Search

Logic Library-SAMANTHA Conversion (*Major Legislation of the Congress* Publication)

Work began during the year on the processing of brief machine-readable retrospective records copied from Library of Congress shelflists. This project, carried out under an agreement with the Carrollton Press, Inc., and estimated to take four or five years, will expand the machine-readable data base by about 5.2 million catalog records from shelflists covering most of the classed collections, maps, and music, to supplement the existing file of full MARC bibliographic data.

General Management Services

Buildings Management

Although occupancy of the Madison Building commanded considerable attention this year, the Buildings Management Division continued its

many and diverse activities related to its overall responsibility for the protection of the Library buildings, staff, and facilities, including day-to-day operations and upkeep. The Grounds Maintenance Unit continued efforts to enhance and maintain the landscape surrounding the Library's three-building Capitol Hill complex and the plant life located inside the various buildings, including the Madison Building atrium. The labor force provided considerable staff support during demolition of the temporary offices on the west front and south curtain of the Jefferson Building in preparation for the opening of these monumental spaces for the public (especially the second floor of the Great Hall) and to permit access for the architects and engineers to these spaces for their study of the needed restoration work. Additionally, many hours were spent relocating several divisions from the Library's outlying facilities to the Madison Building. In late May, the Public Facilities Unit began its oversight responsibilities of the operation of the Madison Building cafeteria and coffee shop by ARA Services, Inc. In addition, the unit provided coordination and support services for a multiplicity of professional meetings, conferences, receptions, and exhibits sponsored by various Library organizations and held throughout the year.

Working on a round-the-clock basis, the Special Police Force was able to ensure continued functioning of the Library in the event of fire, accident, illegal act, or natural disaster, and stood ready to perform valuable services in any civil defense emergency. During the year 163 Special Police officers received weapons training at the Capitol Police firing range and a number of newly recruited officers attended a five-week basic training course in policing techniques at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. Installation of a sophisticated electronic security and surveillance system in the Madison Building resulted in the adoption of a new system-compatible identification system under the purview of the Special Police Force. The new security system will also allow more comprehensive security for the exhibits and collections in the Library's entire Capitol Hill complex.

During the fiscal year 1,120,971 visitors entered the Library's Capitol Hill buildings, an increase over the past three years.

Financial Management

Funding for operations of the Library in 1980 totaled \$206,222,249 which included \$179,517,000 in available direct appropriations from the Congress and \$11,188,345 in offsetting collections. Other available sources included working fund advances, transfers, and gift, trust, and service fees, which produced approximately \$15,516,904. In addition, the Architect of the Capitol received \$4,410,000 for structural and mechanical care of the Library's buildings and grounds. Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1980 appear in the appendixes.

General Accounting Office auditors conducted a review of Library of Congress gift and trust fund activities as part of a governmentwide audit. A formal report was issued on September 24, 1980.

At the direction of the House Appropriations Committee, an investigation of the relative cost-effectiveness of procuring contract cleaning of the Madison Building as an alternative to hiring additional staff was completed under guidelines provided in OMB Circular A-76, "Policies for Acquiring Commercial or Industrial Products and Services Needed by the Government." A copy of the analysis, which showed substantial savings through contract cleaning, was provided to the committee when the cleaning contract was awarded.

Procedures were developed to process Economy Act transfers, previously handled in consolidated working funds, as reimbursements to Library appropriations.

The Library budget for 1981 was presented to the Congress. Hearings on the Library budget for fiscal 1981 were held by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on February 26, 1980, and by the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on February 28, 1980. The request for appropriations totaling \$196,526,000 represented a 6.2 percent increase over the total for 1980, including a 1980 pay supplemental request for \$7,573,000. Library witnesses also appeared at the Architect of the Capitol hearings on February 16, 1980, in the House and on February 19, 1980, in the Senate to support the Architect's 1981 request for \$7,000,000 to begin restoration and installation of fire protection measures in the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings.

Congress rescinded \$500,000 from the 1980 Library of Congress Salaries and Expenses appropriation. For the 1980 pay supplemental, the House allowed \$4,173,000, of which only \$2,526,000 was direct appropriation, \$1,247,000 was from the release of Section 311 funds from fiscal 1979, and \$400,000 was from use of additional receipts for the Copyright Office. This lower amount was based on the presumption that a limited hiring freeze would generate savings to cover the remainder of the need.

This pay absorption was continued in 1981 by the House Appropriations Committee, which further reduced base funding by 137 positions. These base reductions coupled with disallowance of growing workload requests resulted in a committee-reported 1981 budget of \$180,453,000, which was further reduced by 2 percent by House floor amendment. By year's end a regular appropriation bill had not been passed and the Library began operations in 1981 under funding authority of a continuing resolution.

Changes in payroll operations resulted in the ability to provide pay raises, including retroactive adjustments, for various Wage Rate and General Schedule employees in accordance with the Civil Service Reform Act as well as other payroll related legislation. The bond system was revised to accommodate the new Series EE Bonds, and the new Group Health Insurance rates were incorporated into the system.

Revised Accounting Office General Operating Procedures for the handling of jukebox and cable TV fees were issued. This revision reflected a requirement to charge CRT costs of proceedings related to controversies regarding distribution of cable TV royalty fees directly to the receipt account. Procedures for the distribution of both jukebox and cable TV fees were also incorporated.

Material Management and Support

The activities of the Procurement and Supply Division relative to preparations for occupancy of the Madison Building were accelerated during the year as operating units began moving in. Emphasis shifted from the advertising and awarding of contracts to contract administration, especially timely performance and deliveries for the Madison Building. The installation of carpeting,

compact bookstacks, venetian blinds, furniture, and countless other items required for the building was accomplished on schedule.

Contracts were initiated for conventional bookstacks, roller shelving, steel office furniture, specialized audio and visual equipment, and storage compartments. Several major service contracts were awarded for the Madison Building, including one for contract cleaning and another for operation of the cafeteria and snack bar. A contract was awarded for renovation of a facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base for processing nitrate film. Microfilm storage equipment, motion picture equipment, and materials handling equipment were acquired. Previously awarded contracts for keyboarding, proofing, and verification of bibliographic records were successfully administered.

At year's end compact bookstack installation continued in the sub-basement of the Madison Building, along with other installations elsewhere in the building such as public listening systems, work shelving, and floor and wall coverings.

Throughout the year the division continued to work with the Library Environment Resources Office in an effort to expeditiously reassign, warehouse, or dispose of furniture and/or equipment remaining in space vacated by Library organizations relocated to the Madison Building.

Central Administrative Services

In fiscal 1980 priorities in the Central Services Division centered around the occupancy of the Madison Building. The gargantuan task of cabling wire closets and pulling reels of large-capacity cable was completed in time for the move of the Congressional Research Service Bill Digest Section into the building on December 7, 1979. All of CRS had been moved by July 1980. By year's end telephone installations were completed in the Automated Systems Office Computer Center, numerous Special Police posts and offices, elevators, the Geography and Map Division, the Copyright Office, and the Health Services Office.

The Paperwork Management staff made thirty visits to sixteen individual congressional offices to provide advisory service on records management. Subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared for use in five of these offices. The transfer of microfilm, mainly of

copyright records, to the Federal Archives and Records Center in Denver, Colorado, has been coordinated by the Paperwork Management Section since April 1976. Microfilm storage at this facility now totals 1,226 cubic feet, including 14 cubic feet transferred during 1980. The section continues to coordinate the microfilming of Order Division correspondence files. Records covering the years 1965-67 and 1969-73 and totaling 140 cubic feet were screened to retrieve those of value for further retention. After completion of the screening process, two cubic feet of records were microfilmed. The practice of microfilming all instruments of gift received in the Library on a yearly basis was also continued. A total of 1,113 forms were processed during the year, including the design or redesign of 225 new and revised forms. Savings due to the cancellation of 80 forms are estimated at \$98,000. The "Annual Summary of Record Holdings" submitted to the National Archives and Records Service indicated that the Library had 35,500 cubic feet of records in office files at the beginning of the year, with an additional 2,100 cubic feet being maintained in Library storage facilities. The total represents an increase of 1,700 cubic feet from 1979. Included are 12,275 reels of magnetic tape, an increase of 1,691 over last year.

Mandatory use of business reply mail by federal agencies became effective September 1, 1980. Agencies are required to obtain business reply permits if they wish to distribute official first-class envelopes, cards, cartons, or labels to correspondents for official business reply purposes. A survey determined that the Library will require five permits for business reply mail.

The volume of visual information services work continued to increase, with a total of 1,966 separate items being processed during the year as compared with 1,620 last year. Services included making 404 transparencies, hand lettering names and dates on 523 certificates and awards, and compiling 258 charts, covers, diagrams, and flyers.

Personnel and Labor Relations

The accomplishments of the Personnel and Labor Relations Office in the first fiscal year of the new decade were considerable, with new records having been achieved in many of its services, new

facilities having been opened in the Madison Building for two of its functions, and an ongoing emphasis having continued on cooperation among office staff and on coordination of the various, multifaceted personnel programs within the office. The most significant achievement of the year was the further implementation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 by the awarding of a contract for the validation of selection procedures for positions in the occupational series for librarian, social scientist, computer specialist, general attorney, and copyright examiner and cataloger. Due to budgetary constraints, the Library's 1979-80 Intern Program was canceled, and as the fiscal year ended the status of the 1981-82 Intern Program was uncertain. There were a total of nineteen separate reductions-in-force (RIFs), affecting 136 staff members, in progress during the year due to such factors as curtailment of funds, reorganizations of work, completion of the Madison Building, and automation. At year's end no one had to be separated from the staff as a result of a RIF. On July 8 the Recruitment and Placement Office moved its Employment Office and testing facilities into the Madison Building, and on September 22 the Health Services Office was relocated to the ground floor of the Madison Building.

At the request of the Library, and with the endorsement of the Office of Personnel Management, the President excluded the Library from the merit pay system provision of the Civil Service Act of 1978, which would have applied to GS 13-15 managerial/supervisory positions in the Library. The action does not preclude the Library from adopting the merit pay provisions of the act should they become desirable at some future time.

The positions of director of personnel and assistant personnel director were both vacated during the year. In August Glen A. Zimmerman moved from director of personnel to Associate Librarian for Management, and Eugene C. Powell, Jr., retired as assistant personnel director on July 30. Louis R. Mortimer was appointed director of personnel effective September 1, 1980.

The wide variety of legal advisory services provided management by the legal adviser to the Personnel and Labor Relations Office included the review of adverse action cases involving twenty-four notices, three replies, and eleven final letters; responding to 413 inquiries regarding legal interpretations and opinions concerning various

personnel matters; and assisting in two Title VII trials, one Court of Claims case, and six lawsuits filed against the Library. The legal adviser also provided representation for thirty-two individual equal opportunity complaints.

Considerable progress was made by the Operations Research Team in the validation of selection procedures. A job analysis report was completed for computer programmers at grade GS-12 and below, and work continued on the development of selection procedures for clerical/secretarial positions. As a result of a task force study and an analysis of a compressed workweek by the Library, a recommendation that the Library request the Congress to include it in legislation on alternative work schedules was under consideration at the end of the year.

For the second consecutive year a record high was established in the number of applications for employment received and processed by the Recruitment and Placement Office. A total of 1,133 vacancy announcements were issued by the office, and 34,080 applications were processed, a 4.5 percent increase over last year. A total of 5,280 typing, shorthand, and short employment tests were administered, with a passing rate of about 60 percent. Fiscal 1980 was the first year that the office administered qualifications rating panels for bargaining unit positions represented by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 2477 and 2910. During the year the office, together with the Congressional Research Service management, developed a Merit Selection Plan procedure for bargaining unit positions requested by the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) and began its implementation with the administering of qualifications rating panels in March 1980. A total of 219 rating panels rated 4,280 applicants. The office also conducted qualifications rating panel training for a total of 502 management and bargaining unit staff members and career counseling sessions involving 441 outside applicants and 312 staff members. The successful processing of such heavy workloads in all aspects of the work of the office was made possible through the use of the updated PADS automated system, which not only controls this mass of data but automatically generates its own set of statistics concerning the workloads.

During the year the Position Classification

and Organization Office was heavily involved in twelve reorganizations. The office processed classification actions which resulted in the establishment of 168 new positions, reclassification of 50, redescription of 124, and regrading of 6. A total of 134 position descriptions were amended, 80 positions were canceled, and 11 reconsiderations were processed. More than 60 proposed actions were returned without official action or were withdrawn by management. The office also reviewed 964 requests for postings and 895 Personnel Action Recommendations for promotion of individuals in promotion plan positions.

During the year, the Labor Relations Office received eleven unfair labor practice charges from labor organizations, of which only one was scheduled for a hearing. The Library filed two unfair labor practice charges against CREA. In this same period the office processed and/or settled seventy grievances filed by bargaining unit members of the various labor organizations or by the labor organizations themselves under their negotiated grievance procedures and three grievances filed under the grievance procedure for staff members not in the bargaining unit. In addition, the office represented the Library in three equal employment opportunity cases. The office once again conducted many meetings with bargaining unit representatives and supervisors concerning labor relations matters and all types of situations covering or potentially affected by the collective bargaining agreements. The negotiated contract with CREA became effective in November 1979. The date for the renegotiation of the two AFSCME locals occurred on June 14, 1980, and at year's end the office was busily engaged in working with managers and staff throughout the Personnel and Labor Relations Office and the Library in formulating, developing, and drafting management counterproposals to AFSCME proposals on the master collective bargaining agreement. Little interest was evidenced by the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE) in participating in collective bargaining sessions again this year. They remain the only labor organization without a contract with the Library.

Counseling covering the full spectrum of personnel services was an integral part of Personnel and Labor Relations Office operations and continued to be given the highest priority. In the Staff Relations Office, where counseling is

the primary function, a record number of counseling sessions were conducted during the fiscal year. The office reported some 6,900 consultations with staff members on a variety of subjects, with a larger number than in previous years being concerned about problems affecting their jobs. A total of 7,920 consultations were held with supervisors seeking advice on problems related to job performance, attendance, interpretation of regulations, denial of within-grade raise procedures, oral and written warnings, initiation of adverse actions, performance ratings, missing employees, incentive awards, union participation, and health. Inasmuch as the Office of Personnel Management no longer hears Library appeals of performance ratings, all such appeals are now completely processed by the Staff Relations Office. Six staff members filed formal notice that they wished to appeal their ratings during the year. Of these, one rating was sustained by the Appeals Board, one staff member withdrew a request to appeal, and four cases were pending at the end of the year. Two cases involving reconsideration of denial of within-grade increases were presented to the board for review. One denial was sustained and one is pending. Two appeals of reduction-in-force were filed and are pending.

A new employee organization, the Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Club, was founded in November 1979 for the purpose of furthering an awareness of and an appreciation for Afro-American culture. Two awards ceremonies were held during the year, with a total of 308 staff members receiving honorary or cash awards or both. Thirty-five-year length-of-service award emblems were presented to sixteen staff members. Two staff members received forty-year emblems. Twenty tax assistants were trained and were available to help some twelve hundred staff members prepare their federal and state income tax returns. A total of twenty-one adverse actions were processed, which included fourteen removals, one demotion, two written reprimands, and four suspensions. There were thirteen actions for separation (disqualification), two termination-of-temporary-appointment actions, and three separation (disability) actions. All actions were reviewed and discussed with departments. Numerous discussions were held with divisions and departments on actions which never reached the proposal level. One adverse action appeal pending from last year was heard and a

final agency decision was made. One staff member appealing removal and one appealing disciplinary action went to hearing. Two final agency decisions pending from last year were made. One appeal from a disciplinary action was settled, and one appeal from a removal action is scheduled for hearing. Considerable time was spent conducting two studies in the area of organizational development—one in the Copyright Office and one in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office. A total of 685 exit interviews were also conducted.

The Medical Alert Program was given top priority in the Health Services Office during fiscal 1980, with 448 staff hours (21.5 percent of the total for the year) being devoted to the program. Library of Congress nurses were certified as instructors, and they in turn taught the course to staff members. One of the nurse practitioners, certified as an instructor trainer by the Washington Chapter of the American Heart Association, trained nine members of the medical staff as cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) instructors. Upon certification as instructors by the American Red Cross they conducted a first aid course for members of the Library staff. A total of 93 persons completed the course, bringing the total number of Medical Alert Team members to 105. Health room visits totaled 19,345, a decrease of 499 from last year. In addition to these visits, the office staff provided 2,602 counseling sessions to staff members and supervisors. The consultant in psychiatry provided 176 consultations for 75 individual staff members, of which 47 were new referrals. In connection with the blood donor program, the Red Cross came to the Library six times this year. There was an increase of 251 donations.

Many of the offices in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office are involved in the processing of Personnel Action Recommendations, but only the Personnel Operations Office processes every one of them. Its statistics show that a grand total of 11,349 actions were processed this year, as compared to 9,927 last year. The total number of new appointments was 900, a decrease of 28, but the number of separations was up to 927, an increase of 140 over the previous year. The increase in the workload of the Personnel Operations Office was primarily the result of the continuing implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the large number of reductions-in-force, increases in all of the

General Schedules and Wage Systems, and the increased activity in the retirement program which resulted when employees took advantage of the latest cost-of-living annuity increase and the possibility of changes in retirement laws which would reduce retirement benefits. The office processed 132 retirements (almost double the number for fiscal 1979), over 950 life insurance forms, and 1,769 health benefits registrations and changes and established approximately 1,100 service computation dates for leave and retirement purposes, over 5,300 performance ratings, and 184 quality increases in recognition of high performance.

The Staff Training and Development Office continued to carry out its responsibilities for the management of a number of Library programs, including the Tuition Support, Management Fellowship, Supervisory Development, Executive and Management Development, and Foreign Language Programs. This year a total of eighty training sessions covering thirty different individual courses were conducted by this office as compared to forty-one training sessions for twenty-seven in-house courses conducted last year. Courses that were developed and offered for the first time included: "How to" for Secretaries, Career Development Workshop, Health Assistance Program, Successfully Dealing with the Public, and Fundamentals of LC Supervision. Staff training and development specialists either designed or redesigned a number of courses which will be offered next year. These included Reference Collections in LC, Interviewing, Communications and Interviewing, Equal Employment Opportunity at LC (An Introduction), Using Foreign Language Dictionaries, and the Foreign Language Program. As usual this office provided educational counseling to Tuition Support and Management Fellowship participants. Approximately 250 participants in Affirmative Action Programs attended group counseling sessions. In all, this office provided more than 6,578 hours of career counseling.

Photoduplication Services

On January 11, 1980, Charles G. LaHood, Jr., chief of the Photoduplication Service, retired after serving in that capacity since January 1968. On the occasion of his retirement, his contribu-

tions to the library and archival community in the field of documentary reproduction were recognized with the Library's Distinguished Service Award. Norman J. Shaffer, who had been chief of the Preservation Office since May 1978, was appointed as Mr. LaHood's successor.

In its continuing program to call significant titles microfilmed in the Library's preservation program to the attention of the research community, the Photoduplication Service issued fifteen circulars in fiscal 1980. Eleven of these circulars were totally new and described three manuscript collections—the papers of Salmon P. Chase, Vicente Sebastian Pintado, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Of particular interest among the other circulars issued were descriptions of the Dime Novel Collection and the Harry Houdini Scrapbooks.

During the fiscal year the manuscript for *Specifications for Microfilming Manuscripts in the Library of Congress* was sent to the Publishing Office. This will be the third in a series of specifications outlining technical and bibliographic procedures, criteria, and standards used by the Library of Congress in microfilming various types of library materials. Previously published specifications dealt with newspapers, books, and pamphlets.

The new line of coin-operated, plain-paper photocopiers acquired last year functioned well during the year. These Coinco 2001 copiers, now located in six Library of Congress reading rooms, have virtually eliminated copy quality complaints.

A substantial amount of equipment was purchased to replace older and less efficient hardware and to improve working efficiency. The Photographic Section acquired a new print dryer, print washer, two high-performance enlargers, a new view camera for interior and exterior assignments, and a device to improve quality and eliminate darkroom procedures when making enlargement prints from 16mm and 35mm microfilm. The Public Services Section purchased a new microfilm camera and a reader-printer equipped with a search module to film and control estimates, orders, and other financial records. Two minor items were acquired to assist the service in dealing with ester-base positive film—a film notcher capable of handling polyester microfilm and an ultrasonic film splicer.

The service began experimenting with pre-mixed chemicals in an attempt to save labor costs

and reduce the number of chemicals procured and inventoried.

Progress was made in carrying out the Library's responsibility of filming Latin American federal gazettes, and considerable inroads were made in filming retrospective files. For the first time since the gazette program began, the total number of pre-1970 gazettes filmed surpassed the post-1979 totals.

The Photoduplication Service continued to assist the Publishing Office in their master photographic prints series by making available a second series consisting of six classic photographs. All prints in the second series were made directly from the original negatives.

The service also assisted the Dial Press in

making the early pioneering work in color photography of Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii available to the public. Approximately three hundred black-and-white prints were produced from the three-color separation glass negatives held in the Library's collections. The publisher then used these prints to produce color photographs appearing in their 1980 publication *Photographs for the Tsar*.

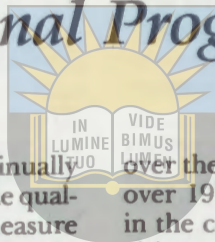
Faced with escalating material and labor costs, the Photoduplication Service will be forced to adjust its rate structure effective October 1, 1980—the first rate increase since October 1, 1978. Fees for micrographic products will increase 20 percent; more substantial increases will be introduced for photographic services.



University of Fort Hare
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National Programs



Being in the service business, we continually search for ways to measure and improve the quality of services rendered. We can and do measure productivity by counting numbers of titles published, visitors received, events planned, reference questions answered, materials loaned, correspondence received and sent, items sold, speeches given, and the like. We can and do count the number of appreciative and negative comments we receive for the programs this department is responsible for, but we lack reliable benchmarks to assure us that work that seems good is good enough. During the year staff in all units of the department invested considerable efforts to increase efficiency, check cost-effectiveness, and examine both the quality and quantity of work performed, always searching for that elusive gauge that will help us do very well those tasks and programs that will benefit our congressional and national constituencies.

Some program highlights noted in the following reports from individual units suggest the high level of activity and the coordinative aspects of our outreach programs. Though the year has been successful, we are not complacent; rather we are challenged to find ways to make the next year even better for our staff and our patrons.

EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

The office welcomed and arranged programs for 3,573 visitors this year, a 13 percent increase

over the total for 1979 and a 25 percent increase over 1978. The most significant gains occurred in the categories of American and nonlibrarian visitors.

Among the notable guests received at the Library were the national librarians of Finland, France, Korea, and Nigeria; the Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives; science fiction writer Ray Bradbury; Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo; and the Karmapa Lama. A dramatic increase in Chinese visitors was evident; our numerous visitors from the People's Republic of China included archivists, university librarians, encyclopedia publishers, scientific and technical specialists, government officials, and a delegation from the Chinese Institute of Science and Technology.

One hundred special events were coordinated during fiscal 1980 and a new monthly special events updating service for Library officials was introduced.

On December 6, 1979, the Librarian hosted 140 distinguished guests from the world of scholarship at the "Circle of Knowledge" dinner in the Great Hall to announce the formation of the Council of Scholars and introduce the concept of the Library as a "Multimedia Encyclopedia." A November Great Hall reception welcomed participants in the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and in February the Library and the U.S. Postal Service cosponsored a popular ceremony and stamp dedication

in observance of National Letter Writing Week. When in April the King and Queen of the Belgians officially opened a Library exhibition to honor the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence, the many weeks of planning for every minute of the three hours Their Majesties would spend at the Library were well repaid.

The special events coordinator arranged both the official opening ceremony for the James Madison Memorial Building on April 24 and a staff celebration of the new building the following month. For the latter event, Independence Avenue between First and Second Streets was closed, talented LC staff provided music, and the WRA Cooking Club supplied refreshments. A luncheon-seminar in June celebrating the contributions of Richard Rodgers to music and the American theater was attended by the composer's widow and daughters as well as a number of his friends and colleagues.

The educational liaison officer cochaired an LC staff committee charged with planning and coordinating an information center for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The center assisted conference delegates with their daily information needs, utilizing dozens of on-line data bases, a basic reference book collection, and 120 quick-witted reference specialists from LC and other libraries in the Washington Metropolitan area.

A number of the office's other outreach activities were concerned with professional library groups. Nearly nine hundred librarians came to the Library of Congress for special tours and presentations during the Special Libraries Association annual conference in June 1980. An additional thousand came to a Great Hall reception for SLA attendees. The office also assisted in coordinating a Great Hall dinner and other events for the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians and with tours and events for the National Library of Canada/Library of Congress annual meeting. In September the Library hosted more than a hundred local librarians for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Library Council's annual meeting.

The educational liaison officer convened several meetings on the Automation Orientation Center, which will be located on the ground floor of the James Madison Memorial Building, to consider space planning needs and potential use of the facility by various LC departments. She

also served on a committee to plan a workshop sponsored by the National Council for International Visitors for program officers in government and private agencies who work with international visitors.

A total of fifty unpaid academic internships were coordinated or approved by the office. The students interned in fifteen different offices and divisions of the Library. Seven visits by foreign professionals of sufficient length to be considered traineeships in the Library were also coordinated. The educational liaison officer arranged for five foreign lecturers to come to this country under the auspices of the Library's Exchange Visitor Program.

INFORMATION OFFICE

The office disseminated information about the Library's services and activities through the preparation of information brochures, tours, sale of publications at the Visitors Service Center, release of publicity about Library events, public speaking, and contacts with writers and journalists.

The year began with the Posada exhibit, which attracted much attention in the press both in the United States and in Mexico. The Autochrome show in February, especially the visit of M. and Mme LeFrancq, again interested the foreign press, as did the opening of "Belgium Today" later in the year. To orient members of the foreign press resident in Washington to the resources of the Library, the office continued its program of special press tours.

The office assisted writers of major articles about the Library that appeared in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Hill Rag*, *Smithsonian Magazine*, and elsewhere. The office was involved in the photography work for the recently published *Treasures of the Library of Congress*. Henry Hope Reed, the author of a new edition of *Small's Handbook of the New Library of Congress*, and the photographer, Ann Day, also consulted the office.

The dedication of the Madison Building and the building itself attracted press interest. The information desk in the Madison lobby has been staffed since the building opened.

Working with various departments and with the Central Services Division, the Information Office arranged for the printing of brochures on the Overseas Operations Division (French

edition), Liszt holographs in the Library of Congress, the Council of Scholars, the film and television collections, sound recordings, tips for students, Research Services, the Children's Literature Center, the documents expediter, and the Hispanic Division, among other subjects, as well as a keepsake for the Special Libraries Association meeting and programs for the Center for the Book. The office also prepared several hundred entries about the Library for directories and questionnaires. As in the past, the office was responsible for major entries on the Library in the *ALA Yearbook* and the *Bowker Annual* and wrote copy for the summary annual report of the Library of Congress.

In 1980 a number of new sales items were introduced, including posters and catalogs for new exhibits and a changing selection of items chosen by the American Folklife Center to illustrate the center's activities, in addition to an extensive selection of Library publications. During the 1979 holiday season mail orders for items in the gift and greeting card catalog were handled by the Publishing Office; mail order sales for other items during 1980 totaled \$19,809.21. Counter sales, including items published by the Government Printing Office for which receipts are transferred to GPO, totaled \$148,783.65.

Tours branched out this year to the new Madison Building, which most visitors were eager to see, greatly taxing the small tour staff, which conducted 1,975 regular tours for 39,764 visitors and 848 special tours for 18,618 visitors.

"America's Library," a sound/slide show, continued to welcome visitors to the Library of Congress. Final arrangements for distribution of a 16mm film version of the show were completed late in the year. Films, Inc., will distribute the film to outside groups, and a limited number of copies will be available to Library staff for use at conferences, meetings, and other presentations.

EXHIBITS OFFICE

The exhibits program is an integral part of the Library's effort to acquaint the public and our own staff with the immense resources—books, manuscripts, prints, maps, periodicals, photographs, music scores, etc.—the Library has collected. The public may encounter the Library's holdings at locally developed exhibitions that are supplemented with materials borrowed from the

Library, at entire exhibits loaned through the office's traveling exhibits program to a museum or gallery in the community, or at the Library itself during a visit to Capitol Hill.

The Exhibits Office presented seven major exhibitions and four special exhibitions at the Library, ranging from the graphic immediacy of the Mexican Revolution at the beginning of the twentieth century to the impact of news photographs illustrating current events of 1978. Other exhibit themes included the multimedia concept that is emerging in the Library of Congress with the opening of the James Madison Memorial Building, Vienna as an international center for opera in the nineteenth century, the Belgian war for independence, and the unique process of color photography invented by Louis Lumière.

In addition to the 867 exhibit items on view at the Library of Congress during fiscal 1980, visitors to sixty-eight museums and exhibition galleries in thirty-three states and nine foreign countries saw some of the 1,100 items either lent by the Library to community exhibitions or produced and packaged by the Library as traveling exhibits for a nominal rental fee. Of these, the most important single item was the Second Draft of the Gettysburg Address, which by special agreement with the Department of the Interior was exhibited during the summer months at the Gettysburg National Museum.

Creating an exhibition is often a happy joint venture among like-minded institutions. Three exhibits were outstanding examples of collaborative efforts: "Posada's Mexico" was sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas; "Autochromes: Color Photography Comes of Age" was assisted in great measure by Ilford, Inc., Paramus, New Jersey, which also donated a set of photographs and an original Autochrome plate to the Library; and "Belgium . . . shall constitute an *independent State*" could not have been presented without the enthusiastic participation of the Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1^{er}, Brussels, Belgium.

A listing of exhibitions for fiscal 1980 appears in the appendixes.

PUBLISHING OFFICE

Books published by the Library of Congress in fiscal 1980 reflected, to an exceptional degree,

the diversity of the institution as a whole. Among the most challenging, from a production standpoint, were catalogs prepared to accompany major exhibitions. In addition to the Library's usual stringent requirements for quality control, these publications required extremely tight schedules and rigid deadlines.

The most comprehensive of the 1980 catalogs was *Posada's Mexico*, edited by Ron Tyler of the Amon Carter Museum. This large volume contains five scholarly essays and over four hundred illustrations portraying the life, times, and works of the Mexican printmaker José Guadalupe Posada. *The Circle of Knowledge*, written by John Finzi, gives a brief history of encyclopedias and describes the thirty-eight examples, dating from the fifteenth century to the present, that were included in the exhibition. Other catalogs included "Belgium . . . shall constitute an independent State," published in celebration of the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence, and *Buckaroos in Paradise: Cowboy Life in Northern Nevada*, which documents with a detailed discussion and numerous illustrations the exhibit on buckaroo life presented jointly by the American Folklife Center and the Smithsonian Institution.

For the Center for the Book, the Publishing Office edited and produced the first two publications in the center's Viewpoint Series: *The Book*, by Barbara W. Tuchman, a paean to books as "the carriers of civilization"; and *The Audience for Children's Books*, remarks by Elaine Moss and Barbara Rollock at a symposium held at the Library in March 1979 and a summary of the discussion that followed. Another Center for the Book publication, *Reading in America 1978*, presents selected findings of the Book Industry Study Group's survey of American book-reading and book-buying habits.

As in past years, the Library issued *Children's Books*, a list of selected books published during the year for children from preschool through junior high school, compiled by Virginia Haviland and a committee of specialists. The fourth and fifth volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* also appeared during the year, covering the period from May through December 1776.

The Fall 1979 *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* featured essays paying tribute to the memory of Allen Tate, Consultant in Poetry at the Library in 1943 and 1944 and the first editor

of the *Quarterly Journal*. The Winter 1980 *Quarterly Journal* was dedicated to the late Lessing J. Rosenwald, one of the Library's greatest benefactors. In celebration of the opening of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building on April 24, 1980, the Spring 1980 issue included essays by ten historians on the fourth President's tenure, political philosophy, and contributions to the development of the American nation, as well as his role in the creation of the Library of Congress. At the close of the fiscal year the Summer-Fall 1980 *Quarterly Journal* was received from the printer. This special double issue—the largest *QJ* ever published—was devoted to the audiovisual media and included articles by specialists in motion pictures, film, music, recordings, radio, and television.

Special publications brought out in 1980 included *Las Casas as a Bishop: A New Interpretation Based on His Holograph Petition in the Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts*, containing a facsimile of the sixteenth-century letter from Las Casas to King Charles I of Spain, a transcription of the text in Spanish, an English translation, and an interpretative discussion. *John Paul Jones' Memoir of the American Revolution, Presented to King Louis XVI of France* records many of Jones' exploits during the Revolution, including the famous battle between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Twenty-five articles on the collections of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, together with over three hundred illustrations, were compiled and published as *Graphic Sampler*. The fourth edition of *Facsimiles of Maps and Atlases: A List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors*, with some five hundred entries, was published during the fiscal year, as was a new Hebrew-English dictionary, *Diplomatic Hebrew: A Glossary of Current Terminology*.

More than 11,000 persons have served in the U.S. Congress since the Continental Congress met in 1774, and of these 874 are represented in the Library's manuscript collections. *Members of Congress: A Checklist of Their Papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress* provides researchers with a guide and introduction to this rich and important collection of papers. *Nomenclature and Hierarchy: Basic Latin American Legal Sources* was published as a research aid for those studying legal processes in the countries of Latin America, and *The Star of Bethlehem: A List of References* was brought out for those wishing to delve

into the popular and scholarly literature on the nature of the Christmas star.

In the Library's continuing series of publications relating to the preservation of books and other library materials, a new pamphlet entitled *Polyester Film Encapsulation* was issued and Preservation Leaflet number 3, *Preserving Leather Bookbindings*, was reprinted.

Bibliographies of foreign materials in the Library's collections covered highly diverse areas, including Japanese reference books, western-language periodicals from southeast Asia, social sciences and humanities journals published in western languages in the Soviet Union and east central and southeastern Europe, Portuguese manuscripts, Persian and Afghan newspapers, and publications of the University of Malawi.

In addition to books and journals, the Publishing Office produced sixteen new greeting cards for 1980 and reprinted seven of its most popular cards from previous years. Six new master photographs were offered to the public. This second series includes black-and-white prints made from original negatives of photographs by Gertrude Käsebier, Charles H. Currier, Walker Evans, John Vachon, and Toni Frissell. Six of the most popular master photographs from last year were produced by offset lithography at the Meriden Gravure Company; photographers represented were Charles H. Currier, Walker Evans, Dorothea Lange, and Marion Post Wolcott.

A complete list of Library of Congress publications produced in fiscal 1980 appears in the appendixes.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER

The center responded to 2,206 reference inquiries on topics ranging from books about mime, Shakespeare's plays, bilingual books, and Vietnamese, Korean, Cambodian, Thai, and Laotian children's books to books about wife beating for very young readers. Requests for identification of fugitive plots and fugitive verses imperfectly remembered from childhood increased significantly during the year. As in previous years, a number of requests came from radio and television stations searching for books to use on their programs.

The center examined 637 lots of duplicate books, national bibliographies, and dealers' cata-

logs. Titles recommended for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division included *King Arthur and His Knights*, illustrated by Walter Crane, and *Cock Robin* (McLoughlin). Through contacts made abroad, the center arranged for gifts and exchanges with a number of foreign countries, including the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Venezuela, Cuba, East Germany, Thailand, and the Philippines. Thirteen children's books, a few in Chinese but most in English, were acquired in China for the center's collections.

Among distinguished visitors to the center were Edward Fenton, writer and translator of children's books; Eileen Colwell of England, internationally recognized as a storyteller, compiler of folktales, and pioneer in children's library work; Aristides Demetrios, son of Virginia Lee Burton, a well-known picture book writer and artist; and Horst Kunze, former director of the East German National Library.

The center continued its active publishing program. *Children's Books—1979* was released in April, and *The Best of Children's Books, 1964-1978* in September. Sale of the annual list reached 16,640 copies for 1978 and 9,195 for 1979. Sales for the three volumes of *Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources* reached 17,142 for the first (1967), 5,831 for the second (1972), and 1,532 for the third (1977). The manuscript for the fourth volume (third supplement) was completed in August. Nearly 2,000 copies of the revised edition of *Children & Poetry* (1979) have been sold since publication.

The center was fortunate in having Joyce Adams serve as a special consultant-interpreter of Russian-language materials during the year. Additional assistance came from two students enrolled in area graduate library science programs who fulfilled practicum requirements in the center.

The center's staff continued active participation in professional associations.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER

In its fourth year the American Folklife Center (AFC) developed and made available to the public a number of products—particularly publications and exhibitions—drawing on field projects. Programs coordinated with various public and private agencies were continued and the center

began several new coordinative efforts within the Library itself. As it approached the end of its second period of authorization, AFC and its Board of Trustees evaluated the center's programming and submitted a report to Congress recommending goals and programs for its next authorization period.

Several projects initiated in years past were brought to fruition during fiscal 1980. Two directories resulting from mail surveys were published: *Arizona Folklife Survey*, a 53-page directory of the state's folk cultural resources, and *Maritime Folklife Resources*, which describes the nation's archival and museum holdings relating to maritime folklife. Theodore Grame's 1978 investigation of ethnic radio programming resulted in *Ethnic Broadcasting in the United States*, a 165-page study recounting the history of ethnic radio and summarizing the field survey findings.

Two other publications, in production, will further previous initiatives: *Blue Ridge Harvest*, a photo-essay on folklife along the Blue Ridge Parkway (developed from materials gathered during the Blue Ridge Parkway Folklife Project), and *Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage* (scholarly essays from a 1977 AFC conference).

Buckaroos in Paradise: Cowboy Life in Northern Nevada, the companion catalog to the exhibition of the same name at the Smithsonian's Museum of American History, marked the end of two years of seasonal field work in Paradise Valley, a small ranching community in northern Nevada. In addition to 250 original artifacts, the exhibit featured still photographs, a short film, and a frame bunkhouse transported from the valley especially for the exhibit.

The Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art featured photographs taken by Jonas Dovydenas during the center's Chicago Ethnic Arts Project in its exhibit "Inside Our Homes, Outside Our Windows." The 118 images, offering insight into ethnic community life and artistic expression, were displayed at the Library of Congress from June to mid-August and at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Illinois, from September through late October 1980.

The center developed a small exhibit of photographs taken by Henry Horenstein during the Rhode Island Folklife Survey. The exhibit toured libraries, schools, and cultural agencies in Rhode Island and was shown briefly in the Rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building in Washing-

ton, at the request of Sen. Claiborne Pell.

The center's first LP disc recording, *Children of the Heav'nly King*, in production, will contain a broad sampling of religious expression found during the center's field survey along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Materials from the center's field surveys were organized, numbered, and inventoried and the process of transferring the materials to the Archive of Folk Song for integration into the Library's collections was begun.

The center extended services to the field through publications, conferences, consultancies, and programs of technical assistance. The booklet *Folklife and Fieldwork: A Layman's Introduction to Field Techniques*, published this year, proved helpful to students of folklore and the general public alike. "Where to Turn for Help in Folklore and Folklife," a list of government programs offering financial, technical, or research support for folk cultural projects, was also added to the center's informational publications.

The center hosted the third meeting of state and regional folk cultural coordinators at the Library in June. The conference, sponsored by AFC, the Folk Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, brought participants together with their counterparts from around the country to share technical information and discuss theories and successful projects.

The center continued to loan professional recording equipment for documentation projects and to provide technical information on its use. Equipment loaned was used to document the Smithsonian's Festival of American Folklife, study the interaction between witchcraft and voodoo in southern Louisiana, document Orthodox Church songs performed in native languages in Alaska, and make recordings of Oregon's oral traditions.

Through its consultants program the center helped the Rocky Mountain Continental Divide Foundation in Colorado develop plans for an outdoor museum of high-altitude life and work, advised on how to structure such a museum, and demonstrated fieldwork techniques in Summit County.

Another consultancy, under development, will assist the Michigan State University Museum and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to organize and carry out a study of

waterfowling traditions in the Point Mouillee area of Michigan. The year-long effort will span two hunting seasons and will investigate the historic evolution of the sport, daily sporting routines, and waterfowling terminology and usage.

The Federal Cylinder Project, inaugurated in 1979, is AFC's first long-term project combining library research and preservation. During the year project staff duplicated and documented several collections of cylinder recordings in the Library, including recordings of the Karok Tribe made by Helen H. Roberts, Navajo recordings made by Washington Matthews, and recordings of cowboy music from Texas and Oklahoma made by John A. Lomax. With support from appropriate Library personnel, the project staff developed a MARC coding manual for cylinders which conforms with the computer cataloging procedures of the Library of Congress. This will allow computerized coding of cylinder documentation entries.

A survey of folklife resources in other Library divisions resulted in a fifty-five-page report, "Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress: A Preliminary Survey." The study cites the types of folk cultural materials available through the Children's Literature Center and the Geography and Map Division, among others, and gives a brief introduction to primary reference aids for these materials.

Library resources are also being searched to locate materials for the American cowboy exhibit scheduled for the spring of 1982. The exhibit will examine the reality and mythology of the cowboy through books, posters, photographs, filmstrips, playbills, and other materials and is expected to be the most complete treatment of the subject to date.

The center's director attended the January meeting of the Working Group on Intellectual Property Aspects of Folklore Protection in Geneva, Switzerland. Cosponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization and Unesco, the conference assembled an international roster of folklorists, administrators of national cultural programs, representatives of artists' organizations, and specialists in copyright law.

Archive of Folk Song

The archive accessioned its 20,000th recording (excluding cylinders) in fiscal 1980 with a collec-

tion of southeastern blues musicians recorded by Pete Lowry of Trix Records. The 301 tapes and cassettes (over 500 hours) accessioned this year included kora music of The Gambia, the 1972 National Folk Festival, and 1976 Iowa Folk Festival. Significant progress was made with the archive's large processing arrears for recordings.

Reference and reader assistance consumed the largest portion of staff time. The archive produced fourteen new or revised reference or finding aids, bringing its list of information publications to more than 180. In addition, 1,156 entries were prepared for inclusion in the "Current Bibliography" sections of the journal *Ethnomusicology*.

Reference activity revolved around Alan Lomax's tenure as the center's first resident scholar, the publication of three LPs in Flyright Records series based on the Library's recordings, and the WPA Federal Writers Project manuscripts. Through articles in the press, a report and survey by Ann Banks for Library use, and the completion of the University of the District of Columbia's organization and indexing, the ex-slave narratives in the WPA Collection have become more widely known and accessible.

The archive initiated discussions with the American Folklore Society's Archiving Section through its chairman, Richard Thill, concerning the development of a unified, multiarchive, automated cataloging system for folklife collections. A spring 1981 workshop on this subject and a large-scale conference are being planned.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The reading program of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) provided free braille and recorded books and magazines to more than 700,000 visually and physically handicapped individuals during fiscal 1980 through a nationwide network of 160 cooperating libraries. Throughout the year, research and development activities, quality assurance programs, and automated and network services that support this free reading program were geared to providing quality products for quality service.

To improve service and workflow, NLS/BPH implemented a staff reorganization on June 1.

Volunteer utilization functions were transferred to staff dealing directly with specific client groups, and two new sections were established to deal with consumer relations and quality assurance.

Two surveys were conducted that will affect program planning significantly. The American Foundation for the Blind completed a nationwide survey to locate and identify potential users of the free reading program. This non-user survey identified a target population estimated at three million persons, about half of whom are age sixty-five or over. The 1980 report of a 1979 user survey of about ten thousand patrons found that 50 percent of the respondents are age sixty-five or over; 65 percent have a visual handicap only, 29 percent are multiply handicapped, 91 percent have access to a record player, and 68 percent have access to a cassette player.

Other research and development activities included an evaluation of braille stored electronically on cassettes, a major study of the methods, processes, costs, and new technologies for producing braille books and magazines, and the development of braille-code changes to facilitate automatic input of print and translation to braille. The American Foundation for the Blind and NLS/BPH have agreed to establish a pilot braille production facility to develop useful braille products other than regularly produced books and magazines. A Kurzweil Data Entry Machine was installed at NLS/BPH that uses optical character recognition to scan the print and software to convert print to machine-readable characters and to contracted braille. A print-to-speech Kurzweil Reading Machine was installed in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Reading Room to give access to the Library's vast collections to handicapped scholars and researchers.

The Materials Development Division continued to work with the Automated Systems Office to develop a cataloging module and other modules for in-process control. A system for computer control of funding and accounting functions was designed for use next year. Optical character recognition characters are now printed on *Talking Book Topics* order forms.

Three types of computerized lists now go regularly to libraries requesting them: *Books Wanted* (a list of titles requested for interlibrary loan that are unavailable in multistate centers), *Books Shipped but Not Yet in Microfiche* (a list of titles newly issued but not in current catalogs),

and *New Titles in Microfiche* (a listing to accompany each issue of the microfiche catalog, noting titles new to the catalog). As a by-product of one computer file, network libraries can now be informed of the production status of titles in preparation.

Of the \$33.5 million appropriated for fiscal 1980, approximately 85 percent was expended for books (braille, cassette, and flexible disc) and audio playback equipment. A total of 85,000 machines were purchased. Two contracts were awarded to design an easy-to-operate cassette-book machine and to produce 10,000 units upon approval of the design and field testing. Other major contracts awarded included those for rigid and flexible disc books and magazines, braille books and magazines, automated circulation system design, the consumer input study, and extensions of contracts for the comprehensive mailing list system, machine inventory control, and public education programming.

The public education campaign launched in 1978 in seven states and localities was extended and completed in 56 of the 160 network library areas. The campaign centered on distribution of radio and television public service announcements that alerted listeners to talking-book and braille library services. Exhibits were prepared by NLS/BPH for twenty-one conferences and conventions of educational, service, health, and special interest groups to increase awareness about program services. Product packaging and labeling, publication production, and exhibits were standardized as part of a comprehensive design unification program.

In all, some 450 reports, network announcements, articles, and similar documents were written and edited. The service continued to issue a large number of publications, including magazines such as *Braille Book Review*, *Musical Mainstream*, and *Talking Book Topics*, as well as newsletters, catalogs, and bibliographies.

Network development activities included orientation visits of one to three days to NLS/BPH for sixty individuals from the network and related agencies and consultant visits to twenty-six network agencies. A pilot project—XESS—was conducted to determine the feasibility of a computerized system for the distribution and disposal of excess and damaged books. A consolidated, computer-produced list of 56,000 copies listing titles and authors was distributed, generating 45,000 requests for excess copies.

The Harrison Institute of Public Law of Georgetown University Law Center was awarded a contract to perform a detailed legal analysis and interpretation of the NLS/BPH statute in order to clarify eligibility for services to people with learning disabilities and, possibly, redefine competent authority for such certification.

The automated reserve system for backup interlibrary loan of materials among the four multistate centers and NLS/BPH completed a successful first full year of operation. Of approximately seventeen hundred hard-to-fill titles requested, over thirteen hundred were available on loan from other centers.

A contract was awarded for a two-year monitoring of NLS/BPH and regional libraries with regard to the American Library Association *Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*.

In addition to certificates in literary braille transcribing, braille proofreading, and music braille transcribing, NLS/BPH awarded the first two certificates in mathematics braille transcribing this year.

The Dictionary of Braille Music Signs, a major publication compiled by Bettye Krolick, was issued in large-print and braille editions. This reference tool defines signs used since 1880 and explains the formats in which the signs are used.

Two recorded instructional courses were completed: *Blues Harp: An Instruction Method for Playing the Blues Harmonica* and *A Beginning Accordion Method for the Blind*. Requests for articles and subscriptions to the *Music Article Guide* in cassette format numbered over 250, more than double the figure for last year. Total cassette readership in music (*Musical Mainstream*, *Contemporary Sound Track*, *Music Article Guide*) grew from 1,463 in 1979 to 2,172 in 1980.

More than 7,000 author, title, and subject search requests were processed for network libraries, agencies serving blind and physically handicapped persons, and patrons, and complete library services continued to be provided to readers living outside the United States, whose number increased to 180. Two deposit collections in Champola, Jalisco, Mexico, and an Air Force Base in Mesawa, Japan, were added to extend service to patrons.

International interlibrary loan and exchange of special-format materials grew significantly during the year. Exchange of braille materials

continued with fifteen countries selecting 1,940 volumes of NLS/BPH excess braille from specially prepared lists.

The final prototype for the Duplicated Cassette Level Verification Unit, a specialized piece of test equipment, was developed. This equipment will be used to improve quality assurance for in-house tape duplication programs at NLS/BPH and at the multistate centers.

The primary emphasis of the Materials Development Division continued to be improvement of the quality of NLS/BPH production: specifications were improved, quality control procedures were reviewed and updated for all producers, a strengthened NLS/BPH quality assurance organization provided greatly increased surveillance of all manufacturing processes, and greater emphasis was placed on continuing inspections of cassettes in network libraries. Product and process improvement projects were also emphasized.

The cooperation of publishers, authors, and producers and the use of new technology permitted production of brailled and recorded editions of Joseph Lash's book *Helen and Teacher* shortly after release of the print edition and during the national observance of the hundredth anniversary of Helen Keller's birth. This title is the first full-length book to be produced in braille through the use of compositor tapes; previously such production was limited to periodicals.

A second title using experimental voice-indexing was released. On the basis of reader response to *Cooking for Myself* by Mirele Beaulieu and the 1979 voice-indexed edition of *Access to National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors*, staff will determine if further refinements of the technique are required. Work began on the production of a voice-indexed recorded dictionary—a project expected to span two to three years.

To meet increased library and reader demand for foreign-language materials and information, collection of these materials continued despite persistent problems in copyright clearance and timely receipt of overseas materials.

Some of the finest work ever done for the talking-book program—classic titles recorded by outstanding narrators—was edited to current specifications and reissued in cassette format. Some 2,620 classic titles were produced.

All quality assurance activities are now performed by a newly formed section. Its mission is to guarantee that the quality and performance of

all processes and products that are the responsibility of the Materials Development Division meet NLS/BPH standards and specifications. Procedures were developed to monitor effectively all braille and recorded book production. New professional recording and test equipment was acquired or updated to assist in quality controlling master and intermaster recordings. Periodic visits to producers were conducted by staff to make sure that materials produced under contract meet specified requirements and that the contractors' quality assurance programs are adequate for production of quality materials.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Federal Library Committee (FLC) provided cooperative services, negotiated contracts, conducted studies, and carried out a variety of projects to promote more efficient use of federal library resources and to provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.

By pooling resources and consolidating certain administrative functions through the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), federal agencies are taking advantage of economies of scale such as the lower rate offered to high-volume users by many commercial information services. In fiscal 1980 365 FLC/FEDLINK cooperative interagency agreements provided thirteen different on-line services to over three hundred members nationwide.

Due to increased membership and a doubling of the number of services available in 1980, the FLC/FEDLINK membership, through its Executive Advisory Council, reorganized its activities by establishing a Committee on Committees to identify needed committees and to provide a statement of purpose and membership for each, a Long-Range Planning Group to identify needed products, services, and new technologies to help members achieve their goals and to identify needed administrative or management activities to support a growing network, and a new bicameral voting system to guarantee fair representation to all network members.

To continue to improve communications with the membership of this expanding network, the FLC/FEDLINK office, in cooperation with

several committees, surveyed the membership, conducted twenty site visits, and hosted an open house to obtain feedback on current services and training programs.

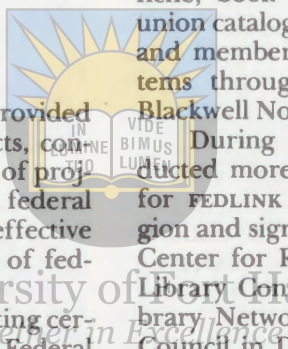
The FLC/FEDLINK on-line shared cataloging service contract with OCLC, Inc., grew from 250 federal libraries and information centers in fiscal 1979 to over 275 in 1980. Approximately 2,300,000 federal records have been added to the OCLC data base since July 1, 1976. This federal data base, which is growing at a rate of 65,000 logical records per month, is available to members for the production of customized products such as computer output microfilm/fiche, book catalogs, accessions lists, regional union catalogs, special awareness bibliographies, and member's circulation and acquisitions systems through the FLC/FEDLINK contract with Blackwell North America.

During the fiscal year FLC/FEDLINK conducted more than forty OCLC training sessions for FEDLINK members in the Mid-Atlantic region and signed contracts with the Bibliographic Center for Research in Denver, the Wisconsin Library Consortium, the Midwest Regional Library Network, and the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council in Dallas to train FEDLINK members in their respective areas.

Other OCLC-related activities have involved preparing for the new Acquisitions Subsystem by updating all FEDLINK/OCLC member addresses on the new Name Address Directory, conducting an extensive cataloging training program to assist members in the conversion to the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, beginning preparation of an FLC/FEDLINK standard for the input of local data into the OCLC system, and increasing the quality of all data input by FEDLINK members through the reactivation of five quality control committees.

To offer members alternative or additional on-line cataloging and related services, FLC/FEDLINK signed contracts with the Washington (State) Library Network and the Research Libraries Group for access to its Research Libraries Information Network.

In fiscal 1980 FLC/FEDLINK procured a consolidated request for waivers from the General Services Administration for the Teleprocessing Services Program and Delegation of Procurement Authority to cover eight on-line



retrieval services: Bibliographical Retrieval Services (BRS); Lockheed, DIALOG; Mead Data Central, LEXIS/NEXIS; System Development Corporation, ORBIT; New York Times, INFOBANK; Legislate, Inc., LEGI-SLATE; Participation Systems, Inc., POLITECHS/EIES; and West Publishing Company, WESTLAW. Five of these retrieval services, INFOBANK, ORBIT, LEGI-SLATE, WESTLAW, and POLITECHS/EIES, were 1980 additions to the services offered through FLC/FEDLINK cooperative contracts. Previously contracted services all showed substantial growth in membership during the year.

To support shared retrieval services, FLC/FEDLINK continued the on-line user-defined service through BRS, originally called USER-LINE. Shared acquisitions services were provided under contract with Sigma Data Computing Corp., which operates the DATALIB minicomputer system. During the year, procedures were implemented to work this service into the general FEDLINK operation. In anticipation of the implementation of OCLC's on-line acquisitions subsystem, scheduled for the spring of 1981, FLC/FEDLINK trained the three member libraries selected to evaluate the subsystem.

Special efforts were made to increase general awareness and understanding of FLC/FEDLINK services. Staff members spoke at a number of professional meetings and prepared several new informational brochures: the *FEDLINK Overview*, a full-service *Call for Estimates* packet, and a special brochure on services available to defense agencies for the Defense Technical Information Center.

To update the 1972 Survey of Federal Libraries, FLC is conducting a new survey in cooperation with the Learning Resources Branch of the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES). The data collected, to be incorporated in NCES's Library General Information Survey, will provide information on collections, staffs, and budgets of individual federal libraries needed by departments and agencies to help them plan library services.

In the spring of 1980 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Library of Congress established the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project. Under the direction of Alphonse F. Trezza, former executive director of NCLIS, the project is

studying governmental library resources and services in order to determine ways to improve coordination of resources and services among federal libraries and between federal and non-federal libraries. The Federal Library Committee has oversight responsibility for the project.

The FLC staff participated in the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Mary A. Huffer of the Department of the Interior and Patricia Berger of the National Bureau of Standards served as FLC's official delegates to the conference. Their efforts were influential in the passage of resolutions dealing with a national information policy, access to libraries and information, networking, technology, and a future White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services.

In addition, FLC evaluated an experimental project to use slow-scan television and telefacsimile equipment to facilitate information resource sharing among federal libraries. The final project report is due October 31, 1980.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) agreed to fund a cooperative cataloging project to demonstrate the usefulness to state transportation libraries of sharing cataloging resources through the OCLC system; FLC will administer the project with assistance from FHA and the Department of Transportation Library.

The newly formed Department of Education was requested to appoint a representative to FLC, and FLC's executive director was appointed to a new Department of Education task force to review its library and information services and organization.

To enhance continuing education programs for federal library personnel, FLC contracted for the development of a continuing education program named FLEXIS (Federal Librarians Extension Instructional System). Basically a program of self-instruction home-study courses, FLEXIS is designed to extend and upgrade the knowledge and expertise of federal librarians and information service professionals and paraprofessionals.

A new FLC library services productivity measurement task force was formed during the year. Measures will be established with the assistance of the Office of Personnel Management and will be tested in various representative agencies during fiscal 1981.

3

Services to Congress



In fiscal 1980 the Congressional Research Service (CRS) participated even more actively in the second session of the 96th ("oversight") Congress, absorbing greatly increased workload within tightly constrained budgetary resources. During the year CRS responded more than 300,000 times to the legislative, oversight, and representational needs of the congressional community, including close cooperation with the other congressional support agencies. The Service also made substantial progress in its outreach programs and in other product development.

The most significant event concerning the Service in fiscal 1979 was its relocation to well-planned, modern offices in the James Madison Memorial Building. A dedicated staff, which had "made do" in increasingly cramped and widely separated quarters for ten years, now has the facilities to work in the most effective manner in serving the Congress. Completion of the move has also allowed CRS management to implement a number of long-planned productivity improvements affecting efficient work flow, storage of materials in appropriate areas, access to and more effective use of equipment, and the like. The new quarters also, for the first time, allow senior specialists to be located within the research divisions with which they work most closely.

A milestone in CRS service to congressional offices was the establishment of an Information Distribution Center (IDC) adjacent to the Senate Reference Center. The IDC provides one-stop

access to a self-service array of CRS-prepared, public-issue-oriented background materials for congressional staff; they can review the latest CRS research material on current issues as well as process the steadily increasing constituent service requests more efficiently and quickly.

Other expansions of outreach programs included adding a Graduate Institute (a simulated Congress) to the extremely well received Basic and Advanced Legislative Assistant Institute program, increasing the pace of office visits by CRS reference center and information system staff, making the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service available to all congressional offices, and preparing a number of audiovisual products to improve understanding in the congressional community as to what CRS services are available and how to use these services most effectively.

In a continuing period of growing workload and budgetary constraints, staff development to maximize effectiveness of existing resources becomes even more important. During fiscal 1980, CRS initiated a number of servicewide training courses covering such subjects as effective writing, statistical methodology, and elements of supervision. Emphasis in individual training courses was placed on encouraging staff to grow in effectiveness by studying subjects in related fields rather than just those in their specialty. These continuing emphases will be augmented by selective use of the Service's limited travel funds in such a way

that junior and intermediate-level analysts and other professionals are afforded opportunities for self-development.

SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

Working Relationships with Other Congressional Support Agencies

In fiscal 1980 the Congressional Research Service continued to expand its contacts with the other congressional support agencies. In addition, CRS strengthened its internal coordinative capacity by establishing a committee of senior specialists, chaired by the associate director for senior specialists. Individual members of this committee serve as direct liaison with each of the three other agencies. The associate director also serves as CRS representative at the monthly meetings of the interagency coordinating committee.

In most instances CRS serves as the reporting center for all major projects undertaken by the General Accounting Office, Office of Technology Assessment, Congressional Budget Office, and CRS itself. As directed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, CRS collects information on major research efforts undertaken by all four support agencies and compiles this information into reports which are issued monthly with updating weekly supplements. These reports are distributed to the four agencies under the Research Notification System (RNS). The researchers of each agency are directed not to undertake a new research project without first checking the RNS to determine if one of the other agencies has already undertaken a study which might be used either to satisfy the request (thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort) or to supplement the new research effort.

In addition to these reports, continuing communication between the agencies exists at many different levels. Top administrative personnel from each agency meet frequently to discuss matters of common interest. Researchers in CRS frequently consult with analysts of the three other agencies, and the agency staffs participate in joint seminars and professional meetings.

In addition to the dozens of ad hoc teams formed during each year, there are currently thirteen permanent teams covering the following subject areas: agriculture, food, and nutrition;

bicentennial of the Constitution; civil rights; decennial census; energy; executive organization; foresight; housing; information resources, technology, and policy; international economic policy; oceans; taxation; and women's issues. The permanent teams were more active this fiscal year than ever before. Frequently staff of GAO, OTA, and CBO, as well as congressional staff, were invited to participate in team meetings. On occasion, executive department officials addressed team members on such topics as the World Bank, energy, and the 1980 census. The teams also sponsored a variety of seminars on issues including women's rights, housing, and refugees.

POLICY, PLANNING, AND REVIEW

The Office of Policy, Planning, and Review was created in March 1980 as part of a reorganization designed to allocate major research and administrative functions in a more efficient and effective manner. The responsibilities of the office, which is headed by an assistant director, include the review of research contracts and representation of management in labor relations and legal matters.

Policy Development

A number of significant actions were taken by the congressional committees which oversee the activities of the Service; these included authorization for the public sale and distribution to federal depository libraries by GPO of two CRS publications, *Major Legislation of the Congress* and *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*. In addition, the Senate adopted a resolution expressly affirming the confidentiality of CRS's relationships with congressional clients and extending the protection of the speech or debate clause of the Constitution to work done by the Service for the Congress.

External Research Contracts

The need of the Congress for wide-ranging and technical research has not diminished and requires that CRS occasionally draw on outside sources to respond fully to requests. Through its contracting authority, the Service has available

resources from the private and academic research communities that would be uneconomical to retain on a permanent staff basis. This ability to draw on outside expertise for both quick response and longer term projects greatly enhances the Service's capacity to meet congressional needs.

Two hundred CRS contracts were let in fiscal 1980 to assist the staff in carrying out seventy-six projects in response to congressional needs. Total funds appropriated to CRS for these external research projects in recent fiscal years are as follows: \$251,000 in 1974, \$351,000 in 1975, \$425,000 in 1976, \$525,500 in 1977, \$600,500 in 1978, \$760,500 in 1979, and \$790,500 in 1980.

As in previous years, contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in the preparation of studies of such public policy issues as world oil prices, export stimulation programs of industrial countries, biotechnology, international trade, human rights, inflation, Western Hemisphere politics and economics, taxation and capital formation, nuclear weapons development in India and Pakistan, Islam and Shi'ism in Iran and Central Asia, and changing demographic patterns.

Labor-Management Relations

In November 1979 the first collective bargaining agreement between management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) went into effect. Provisions of the agreement governing relocations of staff, reorganizations, overtime, merit selection, and a wide range of other subjects were applied during the course of the year.

Perhaps the single most important development was the move of the CRS staff to the newly completed James Madison Memorial Building, which was the subject of extensive impact bargaining between management and CREA. Various matters relating to the move, as well as a number of other unresolved issues, were the subject of proceedings before the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the agency empowered to oversee the conduct of federal sector labor-management relations.

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

Institutes, Seminars, and Workshops

Seminars and workshops spanning the spectrum of public policy issues are initiated by CRS analysts to brief congressional policy-shapers, be they Members or key staff. One hundred and eight such offerings were conducted in fiscal 1980, with attendance of 4,917. Total attendance at CRS Legislative, District/State Staff, and Public Policy Issues Institutes increased 26 percent over the previous year, from 1,272 in fiscal 1979 to 1,563 in fiscal 1980.

While substantive seminars are an integral part of CRS outreach programs, the most far-ranging contribution to the Congress has been the development of the Legislative Institute series, which offers professional development in a sequential, organized manner. Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Institutes focus on procedural activities of the Congress, i.e., committee structure and jurisdiction, mechanics of floor procedure, and resolving differences between the two houses. For the first time a Graduate Institute was offered that allows a legislative staffer to become a "Member" of the CRS Congress, passing a major piece of legislation from hearing stage to conference in the space of three and one-half days, thus applying knowledge gained from the Basic and Advanced Institutes.

The Legislative Institute series was established in fiscal 1977. In fiscal 1980, a total of 572 staff attended the four one-day Basic Institutes held in Washington, D.C., and 229 attended the four Advanced Institutes, generally held at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The most demanding and intensive of all, the Graduate Institute drew eighty participants to the Eastern Shore campus of Washington College for its two sessions.

The Legislative Institutes are so popular that there are waiting lists for each session. As part of a new series, five District/State Staff Institutes were scheduled in fiscal 1980, and over 300 congressional offices sent staff from the state office to Washington, D.C., to participate. Featured in this series are casework, grants, ethics, official expenses, and allowances, with emphasis on information sources available to congressional staffs in the home office. The series is cosponsored by the Office of Management Services of the Committee on House Administration and the Senate

Committee on Rules and Administration, Office of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Office of the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

In response to Member requests, two special programs for field office staff were conducted in the "field" during the past year. In June staff from the Committee on House Administration and CRS held an institute in Chicago, Illinois, for forty-four participants from fourteen House Members' district offices. Forty-six staff from the home offices of two Senators and twelve Representatives attended a second program held in Detroit, Michigan, in August.

Capitalizing upon the interest expressed in seminar attendance and upon actual evaluation comments, CRS developed the Public Policy Issues Institute during fiscal 1979. The two-day program identifies, before the convening of a session of Congress, key issues on which the Members of Congress are likely to need staff briefings. This concentrated institute resembles the course catalog of the Government Department at a major university. Participants may elect six of more than forty courses taught by CRS analysts and specialists on particular issues. A total of 292 legislative staff participated in the 1980 institute.

The twenty-nine Member seminars held in fiscal 1980 represented a 70 percent increase over the seventeen offered the previous year and featured such nationally prominent speakers as Robert S. McNamara (world food policy), Adm. Hyman Rickover (defense policy), Barry Bosworth (inflation), Alan Greenspan (taxation and capital formation), Ben Wattenberg (politics, projections, and the 1980 elections), and Nancy Teeters (welfare reform), as well as Humberto Calderon Berti, President of OPEC (world energy situation).

As with the Member seminars, the issue-oriented seminars for legislative staff ran the legislative gamut. A total of 2,420 staff attended the sixty-one seminar offerings.

Briefing and Orientation Programs

The total of 373 briefing and orientation programs conducted in fiscal 1980 represents an increase of 38 percent over the previous year,

reflecting a significant increase in the number of distinguished foreign officials who visited the Service. The total number of Members of Parliament who visited CRS nearly tripled, while the number of other high-ranking officials increased 47 percent. Overall, the total of foreign visitors, including parliamentary staff and librarians as well as other research and information professionals, increased 61 percent.

Throughout the year briefings were conducted once a week for new permanent congressional staff and once a week for interns, except from May through August, when sessions were offered twice a week to accommodate the large number of summer interns. Participation in these briefings increased 8 percent, from 3,014 last year to 3,260 in fiscal 1980.

The orientation program for interns and fellows was the most successful to date. Basic training on gathering information using CRS resources, reference tools in congressional offices, and SCORPIO was offered in one-hour sessions supplemented with optional one-hour tours of the Library of Congress reading rooms; three hours of specialized training on SCORPIO; and videotaped lectures on how Congress works, House and Senate floor procedures, statutory research, preparing legislative histories, and an introduction to SCORPIO. The total number of congressional interns and fellows who participated in these orientation programs rose from 2,218 to 3,042, an increase of 37 percent.

With the cooperation of the House Broadcasting Systems Office, the videotaped lectures (except the one on Senate floor procedures) were aired on the House closed-circuit TV system every other week from May through August. The videotapes continue to be shown in CRS facilities in the Madison Building for interested permanent staff as well as for fall interns and new CRS professional staff.

Besides the foreign visitors previously mentioned, briefings were given for 1,002 other non-congressional visitors, a decrease of 3 percent from the previous fiscal year. The majority of these visitors are received at the request of Members of Congress or the Associate Librarian for National Programs and include state government officials, librarians, library science and political science students, academicians, and other scholars. Of the total, sixty-five were staff of other departments of the Library of Congress.

Publications

The *CRS Review* and the *CRS Update* are primary information sources published by the Office of Member and Committee Relations. They are supplemented by special announcements, calling attention to new studies on pending major issues before Congress.

The *Review*, first published three years ago as the *CRS Bulletin*, now has a circulation of 5,100 copies; circulation of the *Update* is 5,600. Both are printed by the Government Printing Office.

Basically digests, these two publications announce available CRS material on legislative topics and contain references to further studies, including those by GAO, CBO, and OTA. Published ten times a year in magazine format, the *Review* contains articles by CRS specialists and analysts that are generally adapted from existing new reports, committee prints, issue briefs, and other studies.

The *Update*, in typescript, is published twelve times a year. In addition to announcing upcoming seminars and institutes, the *Update* lists new Issue Briefs and the Issue Brief "menu," CRS reports, and other congressional publications. Often, very short articles or summaries of especially timely new papers from CRS are included. Various items of congressional interest appear as well in the *Update*—for example, room and telephone numbers of the new CRS offices in the Madison Building.

National Debate Topics

In compliance with Public Law 88-246, the Service compiles manuals to be used in high school and college debates. The manuals contain appropriate excerpts from books, articles, and reports, a comprehensive bibliography, and sources of additional information on the topics. The high school debate manual, *How Can the Interests of United States Consumers Best Be Protected?*, was prepared in 1980 by the Economics, Science Policy Research, American Law, and Library Services Divisions and issued as Senate Document 96-43.

The topic for the college debate manual was: "Resolved: That the United States should significantly increase its foreign military commitments." Prepared by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense and Library Services Divisions,

the manual was published as House Document 96-366.

At the request of the National Federation of State High School Associations and the National University Extension Association, a workshop was conducted in October 1979 on the debate topic selection process. The purpose of the workshop was to improve the process of choosing appropriate topics for national debate by high school and college students. Representatives of the two associations met with CRS analysts, who reviewed and commented on the position papers submitted by the associations before balloting by debate coaches across the country.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information Systems Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

Within CRS, AIS performs both staff and line functions. Directly responsible to the deputy director of CRS, AIS's pool of automation specialists advises the director and the research divisions on all matters pertaining to automation applications in the information and analysis environment. In addition, AIS provides direct support to the CRS research effort and to congressional offices in the form of data processing, data base utilization and training, word processing and micrographics, and audiovisual training, briefing, and orientation aids. The CRS Major Issues System—undoubtedly one of the most effective CRS services to the Congress—is directly administered by AIS.

Personnel from AIS are active participants in the programs of the Senate-House-Library of

Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG), and the AIS coordinator serves as the Library's principal member of the group and has also served as chairman of the PCG's LEGIS Task Force. The head of the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section chairs the Micrographics Task Force and is a key member of the Word Processing Task Force.

Computer and Computer-Related Services

Implementation of the CRS move to the James Madison Memorial Building involved a major commitment of Information Systems Section (ISS) resources. All CRS research and reference divisions are major users of computerized data bases and require uninterrupted access to a variety of computer terminals and printers to do their work. The ISS collaborative effort with the Library's Automated Systems Office in planning and carrying out a large number of moves and reinstallation of this equipment on schedule was a major success. Except for some minor and temporary annoyances, there was no significant interruption of service to the CRS divisions or to the congressional offices accessing the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system.

In the area of SCORPIO enhancement and utilization, there were two significant accomplishments. Serving as user representatives, ISS analysts made major contributions to implementation of a new "Print" command for SCORPIO. This new feature will allow a user at a SCORPIO terminal to cause the results of a data base search to be printed at a central high-speed facility for overnight delivery. The "Print" command software has been delivered to the Senate Computer Center and is being used on the Senate's SCORPIO system.

The other major enhancement of SCORPIO has been development of a program to compile detailed statistics on the usage of SCORPIO on individual terminals. At present, some 827 terminals are accessing SCORPIO in the Senate, the House, and the Library of Congress, with more than 75 percent of these terminals located in various congressional offices. At the end of fiscal 1980, these terminals were being used to conduct an average of twenty thousand SCORPIO searches each month, consuming some three thousand hours of computer time in the process.

In other areas of data processing support,

ISS analysts have prepared programs permitting graphics displays of econometric and similar data on internal microprocessor equipment and made considerable progress in the design of small-scale internal housekeeping systems—some of which can be run on word processing equipment. Continued development of software specifications for various modules of the Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), the comprehensive CRS management information system, also involved considerable ISS time as well as that of the Automated Systems Office and an outside contractor.

The staff of the Information Systems Section conducted 164 training sessions in the use of SCORPIO and other data bases. Some 1,244 trainees from CRS, the House, and the Senate attended these sessions. An additional 1,731 individuals (1,385 of whom were congressional interns) attended a variety of briefings on the subject of Capitol Hill automation. Analysts from ISS also conducted 416 searches of various computerized data bases in direct support of congressional requirements and internal CRS research needs.

As part of a continuing effort to obtain essential feedback from congressional offices about the relevance and adequacy of CRS training in SCORPIO, ISS conducted a detailed survey of persons trained during the past two years. The results of this survey have been incorporated into revised instructional methods and practices.

Feedback on the broader spectrum of CRS services to Congress was likewise increased through a program wherein ISS analysts systematically make periodic visits to various congressional offices for the purpose of ascertaining strengths and weaknesses in the delivery of various services, including automated services. During the year 206 such visits were made to different offices.

Fiscal 1980 also saw completion of a comprehensive computer-assisted-instruction (CAI) program that uses the Control Data Corporation's PLATO system for training of CRS and congressional staff in the basic use of SCORPIO. This system was tested and revised for operational use by the end of September 1980 and will be used to train approximately a thousand persons in the use of SCORPIO during fiscal 1981. The results of this training will be compared with results of conventional classroom training from

the standpoint of both student achievement and student throughput as a basis for long-range planning to meet anticipated training needs.

Major Issues System

At the end of fiscal 1980, the Issue Briefs Section of AIS was maintaining on-line 327 Issue Briefs via the Major Issues System. These were being kept current by over 218 CRS research analysts. They are maintained on-line in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis upon request. In addition, 429 previously active Issue Briefs were kept available off-line in printed form only for historical reference as "archived" Issue Briefs.

During the year, 743 different Member and committee offices made 27,050 requests (up from 25,155 in fiscal 1979) for a total of 135,050 printed Issue Briefs. Analysts in CRS prepared a total of 178 new Issue Briefs for the Major Issues System during the year.

Two major improvements in the Major Issues System were accomplished in fiscal 1980. *Major Legislation of the Congress (MLC)* was completely redesigned and the technology of publication was significantly upgraded. Special computer programs extract designated information from the daily updates of the on-line Major Issues file. This information is then formatted for publication by a proprietary computer publication system known as SAMANTHA, which photocomposes the text of the publication for output by a video-composing device that produces negatives used by the Government Printing Office for the actual publication. The graphic quality of the publication has been enhanced by several orders of magnitude and, more importantly, the time consumed in the publication process has been halved and the product now reaches Congress much more rapidly.

A similar computerized photocomposition process was also employed to produce the monthly listings of available Issue Briefs, known as the "menu." The menu, which appears monthly as a part of the *CRS Update*, is both more readable and more timely as a result.

In conjunction with the improvements in the quality and timeliness of both the *MLC* and the *Update*, the Major Issues System canvassed

congressional offices to ascertain the demand for these publications. As a result, 2,400 new subscriptions to *Update* were received—with 50 percent of these coming from district and state offices of Representatives and Senators.

As indicators of congressional interest, it should be noted that over fifty Issue Briefs in the system deal with present and proposed new sources of energy. Information regarding Three Mile Island, nuclear power generation, the Middle East crisis and ramifications for U.S. oil supplies, and the rise in gasoline prices typified congressional concern with the energy problem. Other topics in high demand included U.S. foreign relations, especially with China, Africa, and Central America; SALT II and the U.S./Soviet military balance, military manpower, the draft, and, of course, topics connected with the presidential electoral process.

Word Processing and Office Systems

As a follow-on to prior developmental work in the researcher use of communicating word processors to interact with on-line computer data bases, CRS has carried out a number of successful experiments feeding data directly into photocomposition systems for rapid high-quality publication of information formatted on word processors, both electronically over communications lines and via the intermediary of magnetic computer tape. Consequently, it is now possible for a researcher to draft a report, augment it with data from a computer data base, and transmit it directly to a photocomposition device for publication.

As in the case of the Information Systems Section, the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section was heavily involved in the incremental CRS move to the Madison Building. Configurations involving 115 word processing devices and 50 copying machines were relocated with minimum disruptions of service. Redesign of the copier configurations was especially critical in view of the new spatial environment in the Madison Building.

Micrographics

Working in collaboration with the General Accounting Office and the Teknekron Corporation, CRS has successfully demonstrated a

prototype operational system for the automated creation, storage, retrieval, and high-quality transmission of microfiche images to either high-resolution screens or high-resolution printers. Of particular note has been the development of electronic scanning devices to replace optical cameras in the fiche creation process. These devices permit real-time verification of high-quality image capture in digitized form that can later be stored on densely packed microfiche through a computer output microform (COM) device. In an operational system, this method of fiche creation can result in considerable savings in time and staff. Plans are now being developed to bring together joint-user resources needed to install a fully operational pilot system on Capitol Hill.

A major accomplishment during fiscal 1980 was the successful completion of the CRS-GAO project to microfiche the GAO legislative history file and arrange for the subsequent micropublication of this file by the Government Printing Office. This file, amounting to some 47,000 microfiche, is now in use by the CRS American Law Division.

Audiovisual Developments

Four new sound/slide programs were produced in support of CRS programs to train, brief, or orient CRS and congressional staff. Three of these were done under contract and one by the in-house audiovisual staff (two persons).

In addition, CRS produced in-house a fifteen-minute television program entitled "SCORPIO: An Introduction," as an integral part of the SCORPIO training program both in conventional classroom situations and in connection with the new PLATO computer-assisted-instructional system. A sample program was produced for the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting. Also at the request of the Speaker's Committee, CRS has been producing a weekly "bulletin board" on videotape for airing on the House cable system. Entitled "House Weekly," this program is a videotape listing of newly available CRS products as well as scheduled seminars conducted by CRS, House Information Systems, or the House Office of Management Services. Television programs aired on the House system by House Broadcasting Systems are also announced, as are any other events that may be submitted by House offices.

This modest program is produced once a week and is shown each morning at 9:00 A.M. on channel 6.

A two-part videotaped presentation on Senate parliamentary procedures was produced by contract at the request of the Secretary of the Senate and was used extensively in briefing Senate interns and new staff members.

Seven new Audio Briefs were added to the system during fiscal 1980, bringing the inventory of available cassettes to thirty-four. More than nine hundred of these Audio Briefs—taped highlights of seminars, workshops, and roundtable discussions—were requested during the year. Topics most in demand included the economy, inflation, and energy sources and problems.

ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

A basic tenet of the Congressional Research Service has been that timeliness and accuracy are of equal value to the Congress. An accurate report delivered too late is as worthless as an inaccurate or superficial report delivered on time. The Service received 340,000 inquiries in fiscal 1980—each a request for information on a single, specific topic and each involving a precise series of steps from question to assignment to research to review to delivery.

For the past three years the four units which make up the assignment, reference, and special services portion of the Service have been reexamining each step of this progression to be certain that in every case the best, most accurate reply has been provided in the shortest possible time. As a result of these studies, points for improvement were indeed identified and new procedures were devised, but actual implementation of the solutions was often impossible given the severe problems of space existing throughout the Library. Work flow was interrupted by movements between buildings and floors, space to serve congressional staff was either severely limited or nonexistent, research materials were inadequately stockpiled because of lack of storage space.

The resolution of the problems came in fiscal 1980 with the occupation of the new James Madison Memorial Building. Thus, for the CRS Assignment, Reference, and Special Services

Units, fiscal 1980 became the year when the long-planned services could be introduced, when the longed-for new procedures could be implemented. The occupation of the Madison Building thus becomes the start of a new chapter for this portion of CRS, and some of the new services and procedures become both the story of fiscal 1980 and the start of a new era for the Service.

Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section is the centralized point in CRS to which mail and telephone calls are directed when a congressional office decides to "ask the CRS." The calls or letters are logged in so they can be tracked and controlled while they are in the Service, and each is then sent to the unit or person where it can be most fully answered in the shortest possible time. In fiscal 1980, the Inquiry Section received and processed 173,005 congressional inquiries.

The unit consists of full- or part-time inquiry recorders who conduct reference interviews with the calling congressional staff. They draw out the necessary information about what is wanted and determine what form of reply would be most appropriate or useful, how quickly it is needed, and how it is to be used. The recorder must also know which units and staff within the Service are expert on the required subject and will be in a position to respond within the needed deadline. (Sixty percent of the requests must be recorded, assigned, and answered the same day they are received.) During fiscal 1980 various new procedures were established to improve performance in these areas.

First came the improvements in the mechanics and equipment of the receipt. Previously all inquiries to the "CRS number" (287-5700) were channeled through a single telephone rotary of ten lines. Steadily increasing use of the Service saturated this equipment so that all lines were busy a substantial part of the day. With the move to the Madison Building, phone capacity was increased by 50 percent, electronic call directors were introduced so the call load was assigned equally to all recorders, and provisions were made for automatic holding, recorded status messages, and assignment of held calls immediately to the first available inquiry recorder. The CRS inquiry extension established nearly forty years ago remains the same.

Next, a new program of staff development was inaugurated whose four-fold purpose was to keep the inquiry recording staff abreast of issues currently before the Congress, broaden their understanding of the role of the congressional staff in the legislative process, strengthen their knowledge of reference tools available to answer inquiries, and refine their ability to conduct a graceful, focused, and in-depth interview. Under the new program, inquiry recorders are trained through a four-week course which moves them to different CRS environments for each of the prescribed work-study units. They spend two weeks in the Congressional Reference Centers in the House and Senate Office Buildings, working directly with congressional staff and learning what reference tools and computer programs are available within the congressional office buildings themselves. An additional week is spent with a subject team in the Congressional Reference Division, where they learn what collections are available within the Library for answering legislative inquiries and take part in the preparation of congressional replies. During the final week they are assigned to the Congressional Reading Room, where they focus on face-to-face "ready-reference" requests.

A similar supervisor development program has been designed and implemented to give the inquiry recorders' managers a deeper, more detailed knowledge of the capabilities and resources of the CRS specialized staff and reference tools. During the fiscal year the supervisors were rotated through various assignments, initially with the CRS deputy director developing and refining the Service's computerized management information system. Next, the supervisors were given work experience in the Library Services Division, where they learned the details of information handling, control, and transfer processes within CRS and the Library as a whole. Finally, in the Congressional Reference Division the managers were given experience in providing rapid responses to congressional staff questions.

One of the problems in maintaining a consistently high level of efficiency in the Inquiry Section is staff turnover. To ensure that section staff maintained a current knowledge of "who knows what" among CRS specialists, four extensive instruction manuals were prepared and published during fiscal 1980.

Finally, to let congressional staff members know what CRS can do for them and suggest ways in which they can use the Service most effectively, the Inquiry Section became heavily involved in the institutes for legislative assistants and for district and state staffs.

Language Services Section

With the move to the Madison Building, the Language Services Section was also reunited with the rest of CRS. The section has a staff of six and handles the translation of correspondence and official materials for Congress. It deals with Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Latin, Russian, German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Lithuanian, Polish, and Arabic. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, the section employed a Chinese and Japanese translator as well.

In the Madison Building the section is located next to the Inquiry Section and near the Congressional Reading Room, so face-to-face meetings with inquirers are possible, an important advantage when a constituent cannot communicate with congressional staff or when materials received by a congressional office are in a language incomprehensible to that office's staff.

In fiscal 1980 the Language Services Section received more than fifteen hundred inquiries. Responses ranged from translation of articles in French concerning the hostage crisis in Iran to translation from Afrikaans of the complete transcripts of the Rhodie trial in South Africa. Technical documents, speeches, news articles, and correspondence were translated into English and from English into Spanish, German, French, and Russian. Staff members served as interpreters in several languages, either in person or by telephone, and provided information on languages and translating, on sources for foreign-language publications, and on materials available in translation or in original foreign languages.

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE DIVISION

The Congressional Reference Division, the unit that provides informational, factual responses to Congress (as distinguished from analytical and interpretive responses), must deal with great volume at high speeds. In fiscal 1980 the division

exceeded the 200,000 mark in total inquiries cleared, with 69 percent of these being handled within twenty-four hours of receipt. Over the past three years the division has been conducting a detailed analysis of its work techniques and procedures, and a number of "streamlining" changes were introduced in anticipation of the move to the Madison Building. The move itself permitted initiation of additional improvements, the offering of new services, and reassessment of the techniques previously initiated. Some improvements in service associated with the move are discussed in the following sections.

Productivity

Of the new techniques, the most productive proved to be the prepackaged team kits and Infopaks stockpiled on current, "hot" legislative topics and the transfer of large quantities of queries directly to the CRS reader service areas located in the House and Senate Office Buildings.

With their emphasis on streamlining, division subject teams (covering business and urban affairs, government and law, history and foreign affairs, humanities and human development, and science and environment) and the production team responded to 89,142 requests. The subject teams created eighty Infopaks and 191 team kits—packaged responses to questions of current or recurring congressional interest. Using these Infopaks and kits, as well as sources, the day and night sections of the production teams responded to 38,709 inquiries, 43 percent of the reference teams' total and 18 percent of the total for the division.

A second procedural improvement resulting from the management studies involved the transfer of requests to the reader services areas. A total of 6,606 requests were transferred to CRS reference centers and reading rooms in fiscal 1980. The centers handled over six hundred transferred requests per month in October, January, and July, a figure equivalent to the output of one of the divisional reference teams. In addition to distributing the workload more evenly among staff, handling the requests onsite within the House and Senate Office Buildings or reading rooms makes the materials available for easy pickup or fast delivery—thus providing much quicker service for congressional users.

Interdivisional Cooperation

The move to the Madison Building brought the Congressional Reference Division closer to the other CRS divisions than it had been in over ten years. The reference teams, especially the production team, took advantage of this proximity by initiating a series of tours of CRS division collections which could serve as backup for CRD's own expanded reference collections. The division then reciprocated with tours of its new facilities for CRS analysts. In addition, the division has embarked on a training program for new CRS researchers to give them an orientation to CRD and a brief course in basic reference techniques.

Special cooperative efforts were undertaken involving CRD and the Library Services Division. Library Services assisted CRD with collection development projects, and CRD actively participated in the Library Services Main Files Study. Relationships between CRD subject teams and corresponding Library Services bibliographers became stronger as bibliographers received more orientation sessions in CRD and began working with subject teams to produce bibliographies for Infopaks.

Reader Services Operations

The move to the Madison Building affected reader services most directly with the opening of the new Madison Congressional Reading Room (MCRR). Over three times the size of its predecessor and with space for sixty to sixty-five users, the MCRR provides Members, their families, and their staffs with individualized reference service both in person and by telephone. The reading room handled 26,589 requests in fiscal 1980, up 15 percent over fiscal 1979. Some of that increase may be attributed to the Madison move and the new reading room's larger capacity and expanded collections, as well as to the convenience afforded by the Cannon House Office Building tunnel which links the Madison Building to other Capitol Hill buildings.

In conjunction with its activities in the MCRR, CRD continues to serve the needs of Congress from the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room (Room LJ-109), which has been a congressional reading room since the main Library building opened in 1897.

Although the impact of the Madison move was most apparent in the reading rooms, the entire reader services area was affected by a change in delivery schedules and methods necessitated by the move. The schedule was modified to include seven deliveries per day to reference centers in congressional office buildings, and at the same time the division started making deliveries to the Longworth House Office Building Reference Center and to congressional offices in the Cannon Building via the tunnel. In September, with the closing of the Cannon Book Room, the CRS delivery team took over book pickup and delivery for the Cannon House Office Building and House Annex No. 1.

Although physically removed from much of the activity generated by the Madison move, the reference centers did feel the effects of the move—especially during the period of actual displacement and relocation, when they served to back up the Congressional Reading Room and received more than their usual share of requests by transfer. The reference centers handled 102,238 requests in fiscal 1980, a 26 percent increase over fiscal 1979 and a 56 percent increase over fiscal 1978. Part of the tremendous appeal of the reference centers is their emphasis on quick service, both in person and by telephone.

Of all the innovations in CRS procedures, and services introduced in 1979 and 1980, it seems likely that the Information Distribution Center (IDC) will have the longest lasting effects. The IDC was created in response to frustrations expressed by congressional staff over the steady increases in the amount of constituent mail received and the limited staff time available to answer it. To solve this problem, CRS established, as a pilot project, an open-shelved, self-service storage area in the Senate Office Building where congressional staff can obtain CRS-prepared, public-issue-oriented background materials in the form of CRS Issue Briefs, reports, and pamphlet materials on one hundred topics of current legislative interest. These were arranged by subject and were available to be taken and used as quick replies to constituents inquiring about public issues. The pilot Information Distribution Center has proved to be so popular that the division will open a second IDC adjacent to the Madison Congressional Reading Room in November 1980.

The Reader Services team leaders continued outreach efforts throughout the year, including

making visits to congressional offices and providing briefings on the reference centers for permanent staffers and interns. In addition, the division contributed to the production of several CRS products used for outreach. Among these were the *Legislative Reference Shelf*, a pamphlet covering basic reference sources useful in congressional offices, and the reference slide show, an audiovisual presentation of CRS reference products and other useful reference tools.

LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

The Library Services Division serves as a special library within the Library of Congress devoted exclusively to the provision of bibliographic, informational, and material support to the CRS research and reference staff. The division also provides a current awareness service on topics of legislative concern to this staff and to an ever-growing list of subscribers in the Congress. For the division, fiscal 1980 was a year of expanding, strengthening, and improving its multifaceted services to this clientele.

Main Reference Files

With the move to the Madison Building the division was able to take advantage of its new, more central location and improved layout to promote increasing use by the CRS staff of one of its major research resources—the Main Reference Files. This unique collection of over a million newspaper and magazine clippings, government documents, pamphlets, archival CRS reports, and fugitive materials of current research interest furnishes the CRS staff with the raw materials for its work in responding to congressional requests for information and policy analysis. During the year an ad hoc Main Files Advisory Group surveyed the current contents and usage of the files and prepared recommendations on how to improve their usefulness to the CRS staff. The group also gathered data that will enable division management to reach decisions on how best to allocate available resources for the optimum operation and management of this valuable research tool. Included in the purview of the group's study were selection criteria, file security, file organization, retention periods for various

classes of materials, and preservation of materials. By the end of the fiscal year, a number of the group's major recommendations were ready for implementation.

Continuing work in the Main Reference Files included establishment of new classification numbers and subdivision of existing numbers to accommodate new and important areas of research.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions is an important area in which the Library Services Division has made great strides in improving its services to other CRS divisions. A research operation in support of the legislative activities of the Congress obviously depends heavily upon the timely availability of congressional documents. Having experienced undue delays in the receipt of such documents in the past, the division streamlined this operation and managed to decrease turnaround time for moving the materials from two weeks to one day, eliminating 90 percent of the former delays, and in the process ensured the recovery of numerous documents that would have been irretrievably lost because of improper or incomplete identification as CRS shipments.

The division inaugurated a special "feedback" project in fiscal 1980 to keep track of publications requests from the research divisions. With the creation of special records, automatic follow-up calls to publishers, and the periodic review of outstanding orders, the acquisitions staff is now in a better position to determine the status of an order with speed and accuracy and to keep the requesting divisions informed about their requests on a current basis.

By far the largest portion of the CRS acquisitions budget is dedicated to serial subscriptions, including newspapers, periodicals, and newsletters, to abstracting, loose-leaf, and microfiche services, and to numerous other types of publications essential to a large-scale research operation. During the fiscal year, the impact of inflation seriously affected the Service's ability to maintain existing serial subscriptions or enter new ones at the accustomed rate. A separate automated serials routing and cost reporting service was created to provide research division managers with timely information that will permit them to calculate the inflation factor and facilitate a tighter and

speedier monitoring of the available acquisition funds.

In a further effort to improve and expedite the division's acquisitions operations, arrangements were made with the Library's Order Division for mutual briefings of personnel in order to familiarize the staff of both divisions with basic functions, procedural details, priorities, and common problems, establish personal contacts, and explore a number of ways in which both divisions could collaborate to facilitate the processing of CRS orders.

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)

Expansion of the SDI service to additional congressional subscribers, long a priority aim of CRS and the Library Services Division, advanced with the inauguration of special SDI workshops. During the sessions, division staff explained the benefits of the SDI service, answered questions, and accepted new subscriptions to the unique current awareness service on topics of current legislative concern from the invited congressional staff members. As a result of the enthusiastic response—100 percent of those who attended subscribed—the number of congressional subscribers has now reached an all-time high of 342 and additional workshops have been scheduled.

After several pilot efforts, the first complete SDI production run, utilizing the Cataloging Distribution Service's laser printer, was distributed in late July to all SDI subscribers. In addition to providing users with a clearer and more pleasing typeface, the new production method will facilitate the planned expansion of the SDI by a five-fold reduction in printing time—three hours of laser printing time compared to the sixteen hours previously required when using the Computer Service Center's high-speed printers. In the meantime, thanks to innovative assistance from the Library's Automated Systems Office, a breakthrough in eliminating certain computer constraints has led to the hope that SDI service will be considerably expanded early in fiscal 1981.

To support the document delivery facet of the SDI operation, the division contracted during fiscal 1980 to have additional documents from the year 1975 retrospectively microfiched. Upon completion of the project, microfiche sets were delivered to all CRS divisions, the Congress-

sional Reference Centers, and all congressional support agencies.

Other Services

Division bibliographers prepared a number of significant bibliographies and the division continued to produce publications designed to serve both Congress and the CRS divisions. Among those publications issued in fiscal 1980 were two editions of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print*, two editions of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* (the second of these with a revised set of subject headings), a new edition of the *CRS Main Reference Files Shelflist*, and a newly revised edition of the *CRS Guide to Bibliographic Form*, featuring a reworked footnote section and a new appendix displaying footnote examples for a wide variety of documents.

The Library Services Division not only assists other CRS divisions in serving Congress but also answers a substantial number of congressional requests itself. During fiscal 1980 these rose by almost one-third over fiscal 1979 (from 19,008 to 25,261). The number of pieces added to the Main Reference Files totaled 148,929, a decrease of 28,792, and the number of citations added to the bibliographic data base declined slightly (22,587 as compared to 24,547 last year). The declines in the last two categories resulted from a planned, deliberate program emphasizing quality over quantity.

OFFICE OF SENIOR SPECIALISTS

Senior specialists served the Congress as a whole during fiscal 1980 in a number of principal areas: energy policy, international economic policy, tax legislation, federal budget procedures, inflation, recession, and productivity, nuclear proliferation, income maintenance policies, federal regulation, water project proposals, and the SALT Treaty. In addition, various specific issues of legislation and policy were addressed for particular committees: election law, business cycles, information sciences, technology and diplomacy, housing, and regional planning. In many areas of senior specialist involvement, specific legislation was passed and signed into public law.

By coordinating interdivisional and interdisciplinary processes in congressional and executive

reorganization, energy, technology transfer, oceans, the Potomac River Basin, and foresight, the senior specialists expanded their unifying role within the Service and for the Congress as a whole.

Workshops for Members and staff, hearings, seminars, and informal meetings arranged and led by senior specialists proved to be increasingly useful media for informing the Congress in such diverse areas as the U.S.-Soviet military balance, SALT, inflation, legislative oversight, energy, and the federal budget.

Senior specialists were also deeply involved in the CRS Legislative Assistants Institutes. Coordination with the other congressional service agencies (GAO, CBO, and OTA) was related to professional contacts in the executive branch and the nongovernmental and academic communities. Senior specialists often provided the professional bridge for Congress to the specialized communities in a variety of ways. Senior specialist ranks were expanded in fiscal 1980 to include specialists in American government (Roger Davidson), election law (Elizabeth Yadlosky), and constitutional law (Johnny Killian).

Foreign policy issues such as the various arms talks, especially SALT, received increased congressional attention during fiscal 1980, and senior specialist contributions covered areas that ranged from human rights to the use of military power.

International issues considered by senior specialists included the situations in Afghanistan and Iran, increased deficits and trade with countries such as Japan, the value of the dollar, monetary reform, and energy conservation and alternative supply sources.

With formal presidential proposals on energy legislation, a multitude of related issues—synthetic fuels, coal conversion, petroleum imports, divestiture, natural gas deregulation, and nuclear energy, among others—continued to receive congressional attention. The Three Mile Island nuclear outage continued to require senior specialist involvement.

Senior specialist lawyers again served committees and Members over a wide range of legal matters, mainly on a privileged basis. Every major congressional issue, whether it be a policy matter, a treaty, new legislation, or a Supreme Court decision, involved one or another of the senior specialist lawyers in some active consultative role to Congress. Election law and constitu-

tional law received special attention, as did ethical standards for Member conduct.

Heightened interest in technology transfer, the relationship of technology to diplomacy, negotiations with the Soviet Union, and national materials policy involved senior specialists in new legislation, hearings, analyses, and publications. Scientific issues such as genetic engineering, research and development, and information technology were also high on the senior specialist agenda.

A number of senior specialists continued to assist Congress directly on special studies such as the Joint Economic Committee's study on economic change. Senior specialists served as staff consultant and project director for various committees on a term basis during the year, and some joined congressional delegations on trips abroad in special staff capacities to assist committees and Members.

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION

The American Law Division serves the needs of Congress for legal assistance not otherwise provided to it by law. To this end, during fiscal 1980 the division not only performed many of the services characteristic of the attorney-client relationship but also afforded legal reinforcement to other CRS divisions, began the biennial supplement and decennial revision of the *Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation* (the *Constitution Annotated*), participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and other forums designed to illuminate the intricacies of congressional operations and the major issues for new congressional staffers, published and maintained the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

To expedite delivery of these services, personnel formerly organized as a unit of paralegals were reassigned to the four research sections. This reassignment also permitted the division to take greater advantage of the opportunities for more efficient operation occasioned by the division's move from the Thomas Jefferson Building to the James Madison Memorial Building and to overcome some of the short-term obstacles associated with the relocation.

Administrative Law Section

The section's jurisdiction includes administrative law, labor law, health and welfare law, energy law, government contracts and procurement law, Indian law, and copyright and patent law, among others. Division attorneys working within these broad areas dealt with many of the major issues which confronted the 96th Congress during its second session. Energy matters, including the creation of new entities and authorities such as the Synfuels Corporation and the Energy Mobilization Board, have required both legal analysis and on-the-spot assistance during critical committee deliberations. Abortion issues, particularly public funding, required analysis of major Supreme Court decisions and legal support for the development of alternative proposals for legislation and amending the Constitution. Regulatory reform issues, particularly those raised by legislative veto proposals and the Bumpers Amendment, required application of constitutional analysis skills and practical expertise with regard to the interaction of agency process with judicial review. The Iranian hostage crisis raised complex issues of immigration and naturalization law. The decennial census occasioned requests for a wide variety of legal assistance, ranging from analysis of the constitutionality of adjustments for undercounting and assistance to aiding a Member in the preparation of his submission in a major lawsuit on the issue.

Consumer Law Section

This section covers legal issues arising in the areas of antitrust, banking, securities, taxation, consumer protection, the military, protection of the handicapped, and environment. Illustrative of issues handled during the last fiscal year are the following: federal authority to limit state severance taxes on coal, the right of an individual to share in the retirement income of a divorced spouse, the constitutional basis for federal legislation protecting persons institutionalized for mental illness, federal regulation of the interstate banking and insurance industries, state tort law remedies available to victims of hazardous waste pollution, case law interpretations of the Clean Air Act, and proposals for gasoline industry divestiture or divorcement.

Congressional Operations Section

The section's responsibilities include campaign financing, contested elections, the electoral college, congressional redistricting, state laws on registration and voting procedures, international trade, maritime law, treaty implementation, congressional ethics and immunity, lobbying with appropriated funds, committee investigations, and congressional rules, procedures, and precedents. During fiscal 1980 the number of requests for analysis and consultations associated with the prospect of selection of the President by the House of Representatives, the alleged misconduct of certain Members, and the Iranian crisis was particularly high. The section is also involved with three publications periodically issued under agreement with the Federal Election Commission: *Federal-State Election Law Updates*, *Election Case Law*, and *Campaign Finance Law*. It also prepared *Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President, 1980* for the Secretary of the Senate, which analyzes the constitutional provisions, federal and state laws, and rules of the two major political parties governing the nomination and election of the President. The *Senate Election Law Guidebook, 1980* was also prepared for the Committee on Rules and Administration. Published every two years, it consists of an analysis of federal and state laws governing election to the United States Senate.

Civil Liberties Section

Legal issues dealt with by this section include civil rights, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, evidence, domestic relations, and First Amendment matters. During fiscal 1980 the section provided extensive analysis and other legal assistance in connection with congressional consideration of revision of federal criminal law, charters for the FBI intelligence agencies, amendments to the Fair Housing Act, and school prayer and busing amendments to various legislative proposals. Attorneys also assisted in the process of legislative review of agency regulations in several controversial areas—bilingual education, IRS guidelines on racially discriminatory schools, and general education regulations. The disclosure of national security information, protection of intelligence agents, and legislative and

constitutional issues raised by the *Progressive* case also loomed large in Congress, and division attorneys provided legal analysis in support of Member and committee interests and legislative initiatives in these areas.

Bill Digest Section

The section continued in its analyses and preparation of summaries, indexing terms, and other related legislative information on bills and resolutions introduced in the Congress. The information is published in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* and is available in the Bill Digest (GG 96) data base, which is part of the SCORPIO system. The Digest's Termination Programs Unit compiled for committees lists of programs and activities scheduled to terminate during the second session of the 96th Congress.

In addition, the section answered numerous inquiries from Congress concerning legislation in a wide range of subject areas. The section modified its procedures in the 96th Congress in order to expedite the preparation of analytical summaries on those measures receiving legislative action.

The section also worked closely with the LEGIS Task Force, made up of members from the House of Representatives, the Senate, and CRS, in an effort to reduce duplication and exchange legislative information between the Congress's and the Library's computer systems.

ECONOMICS DIVISION

Congressional interest in a rich variety of domestic and international economic problems and issues remained extremely active during fiscal 1980. The division responded to and completed nearly fifteen thousand congressional requests for assistance, up 6 percent from the previous year. Of these, more than five thousand were rush requests requiring a response within twenty-four hours. Just over fifteen hundred original written analyses, reports, Issue Briefs, and memoranda were completed in 1980, the products ranging from short technical memoranda to major in-depth studies. During the year 143 of these major projects were completed; 31 of them involved substantial coordination with other

divisions within the Service or with other support agencies and committees of Congress. A total of 104 major projects continued in progress at the end of the fiscal year. The trend toward an increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members continued apace, and thirty-five congressional seminars and workshops on a wide array of economic topics were sponsored by the division during the year.

Business and Government Relations Section

Congressional requests showed continued strong interest in the interaction of government policy and business practice. Inflation and the options for coping with inflation were the subject of several reports and annotated bibliographies. Other topics included problems of small business, minority business enterprise, and economic issues of interest to women. Numerous substantive requests on the communications industry led to frequent consultations and reports dealing with the economic aspects of television, newspapers, and book publishing. Congressional interest in the regulation of business was manifested in a broad range of questions dealing with regulatory costs, capital formation, antitrust issues, postal affairs, and gambling. In the consumer affairs area, a major effort concerned the development of the National Debate Topic for High Schools, *How Can the Interests of United States Consumers Best Be Protected?* Additionally, an Issue Brief tracked approximately a dozen consumer-related issues and referred readers to other available CRS materials where applicable. Other areas of strong congressional interest included the Federal Trade Commission (and several of its proposed rules, most notably those dealing with children's advertising, used car sales, and the funeral industry), advocacy advertising, federal consumer affairs offices, and consumer credit issues, especially Truth-in-Lending Simplification. Section members also coordinated and contributed to a major division study on the recession.

Energy and Industry Analysis

Congressional requests included domestic and international energy questions as well as information about specific industries such as automobiles,

steel, and insurance. Domestic energy issues included analysis of the windfall profits tax, gasoline taxes, oil import restrictions (including the oil import fee), the refining industry, oil company profitability, the economics of a conservation bank, the structure of, and economic concentration within, the oil industry, including questions of horizontal and vertical divestiture, and the question of overcharging by oil companies. Domestic industrial energy conservation policies and incentives were studied and contrasted with those of foreign countries. Other analyses included the economics of gasohol production and helium production and the economic viability of the electric utility industry following the Three Mile Island nuclear incident.

International energy issues addressed included an economic embargo of Iran, the workings of the International Energy Agency oil sharing agreement, the economic effects on the U.S. of potential disruptions in OPEC oil supplies, the effects of oil disruptions on the economies of U.S. allies, the structure of the international oil industry, and the role of a proposed national agency which would purchase oil.

The section participated as well in an interdivisional CRS report on strategic issues for the future, as well as in a major Economics Division report on recession. Monitoring of the auto and steel industries was continued and the economics of proposed antitrust legislation was reviewed. Work proceeded on applying input/output inter-industry analysis to a variety of industry-economic questions. Efforts also continued on the question of whether the federal government should regulate the insurance industry and on the subjects of nuclear accident liability, products liability, and auto theft insurance. A report comparing U.S. and foreign treatment of property insurance was published.

Government Finance and Regional Development Section

A major report on the economic objectives and accomplishments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was prepared. The section also provided considerable support, including a report, concerning the impact of census undercounts on the allocation of grant funds among the states. Two reports were completed concerning the

budgetary implications of tax expenditures. Other reports assessed the influence of the changing age structure of the population on the future growth of the mortgage interest deduction and evaluated the relationship between the economic intent of tax expenditure provisions and the distribution of benefits by income class, with particular emphasis on implications for investment incentives. Estimates of federal outlays and tax receipts to and from the states continued to be an indispensable tool to hundreds of legislative offices. Much effort also was devoted to supporting various committees and Members interested in assessing the impact of balancing the budget. The section also provided major support to a committee as it began to consider a potential assistance program for distressed industries.

Housing Section

Congressional interest in housing matters focused primarily on the weak state of the homebuilding industry, the impact of inflation and institutional changes on mortgage financing, the mounting costs of providing housing assistance to low-income families, and the perceived shortage of rental units, particularly as aggravated by condominium conversions. The section provided support for related legislative and oversight activities through numerous briefings, reports, Issue Briefs, and seminars for Members and congressional staff. The major piece of legislation which required section analytical support was the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, an omnibus housing authorization act which included significant changes in limitations on federal mortgage loan insurance and guarantee programs, a rewrite of an existing counter-cyclical home purchase aid, Section 235(q), initial consideration of a new secular stimulus program for middle-income household rental construction, enactment of mortgage payment assistance to avoid foreclosures in cases of temporary unemployment, and new federal consumer protection standards for condominium purchasers. In addition to regular reports on the state of the housing and real estate industries throughout 1980, including a compilation of relevant institutional and regulatory changes in financial markets, significant work was published on the impact of the federal tax structure in encouraging

condominium conversions, the feasibility of moderate-rental construction assistance, characteristics of housing among Hispanic families, and descriptions and evaluations of the major federal subsidy program initiated by a congressional committee concerning development of a land price index for the United States.

International Economics Section

Recurrent U.S. balance of trade deficits stimulated congressional interest in two broad areas of U.S. trade policy—export promotion and import restrictions. Major efforts were devoted to these issues, including several major reports and Issue Briefs and numerous congressional briefings. Special attention was given to two aspects of U.S. trade policy: the issue of imports of Japanese automobiles and U.S. trade in services, including three major reports and an Issue Brief, as well as assistance to committees conducting related hearings. Inquiries concerning economic conditions in other major industrial countries were answered. A report comparing major structural differences in the U.S., German, and Japanese economies and two other reports comparing German, Japanese, and U.S. anti-inflation policies were completed. International financial issues addressed included alternatives to the U.S. dollar in OPEC transactions and the role of gold in the international monetary system. Both reports were widely distributed to Members and committees.

Labor Section

Diverse congressional interest in labor-related issues included proposals to eliminate the Davis-Bacon provisions from the several federal statutes into which they have been incorporated and to limit the scope of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Numerous reports and bill comparisons were prepared as background material for hearings in these two areas by both House and Senate Committees and for use in floor debate. Increasing concern over the U.S. productivity decline led to a major paper analyzing the causes of the postwar productivity falloff and several briefings on the topic. Detailed analyses on the role of and impact on labor of inflation and recession

were compiled, as well as a major analysis of job creation proposals. Other legislative responses were in the areas of mine safety and health, plant closing and relocation proposals, the economic impact of a thirty-five-hour workweek, alternative work schemes, youth subminimum wages, the status of codetermination and tripartition in the United States and abroad, and revisions of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. Significant activity was generated by congressional inquiries regarding federal, state, and local collective bargaining and private sector labor-management relations. An analysis of the work disincentives of income maintenance programs also was completed.

Money and Banking Section

Congressional interest was intense and widespread in economic developments and in legislation relating to the financial system, e.g., monetary policy actions, high interest rates, gold prices, Federal Reserve membership and monetary control, and "Regulation Q." Numerous analytical reports and Issue Briefs were prepared on various aspects of these issues. In the case of monetary policy, for example, reports dealt with changes in Federal Reserve operating procedures announced October 6, 1979, the redefinition of the monetary aggregates effective in February 1980, and the special credit restraint measures instituted in March 1980. Other studies provided cross-sectional and long-term evaluations of the performance of the nation's financial system and examined various functional and geographic limits on operations of depository institutions.

Quantitative Analysis Section

The release during the year of each new administration announcement on the general rate of inflation and prices for specific commodities prompted a flurry of congressional requests for analysis of their economic implications. In response, a comprehensive study of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and related measures was developed that provided answers to some of the more frequent requests. Questions that related to the macroeconomic effects and indications of alternative economic policies comprised an

increasingly significant share of the total mix of inquiries received by the section. Large-scale macroeconomic models have been used extensively in testing and analyzing the merits of complex economic proposals in attempting to estimate the quantitative economic effects of various congressional initiatives such as restricting oil and automobile imports, balancing the budget, imposing mandatory fuel efficiency standards, and changing current fiscal policy.

Taxation Section

Background material for committee hearings on the regulatory treatment of the investment tax credit in the public utility industry, on the treatment of taxes in railroad rate regulation, and on the value-added tax was prepared. Other in-depth studies included the effects of tax policy on capital formation and productivity growth; the relationship between the tax structure and inflation; the economic effects of past tax cuts; the automatic stabilization effects of the federal tax structure; the economic background for a tax cut in 1981; the economic effects of the present tax depreciation system and proposed alternative systems; the effects of the tax structure and inflation on inventory accounting; the effects of the tax system on industrial innovation; the distributional aspects of European value-added taxes; the tax status of independent contractors; and the tax treatment of the elderly, the disabled, and the handicapped. A series of reports providing a comprehensive summary of significant federal tax legislation since 1960 was completed. The section worked with the Quantitative Analysis Section in further development of a computer model to assess the effects of tax policy changes and inflation on personal tax burdens. In addition, several briefings for Members and staff on general tax policy issues were provided.

Transportation Section

Major efforts included close support of the committees of jurisdiction in both houses on several very significant transportation laws which were passed in fiscal 1980, most notably the Motor

Carrier Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-296, July 1, 1980) and the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-448, October 14, 1980). These two laws, in concert with the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-504, October 24, 1978), set into motion a phased relaxation of economic regulation in the three major domestic modes of commercial transportation. A separate law (the Household Goods Transportation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-484) signed on October 15, 1980, changed the way in which the household-moving segment of the trucking industry is regulated. Assistance also was provided in the congressional effort directed toward trying to resolve merchant marine issues, including hearings held by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on its proposed Omnibus Maritime Regulatory Reform, Revitalization, and Reorganization Act of 1980. Analyses of several bills introduced in the Senate covering many of the issues included in the House Omnibus Bill were also completed, but most of the bills were not acted upon. Extensive analytical efforts were devoted to both the truck and the rail deregulation measures at the request of the committee chairman. Extensive analyses also were completed of the effects of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, of the relationships between the transportation and energy sectors of the economy, and of the future capital requirements of the several transportation sectors.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION

During fiscal 1980 the division's responses to clients' requests ranged from immediate oral briefings to long-term assistance in designing and executing legislative and oversight activities. Computer simulation models were used extensively to assist in the analysis of new proposals and program modifications. Dominating the workload were such issues as the social security disability insurance amendments, the Higher Education Act amendments, health manpower and health financing legislation, the Refugee Act of 1980 (with the subsequent issues of Cubans and Haitians seeking refuge), youth jobs and training legislation, child nutrition amendments, low-income energy assistance, and social security financing.

Income Maintenance Section

Section analysts worked closely with committee members, committee staffs, and individual Members, providing assistance on all phases of the legislative process: identification and development of issues, design and description of proposals, markup of bills, and drafting of reports. Major areas of activity were social security financing, welfare reform, disability insurance reform, private pension issues, food stamp issues, low-income energy assistance, and cost-of-living adjustments in civil service pensions.

Substantial time was spent responding to requests from committees and Member offices for analysis and technical information. Analysts handled 1,688 such requests during fiscal 1980, 13 percent more than last year.

The section created nine Issue Briefs in fiscal 1980 and maintained several existing ones. New Issue Briefs were written on trade adjustment assistance, pension offset in unemployment insurance, cutbacks in cost-of-living adjustments in civil service retirement, new proposals for vesting of private pensions, energy assistance for low-income households, social security financing, indexing of benefits under social security, receipt of social security benefits by prisoners, and social security coverage of government workers.

Special CRS reports prepared during the year included major interdivisional and inter-sectional projects. For the Joint Economic Committee, a major report on replacement rates under combined social security and private pension plans was prepared as part of the Special Study of Economic Change. A compilation of papers on the work disincentive effects of income transfer programs was prepared for use in oversight committee hearings. A major committee project covering problems and issues associated with automatic indexing of benefits under federal programs was carried out under the direction of the Income Maintenance Section and involved all CRS research divisions.

A major report was prepared under contract on fiscal flows of benefits from a welfare reform proposal passed by the House. The study was used in committee hearings on welfare reform. Section analysts collaborated with the Economics Division on a major report on the federal response to the 1980 budget. Two special reports were prepared by the section giving brief histories

of the major income maintenance programs, particularly social security, welfare, and food stamp programs. Section analysts participated in a major interdivisional project on the demand for energy, contributing a paper on energy consumption by low-income families. Another special report analyzed the effects of an increase in social security benefits upon other income benefits received by some recipients. Section analysts also prepared an analytical report on the history of the civil service retirement system.

The section also presented courses at the CRS Public Issues Institute on social security taxes, welfare reform, and youth unemployment.

Crime and Immigration Section

Early in the year, extensive committee assistance was provided regarding reauthorization legislation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and in connection with the Refugee Act of 1980. The section prepared committee prints reviewing temporary worker programs and recent U.S. resettlement and admission programs; several other studies are in progress. Substantial assistance was also provided to the committees and the Congress as a whole in the areas of immigration and refugees, white collar crime, and juvenile delinquency.

Education Section

During fiscal 1980, the section provided services to the Congress on a wide variety of legislative and oversight activities. The most important legislation enacted was the Education Amendments of 1980, under which the major federal higher education programs were modified and extended. During the process of program reauthorization and concurrent consideration of fiscal 1981 budget reconciliation legislation, there was substantial debate over the costs of federal student loan and grant programs. Substantial assistance was provided to committee staff on these issues and on methods of assessing need for student assistance, aid to "developing" higher education institutions, and grants to states under the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

The section assisted in House and Senate committee deliberation and House floor action

on the proposed Youth Act of 1980, which contains provisions for both employment and secondary education assistance programs. Services provided included analyses of alternative program structures and provisions, especially regarding a wide range of funding allocation formula options. Support was also given during committee and Senate floor action on bills to amend and extend authorization for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities.

Major legislative oversight activities with respect to which the Education Section staff were active during fiscal 1980 included: oversight hearings on problems and issues in secondary education, Indian education, and vocational education; the controversy over congressional veto of several regulations promulgated by the Department of Education; implementation of legislation enacted in 1979 to create the Department of Education; the dispute regarding proposed Department of Education regulations for education of non-English-proficient children (bilingual education); and consideration of issues relating to the influence, fairness, and validity of educational tests.

Social Services Section

Extensive support (including written reports, in-person consultation, computer analyses, and draft bill reports) was provided by the section to congressional committees considering youth jobs and training legislation, budget issues related to child nutrition programs, and proposed changes in the social security disability rehabilitation program. Significant analytical and technical assistance was also provided to committees in many other areas, including veterans' health care and community-based long-term care for the elderly.

In connection with these and other areas of active legislation, Issue Briefs were prepared on the Youth Act, CETA budget cuts, child feeding budgetary issues, and abuse of the elderly. To provide further background information, especially to individual Members and their staffs, major new reports were prepared in the following areas: child abuse, federal benefits for veterans, incomes of physicians in the VA, military, and private sector, prohibition of discrimination against the handicapped in federal programs, the developmental disability program, the VA

fiscal 1981 budget request, veterans' legislation in the 96th Congress affecting the elderly, the Community Services Administration, accessibility for the physically handicapped, and the human resources budget for fiscal 1981. Analysts also participated in the CRS Public Issues Institute, presenting seminars on youth unemployment and countercyclical unemployment.

Health Section

Catastrophic health insurance, the Medicare and Medicaid programs, health professions and nursing education, mental health systems, and long-term health care were the principal health issues of concern to committees, individual Members, and staffs requesting assistance from Health Section analysts during fiscal 1980. Analysts provided extensive technical support to the committees which considered these issues, including assistance in defining and analyzing legislative issues, assistance at hearings, briefing sessions, and markups, and preparation of draft bill reports, conference agendas, and committee prints. Section analysts were the principal authors of four committee prints published in 1980—two on health manpower issues and two on health insurance issues. Major contributions were also made to committee bill reports on health professions and nursing education legislation.

New CRS publications were produced covering the areas of health manpower program issues, private health insurance coverage, nurse training legislation, nursing homes, and the federal health budget. Section analysts also contributed to a variety of CRS-sponsored seminars, participating as faculty at the Public Issues Institute and the Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Institutes for legislative assistants.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY DIVISION

The division's activities in fiscal 1980 reflected continuing congressional emphasis on oversight and the demand for specific information, issue analyses, consultations and background briefings, and formal organized seminars and workshops. One of the division's senior analysts was instrumental in carrying out a mandate of the

House leadership through publication of a congressional oversight manual, which was distributed throughout the Congress. The division continued its strong support of the CRS Issue Brief system.

Environmental Protection Section

With assistance from associated senior analysts, the section focused on a series of environmental issues, the most prominent being toxic waste pollution, compensation of victims of pollution, resource losses due to pollution, energy-environment relationships, and economic impact of environmental regulations. Issue Briefs comprehensively reviewing the laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and the EPA budget were prepared.

The section worked closely with congressional staff in the drafting of legislation dealing with hazardous waste disposal and compensation for losses resulting from such disposal. A committee print prepared by the section on resource losses from surface water, groundwater, and atmospheric contamination was extensively cited. Also, section members prepared a detailed comparison of pending legislation on the issue. A summary of hearings on toxic wastes in water was prepared, and extensive assistance was provided to committee staff on groundwater pollution by toxics.

With respect to the impact of environmental controls on energy policy, section members contributed to committee prints on synthetic fuels and on the siting of refineries. A major project on implications of environmental/energy relationships for future federal policies was launched, and Issue Briefs were prepared on acid rain and on the economic implications of environmental regulations.

Other major activities of the section included preparation of a summary of hearings on nonpoint-source water pollution, completion of an eight-volume legislative history of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, and preparation of reports on California's Sacramento Canals water supply issues and on water rights transfers.

Anticipating that major issues of 1981 will include the Clean Air Act reauthorization and groundwater pollution, the section prepared an overview Issue Brief on the Clean Air Act and

began the writing of an Issue Brief on groundwater use and contamination.

Energy and Minerals Section

The United States continued in fiscal 1980 to reflect and react to major energy developments of the previous year. The trauma of gasoline shortages and fears of heating fuel shortages led to the section's preparation of a weekly bulletin of current petroleum developments that was automatically sent to sixty key congressional staffers and Members. The U.S. vulnerability to oil import interruptions prompted a study of oil import economics and policy options that was widely cited. Anticipating a major issue for the next Congress was a major background study of refinery problems which was published as a committee print.

Analyses of gasoline rationing proposals by the section were instrumental in determining the shape of the proposals that were adopted. Section analyses of coal severance taxes and their impacts on consuming states exerted considerable influence on both sides in the debates regarding such taxes.

A report which traced the various objectives which the Congress and the nation have attempted to attain in identifying and settling upon an energy policy was commended by a subcommittee chairman as "an extremely thought-provoking and analytical paper on the nature of the energy 'crisis' which confronts this country."

In addition to these major studies, the section prepared a number of new Issue Briefs and sponsored timely seminars on such topics as the health of the coal industry and the need of refiners for federal assistance, as well as a breakfast for about fifty Members of Congress which was addressed by the president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Oceans and Natural Resources Section

Section staff prepared new Issue Briefs on fisheries development, anadromous fisheries, Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing, barrier island protection, and the "Sagebrush Rebellion." Analytical work was also performed in support of congressional attention to issues affecting prime

agricultural lands, public and private forestry, administration of the Coastal Zone Management Act, marine and estuarine sanctuaries, Alaskan land, tropical forest deforestation, recreation lands, federal oceans agencies and programs, and energy information.

The section's staff participated in CRS workshops dealing with underwater parks and marine sanctuaries, fuel costs and the commercial fishing industry, and the Energy Information Agency. Reports on this agency and on related oversight hearings were prepared by the section and published as committee prints. A CRS report was also prepared on U.S. federal oceans programs—their nature, administration, level of funding, and personnel levels.

Section staff participated in courses in oceans policy and in renewable resource conflicts offered as part of the CRS Public Policy Institute. Section personnel continued to track and service issues relating to coastal zone and land use planning, forestry, fisheries and wildlife, parks and recreation, natural resources reorganization, and outer continental shelf development. They also provided support in such areas of congressional concern as the proposed western deployment of the MX missile system and the antisubmarine warfare capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union—an aspect of the debate over non-terrestrial deployment alternatives for the MX.

A senior analyst reviewed the principal materials policy studies initiated by presidential or congressional directive, beginning with the Paley Commission Report of 1952 and concluding with phase 1 of the President's 1979 Nonfuel Minerals Policy Review, which focused on various policy issues and options.

Food and Agriculture Section

This nation's dominant role as supplier of agricultural products to the world came into sharp focus in fiscal 1980. Section staff analyzed the question of whether a food embargo could be an effective lever to use against Iran in response to the taking of American hostages. The use of food power as a diplomatic tool was put to the test with an embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union, and section analysts issued several major reports on the foreign and domestic impacts of the embargo that were widely used and cited by Members of Congress.

The Presidential Commission on World Hunger completed its activities with the issuance of a final report. Congressional members of the commission called upon analysts in the section for contributions to and critical evaluations of the report. Congressional concern with world hunger has been sufficient to expand a Member-sponsored seminar series, with the section providing assistance in the selection of speakers and review of papers.

Agricultural crops and crop residues have been recognized as an important potential source of energy, and the section provided considerable assistance to the Congress in connection with hearings and economic analyses on this subject.

Members of Congress and the Agriculture Committees were well aware that an omnibus farm bill would be debated in 1981. In anticipation of that debate, the section contributed to a committee print on farm structure, giving perspective on changes in the number and size of farms. Several Members held workshops and seminars in their districts and the section provided background materials on agricultural topics and issues as well as briefings for Members themselves.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION

Over the past several years this division has been evolving a multifaceted approach to productivity improvement. Some of the key elements in the strategy include use of a short-term unit (the Central Research Section) to provide focused and efficient handling of most quick-turnaround requests, use of temporary reference assistants in the Central Research Section to handle requests that require only modest research skills, and use of skilled mid- and higher-level analysts to develop materials for wide circulation that analyze approaching issues (with primary emphasis on Issue Briefs).

Further management refinements include interdisciplinary task forces for production of prepared material on issues that were not anticipated, an increasing number and variety of seminars and workshops to reach Members as well as staff, and coordinated programs.

The division has found that highest productivity comes from reaching diverse audiences

through a sequence of workshops, reports, Issue Briefs, and seminars on the same topic. The most serious drain on productivity, on the other hand, results from requests that have to be handled individually. To improve productivity, the section conducted workshops that drew congressional specialists in foreign and defense policy issues for discussions of analytic work in progress. Member and staff seminars have also been very effective mechanisms for reaching broader congressional audiences.

The paragraphs that follow provide an overview of the substantive work of the division during the past year.

Europe, Middle East, and Africa Section

The crises in the Middle East and in relations with the Soviet Union, as well as the resultant strains on the Western alliance, placed heavy demands on this section in fiscal 1980. Within three days of the seizure of American hostages in Tehran, an Iran Task Force was formed to coordinate the CRS response to the crisis. Within a week, an Issue Brief was available to the Congress assessing the background of the crisis, global implications, energy and economic aspects, U.S. policy options, and the congressional role. Subsequent follow-on Issue Briefs and numerous reports analyzed in more detail various aspects of the crisis. When the United States attempted unsuccessfully to rescue the hostages, the task force prepared in less than a week an assessment of the consequences of the failure. When Iran-Iraq hostilities escalated into war, a Mini-Brief summarizing daily Iranian developments was expanded to include detailed coverage of the war.

Work on Soviet-related issues included Issue Briefs and reports prepared in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, an issue alert discussing Yugoslavia in the post-Tito era and the prospects for Soviet intervention, and a report that examines the origins of the Polish workers' strike crisis and analyzes some of the potential outcomes.

With regard to Western Europe, two of the more significant products were a major study examining NATO after Afghanistan and a report assessing West Germany's internal situation and foreign and defense policies in 1980.

Significant new products on Africa included Issue Briefs on the implications for U.S. interests of developments in Zimbabwe and in the Horn of Africa, as well as major studies that analyzed U.S. aid to Africa and examined the dependence of the West on mineral imports from South Africa.

Asia and Latin America Section

Central America was a major focus of congressional attention during the year. Issue Briefs on both Nicaragua and El Salvador described the competing political factions in the two countries, the role of outside powers, and U.S. policy and options.

Preparation of an Issue Brief on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its implications for U.S. policy was coordinated in the section. Congressional concern over nuclear proliferation in South Asia led to an analysis of the overall proliferation in South Asia and an Issue Brief on whether or not the United States should sell uranium to India for its nuclear facility at Tarapur.

In the wake of U.S. normalization of relations with China the section, with a committee, organized a two-day workshop on issues concerning Taiwan. The committee published the proceedings. Other China work included an analysis of congressional-executive relations in recent U.S. policy toward China and an Issue Brief on the implications of China policy for our relations with the Soviet Union.

International Organizations, Development, and Security Section

Analysts in this section completed major studies on such diverse issues as the world refugee crisis, U.S. foreign assistance programs, the origins of "new directions" in U.S. foreign assistance, U.S. policy toward multilateral development banks, management of science and technology issues in the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development contingency fund. Assistance was provided to committee staff in preparation for hearings on human rights treaties and U.S. arms transfer policy. In cooperation with the Europe-Middle East Section, the section prepared a major study of Turkey's problems and prospects and their implications for U.S.

interests. Research for that study also contributed to an Issue Brief on Turkey and a congressional staff seminar.

The section's two specialists in military manpower provided advice and support to committee staff on the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA), prepared a major report on military nondisability retirement, and organized a wide-ranging seminar on women in the armed forces (which also resulted in a CRS report and an Audio Brief). The section's intelligence specialist provided extensive support to aid in its hearings on the role of the President's national security adviser. New Issue Briefs dealt with the military draft, the fiscal 1981 defense budget, covert intelligence operations, and executive and congressional roles in the Iran crisis.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section

A major initiative by the executive branch during the fiscal year was the establishment of the rapid deployment force (RDF). In addition to an Issue Brief on the RDF proposal, the section produced a background paper on an associated proposal for a maritime repositioning vessel and a paper on the 1965 plan for a fast-deployment logistics ship. As debate on the basing mode for the MX missile focused on its domestic impact, the section produced a paper that addresses domestic considerations—such as land use, water requirements, and employment—that could determine the acceptability of the basing proposal. A study on meeting the inventory objectives of air-to-air missiles provided valuable support to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

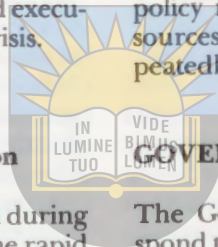
Among major arms control studies produced were a background work on the comprehensive test ban and an analysis of a congressional proposal for "percentage annual reductions" of U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive weapons as a possible approach to SALT III.

The high level of congressional concern about defense issues was perhaps best illustrated by the attendance of fifteen to forty-five Members at each of thirteen Member-only breakfast seminars held by the section during the year. Examining such issues as the rapid deployment force, U.S. strategic weapons programs, and Navy ship-building options, these seminars provided

both information and competing perspectives on key defense issues facing Congress.

Central Research Section

Staffed by graduate students employed as temporary reference assistants and division analysts on one-to-three-month assignments, this section handled most of the short-term and rush inquiries received in the division. Working under time constraints that generally do not permit in-depth research and analysis, the section has successfully responded to congressional research requirements on a broad range of foreign and defense policy issues. The section's ability to focus resources on major unanticipated crises was repeatedly demonstrated during this year.



GOVERNMENT DIVISION

The Government Division's seven sections respond to congressional requests for information, research, and analysis in the broad areas of civil rights, women's issues, and Indian affairs; executive branch organization, policies, and administration; government management and operations; political institutions and processes; congressional organization and operations; legislative processes (budgetary, procedural, and oversight); and rural and urban community development, intergovernmental relations, national planning, census procedures and data, public opinion polling, and survey research methods.

A section-by-section account of notable service provided to Congress during the fiscal year follows.

Civil Rights Section

Issues addressed included: affirmative action to promote equal employment opportunity and minority contracting; privacy protection, including census data gathering; issues of concern to women, blacks, and Hispanics; issues of concern to American Indians, including land claim settlements; federal policies regarding homosexuals; political status of Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories; religious beliefs regarding abortion; religious cults in America; and Islam as both a

culture and a religion. A seminar on the economic problems of working women was held in June 1980. Lecturers on drafting speeches were provided at CRS institutes for congressional staff and seminars sponsored by the House Office of Management Services.

Congressional Organization and Operations Section

Extensive assistance by this section was provided to the House Select Committee on Committees, including assignment of a senior researcher to the committee as research director. Additional work for the committee included information, research, or analysis on committee jurisdictions, committee staffing, committee assignment procedures and limitations, scheduling of committee meetings, and bill referral practices and rules. Other assistance to Congress included the drafting of committee histories for two committees, revision of a CRS report on congressional salaries and allowances and an Issue Brief on committee reform, and participation in CRS institutes for congressional staff and seminars for staff sponsored by the House and Senate administrative offices.

Executive Organization and Administration Section

Assistance to Congress included research and analysis on government information and records management policies (executive and legislative), use of the legislative veto and alternatives to it, regulatory agencies and regulatory reform, public participation in agency proceedings (including intervenor funding), establishing additional offices of inspectors general in federal departments and agencies, disaster relief legislation amendments, executive reorganization (legislation and plans), the federal executive establishment (a comprehensive classification and analysis) and government-sponsored enterprises, the role of the government in promoting news media diversity and government regulation of broadcast and print news media, and government and sports, including U.S. nonparticipation in the Moscow Summer Olympics.

Government Operations and Personnel Section

Research and analysis provided to Congress covered sunset legislation, alleged waste and fraud in executive agencies, merit selection of federal judges, consideration of presidential nominations by Senate committees, implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, federal employees' compensation reform, the budget execution process and control of year-end spending, the relationship of federal personnel ceilings and contracting out, the federal government and the consulting industry, and the Office of Management and Budget. While on detail to a House committee, a senior analyst in the section coordinated CRS preparation of a committee print on use of the legislative veto in existing statutes.

Legislative Process Section

The section's assistance to Congress included: work for the House Committee on Rules on budget reform, including agenda-setting and sunset proposals; the history of a House committee; analysis relating to congressional codes of conduct and financial disclosure requirements; participation in CRS Legislative Institutes, including ones that explore, in-depth, committee and floor procedures; in-person and video lectures on House and Senate legislative procedures; assistance to the House Select Committee on Committees and, along with staff from the Politics Section, assistance on foreign agent registration and amendment of the 1946 Lobby Act.

Planning, Development, and Survey Research Section

Assistance to Congress included Issue Briefs and reports on Urban Development Action Grants and Community Development Block Grant programs, studies on the federal role in rural development, and reports and committee prints on the 1980 census, methods used to collect data for it, and the application of the results to such issues as reapportionment and federal assistance grant programs.

Political Institutions and Processes Section

The section provided research and analytical assistance on the 1980 elections (including Issue Briefs on contingent election); the presidential nomination process, congressional elections, and issues on the ballots of the fifty states; calls for constitutional conventions (an Issue Brief); a directory of opinion polling organizations; an analysis of presidential primary proposals made between 1971 and 1980; a manual of procedures for selection of delegates to national presidential nominating conventions; independent campaign expenditures in federal elections; lobby law reform (with staff from the Legislative Process Section); and (for a seminar on demography) reapportionment and redistricting.

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

The division supported Congress in a broad range of science- and technology-related issues. A major portion of the inquiries received continued to come from congressional committees and to emphasize the areas of energy policy, technology policy, and medical sciences issues. The multidisciplinary nature of many of the division requests has resulted in extensive involvement in interdivisional projects, as well as in a growing multidisciplinary capability within the division.

Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Section

The section provided major support to Congress in the areas of nuclear power plant safety and alternative energy technology development policies. Studies prepared in response to the accident at Three Mile Island included an analysis of congressional hearings on the accident, a report examining the training and licensing of nuclear power reactor operators, an Issue Brief on the President's commission on the accident, and an Issue Brief on nuclear power plant safety. Other efforts in the nuclear policy area included two reports on the history of the development of and opposition to nuclear power and a report on the status of nuclear fusion research.

Work in the area of alternative energy technology policy was highlighted by a compilation of

solar energy legislation in the 96th Congress, a report on legislation in the 96th Congress, a report on legislative authority for U.S. involvement in international solar activities, an Issue Brief on the Solar Energy and Conservation Bank, a comprehensive study on the development and decline of the use of alcohol fuels in foreign nations from 1900 to 1950, and a major study of the technical and supply factors involved in expanding the use of alcohol fuels today.

Other congressional support included assistance with hearings on the space shuttle, space industrialization, and space policy, as well as analyses of NASA's fiscal 1980 supplemental and fiscal 1981 supplemental funding request and the transfer of space technology to the developing nations. Publication of an Issue Brief on passive restraints and a committee print on risk/benefit analysis in the legislative process reflect growing congressional interest in these areas. Support was also provided in the areas of aviation safety, the Moon Treaty, and the World Administrative Radio Conference.

Geophysics, Materials Sciences, and Industrial Technology Section

Major committee support activities centered upon matters related to energy, materials resources, and the geophysical sciences. In the area of energy, major support was given to committee efforts leading to passage of the Energy Security Act, which established the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and to other initiatives to promote domestic production of synthetic fuels and to encourage the development and commercialization of ocean energy resources. Related support included a committee print on the pros and cons of a crash program to commercialize synthetic fuels and a seminar and committee print on energy from biomass and solid wastes. Other major energy activities included committee prints on a background study of U.S. petroleum refineries, congressional oversight relative to the transportation of Alaskan natural gas, contributions to an analysis of the economic consequences of the revolution in Iran, and a CRS seminar and report on the health, safety, and environmental risks of coal combustion and nuclear fission.

In materials resources, major support was given to committee activities leading to the

passage of the National Materials and Minerals Policy Act. Seminars were held on trends in industrial innovation in materials and on U.S. vulnerability to increased imports of strategic and critical materials from abroad. A week-long conference was held on innovation in the basic materials industries, and support was provided on legislation concerning the transportation of hazardous materials.

In the geophysical sciences, continued support was given to committee activities relating to atmospheric and oceanic affairs, including concerns about weather modification, the Mount St. Helens eruptions, the 1980 heat wave in the U.S. Southwest, the sea grant program, the role of tropical deforestation and fossil fuel combustion in carbon dioxide induced climatic change, and committee oversight of the funding activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Life Sciences Section

Work in this section continued to be responsive to the high level of Member and committee interest in such areas as biomedical research policy, environmental health and safety issues, and nutrition information. Published studies included two committee prints summarizing hearings on drug-related topics (psychotropic drugs and drug testing issues); a major study on genetic engineering, human genetics, and cell biology, with emphasis on the emergence of biotechnology; a catalog of selected environmental contamination incidents with a potential for human health effects; contributions to a study of conflicting and duplicative regulatory requirements affecting selected industries and sectors; a toxic waste disposal site survey; an in-depth analysis of two major pieces of biomedical research legislation and contributions to the House and Senate reports on these two bills; and contributions to a report on corporate crime. New CRS Issue Briefs were published in support of congressional interest in the Agent Orange issue (relating to veterans' complaints concerning exposure to herbicides in South Vietnam), the food labeling issue, and congressional concern about health effects of high-voltage transmission lines. Analytical support was also provided to Members considering legislation to create a National Science Council.

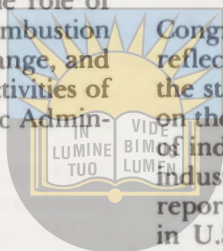
Other support included development of background analysis and comprehensive questions for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings for the National Institutes of Health programs, development of questions for hearings on corporate criminal liability, and background information on the use of animals in earthquake prediction. General support was provided in the areas of disease research, cancer, genetics, and nutrition.

Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section

Congressional interest in technology policy was reflected in a committee print on indicators of the state of U.S. industrial innovation; a report on the President's recent domestic policy review of industrial innovation; a seminar on trends in industrial innovation and the U.S. economy; reports on the appropriate technology concept in U.S. programs for technology transfer and technical assistance to developing nations, international appropriate technology, industrial and university support for NASA, and the Stevenson Technology Innovation Act of 1980; and an interim analysis of the President's message and Department of State report on science, technology, and American diplomacy related to Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1979.

Work in the area of information, computers, and telecommunications included reports on information and telecommunications issues, technologies, and applications; critical directions being taken in federal information management policy; information technology in education; the legislator as user of information technology; the present and potential legislative use of micrographics; the use of computers in the management of Senate committee activities; U.S. government telephone services and federal government ADP procurements; and the role of the United States in scientific and technical information assistance for the developing countries.

Continuing congressional concern in the area of women and minorities resulted in a report on women in science and technology careers, preparation of materials for incorporation into a Senate report on the National Science Foundation and Women in Science Authorization Act for fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1982, and a report on a



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review of programs that encourage minority students to seek careers in the sciences. Other section activities included work on technology for the handicapped, a summary of hearings on research and development in the 1979 federal

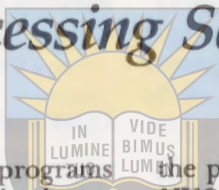
budget, research to improve the quality of socio-economic data used in regulatory decision making, and relevant international information exchange activities of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.



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Processing Services



Fiscal year 1980 saw the launching of programs by Processing Services that not only will enhance internal operations but will also be of benefit to other Library departments and to the national and international library communities.

The Library entered into a cooperative agreement with the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) on November 30 under which RLG has agreed to develop the capability to enter, manage, store, transmit, and output new bibliographic records containing East Asian scripts in a MARC format, cataloged according to LC/AACR2 standards. The Library has agreed that when this capability is achieved it will begin cataloging East Asian titles on-line into the RLG data base. The Research Libraries Group will give this project high priority and expects that an operating system can be delivered by 1983. At that time, all new cataloging of Chinese-, Japanese-, and Korean-language titles executed by the Library of Congress and/or Research Libraries Group member institutions will be produced in machine-readable form.

Under a new contract, Carrollton Press will convert the Library's five million non-MARC records into machine-readable form. The converted records, the first of which have already been received, will be used to support LC staff and readers and in the cataloging, shelving, and card production operations.

Work toward automation of the *National Union Catalog (NUC)* continued, with much of

the planning having now been completed. The *NUC* will be published in a register and index format once the bibliographic data are available in machine-readable form. Not only will the new *NUC* have broadened coverage in terms of the language of materials included, but it will be produced on a more timely basis.

For more than a year, staff from LC, the National Library of Medicine (NLM), and the National Agricultural Library (NAL) have been meeting to discuss matters of mutual concern. The aim of the discussions thus far has been to eliminate redundant acquisitions and to standardize the cataloging among all three national libraries. A first step has involved an attempt to share cataloging records: LC has agreed to train NAL and NLM catalogers in AACR2, to forward all cataloging rule interpretations to NAL and NLM for review, and to invite a representative of each library to monthly descriptive cataloging policy meetings. Further, the three libraries have agreed to adopt the AACR2 options recommended by ABACUS for its members.

Another matter of interest to all concerned is a national on-line name authority file created by the three agencies. In the near term, the NLM will join LC's Name Authority Co-op project, contributing only those headings established for biomedical serial titles. When this cooperation is implemented, NLM, a CONSER participant, will become an authenticating library for CONSER headings.

To facilitate this name authority cooperation and other long-range goals, NLM has provided LC with on-line access both to NLM's bibliographic file and to its name and subject authority files. The Library of Congress will incorporate the use of the NLM files into its regular processing routines for biomedical works. In return, LC is seeking special authorization to permit NAL and NLM to have on-line access to its data bases. This exchange is crucial to the successful implementation of any program for bibliographic cooperation.

For the entire Library, fiscal 1980 was a year of cutbacks in funding and in personnel. Nonetheless, Processing Services managed not only to maintain most of its services to the American library community but to devise ways of improving those services.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

At the end of this fiscal year, the Hispanic Acquisitions Project staff looked back on some solid accomplishments. It had adapted, translated, prepared, and sent out the blanket order renewals for fiscal year 1980, reviewed the status of exchanges in Portugal and made up background files for the local LC representative, begun a systematic review of exchanges in Argentina, undertaken an intensive program to identify and acquire current Puerto Rican and Dominican Republic publications missing in LC, successfully tested new time-saving routines for its duplicates lists, utilized word processing equipment to produce form letters in Spanish, thus expediting exchange correspondence, set in motion a review of LC processing of Hispanic materials resulting in a significant reduction of uncataloged arrears, proposed and received authorization to proceed with a restructuring of guidelines for acquiring certain types of Spanish materials by purchase rather than exchange, and updated and pared the Spanish standing order list to eliminate monographic series.

The project circulated 738 lists, catalogs, and bibliographies to the Library's recommending officers for Hispanic materials. Almost 13,000 recommendations were searched in the HAP Acquisitions Control File (ACF), which encompasses monographic imprints of the past five years. Of

these recommendations, 6,085 were found in the ACF, as against 2,700 titles found in 6,300 searches in fiscal year 1979.

Exchange activity continued at substantially the same pace as last year. New agreements were made with 99 exchange partners and 52 existing exchanges were canceled. At the end of September, exchanges of record stood at 3,139, a net increase of 41 over 1979.

Titles ordered rose from 2,668 to 5,384, an increase of almost 100 percent. Blanket order items accessioned in HAP increased 20 percent, to 5,496. The staff cleared 438 invoices, almost twice the number cleared in 1979. The payments statistics for monographs purchased showed a drop to 12,955 from 14,337 the previous year.

Overseas Operations

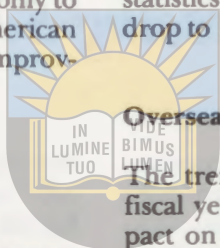
The trend toward fiscal austerity continued in fiscal year 1980. Economies have had their impact on acquisition levels and staffing. Budget cuts have caused fundamental changes in the way the Library acquires and processes European materials through Shared Cataloging Centers. The Overseas Operations Division and the field offices faced the dilemma of maintaining services in the face of rising costs.

The division and the offices have approached the problem in a number of ways. One has been to expand the Cooperative Acquisitions Program to include the Middle East and Nepal. Under this plan, participating libraries pay for the library materials they receive and are charged for administrative expenses. Secondly, the office in India has reorganized American staff responsibilities to prepare for the inevitable loss of U.S.-owned rupees.

The offices in Cairo, Karachi, and New Delhi have urged participating libraries to exercise greater selectivity with regard to the periodicals they acquire through these offices. Participant cooperation has already saved a great deal of money and promises more savings in the future.

The Shared Cataloging Centers in Austria, Italy, and the Netherlands were closed at the end of the fiscal year. Processing procedures carried on in these centers will now be transferred to the Library.

New Delhi is conducting a pilot project in automation that will result in savings both there



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and in applications to other offices. The project involves the use of minicomputers to automate management and cataloging data. The machine-readable cataloging records will be used by LC as preliminary cataloging and by the overseas offices in producing accessions lists.

Finally, on the subject of economizing, plans are complete for combining six separate *Accessions Lists* into one new publication, *Accessions List: South Asia*. This new title will be printed in and distributed from New Delhi. The division and the New Delhi office continue to study the possibility of pricing *Accessions List: South Asia*.

The Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center reports that catalog cards received from the National Diet Library (NDL) increased 19.6 percent over 1979. Titles purchased increased 4 percent, while the increase in the number of volumes was 5.5 percent. The number of gift titles received increased 5.7 percent and the number of volumes 11.6 percent. The number of titles sent to the Library was up 4.2 percent while the number of volumes went up 6.1 percent. Outside library order slips searched increased 157 percent. There was a decrease of 4.2 percent in photo-set master cards sent to the Library. The sum of \$157,618 was expended for book purchases, compared with \$140,443 spent last year.

In Brazil a crushing level of inflation, spiraling paper and labor costs, and uncertain agency and institutional publishing budgets failed to diminish the output of publications during fiscal 1980. More than 30,000 items were sent to the Library by the Rio de Janeiro office during the year.

Readings by five Brazilian writers were recorded for the Library's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape and arrangements were made for several future recordings. The office continued to function as an LC outpost in Brazil, transmitting microfilm and MARC tapes between the Biblioteca Nacional and the Library.

The Nairobi office enjoyed a fruitful year, with acquisitions for both the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library up approximately 9 percent over 1979. The field director made trips to twelve countries, including Mozambique and Zimbabwe, countries not previously visited by the Nairobi staff. Receipts from several countries showed significant increases over last year. For example, a 70 percent increase was recorded for Uganda, reflecting a distinct, but

fragile, improvement in the publishing scene. The 200 percent increase in acquisitions from Rwanda and Burundi is accounted for by a rise in the number of collectible publications and improved procurement.

The cataloging of Eastern African publications kept pace with acquisitions. Sudanese and Somali Arabic publications are cataloged by the Karachi office, which now has copies of Nairobi's 2,800-card authority file for the Sudan. The *Accessions List: Eastern Africa* is also produced in Karachi. The Nairobi office prepared the *Annual Serial Supplement* to the *AL: EA* and the *Annual Publishers Directory*.

Work on the Amharic master card project, begun in 1976, terminated with a total of 516 manuscript cards having been processed. In view of the Library's decision to romanize Amharic, no further activity in this area is necessary.

The year was one of transition for the Cairo office from foreign currency to dollar financing. New selection, ordering, and fiscal procedures, plans for which were made last year, were effected. The changeover to dollar funding under NEAC began for participants on April 1 and for the Library of Congress on July 1.

Greater selectivity by LC and other participants accounts in large part for the drop in the number of pieces handled by the office this year. Other factors were the absence of a full-time field director and the political isolation of Egypt from other Arab countries. However, the number of new monographic titles acquired and the number of titles cataloged for the *Accessions List: Middle East* remained almost the same as last year. Acquisitions were supplemented by receipts from the National Library of Egypt Exchange Center, by dealer trips to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Iraq, and by the office's bibliographic consultant, who obtained books in Libya and Qatar.

Operations in the Jakarta office were stable this year. The number of pieces acquired remained at the 1979 level. The number of new serial titles increased by 16.6 percent and the number of serial pieces by 8.4 percent.

An experiment utilizing American graduate students doing research in outlying areas of Indonesia as acquisitions sources proved successful and offers promise for the future. Travel by office staff and others on behalf of the office included, in Indonesia, Jogjakarta, Surabaya, Malang, Denpasar, Pontianak, Banjarmasin,

Samarinda, Balikpapan, Ujung Pandang, Mena-do, Gorontalo, Palu, and various areas in Nusa Tenggara Timur; in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Baharu, Kota Kinabalu, and Kuching; in Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan; and Singapore.

Although 57 percent more pieces were added to the microfiche program than in the previous year, the increase was not reflected in the distribution of fiche to subscribers due to technical problems in forming headers. Consultations are progressing on the resolution of this difficulty. The National Library of Malaysia has given permission to microfiche any of the federal and state government publications of Peninsular Malaysia.

In addition to the monthly *Accessions List: Southeast Asia*, two special issues were prepared: *The Cumulative List of Indonesian Serials, 1974-1979* and the *Cumulative List of Malaysian, Singapore, and Brunei Serials, 1977-1979*.

Total acquisitions from the New Delhi office decreased 3.5 percent against last year. Cutbacks by the Library and the participants in their serial subscriptions and keener scrutiny of monographs selected for the programs were major factors in this decline. Receipts for India alone dropped 4.8 percent. However, since the costs of library materials have gone up, more was spent for acquisitions than ever before in the nineteen-year history of the office.

The office continued to process preprogram imprints sent from LC. Nearly two hundred brittle and/or rare items have been cataloged and microfiched. In addition to these titles, the office continued to acquire, catalog, and fiche preprogram imprints acquired locally.

Numerous acquisitions trips were made in India, Bangladesh, Burma, Butan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Microfilm production ran 10 percent ahead of last year, while production of microfiche dropped slightly because of the inclusion of retrospective materials, most of which are brittle and require exceptionally careful handling. The office continues to produce fiche for the Southeast Asia program.

Progress was made on plans to microfiche state and central Indian government documents. Copyright permission will be sought from appropriate agencies to fiche materials suitable for the program.

The office is currently responsible for production of *Accessions Lists* for India, Nepal, Bang-

ladesh, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia. All but the last will be subsumed in the new *Accessions List: South Asia*. The 1979 serials supplement to the *Accessions List: India, Quinquennial Serials Cumulation* was published during this past year.

Regarding regional affairs, the status of the Nepal program was changed from Special Foreign Currency funding to the Cooperative Acquisitions Program. The New Delhi office assumed responsibility for all exchange materials from Thailand.

The year was not an auspicious one for the Karachi office. The field director, Alvin Moore, Jr., was evacuated in November, following political upheaval in the country. He was allowed to return briefly in February, but was denied permission to resume his post, whereupon he decided to retire immediately. Approval was received from the Department of State to place a full-time field director in Karachi, and Eunice Gupta assumed the post in July.

Acquisitions declined by about 13 percent against last year because of greater selectivity on the part of some participants. However, certain categories of receipts showed increases. The number of pieces acquired from Afghanistan rose 12 percent because of increased newspaper receipts. Newspapers also account for the 190 percent increase in the piece count for Iran. Three Pakistani authors were recorded for the Archive of World Literature on Tape.

Special projects in processing included cataloging of Afghan monographs (217 titles), recataloging of Sindhi publications sent to Karachi from LC (170 titles), miscellaneous backlog sent from LC for romanization and recataloging (53 titles), and romanization for the South Asian Languages Section (1,100 titles).

The Karachi office continues to print and distribute four *Accessions Lists*—those for Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Eastern Africa. With the exception of the list for Afghanistan, these are monthly publications. Plans were made to include the Pakistan and Afghanistan lists in the *Accessions List: South Asia*, due to begin publication in January 1981.

Exchanges

Considering the political instability that exists in many parts of the world today, the acquisitions

activities of the Exchange and Gift Division for the fiscal year just ended were encouragingly stable and consistent with past years. A slight increase was even registered in most categories of receipts (taken altogether, an increase of about 4.7 percent, excluding selections from copyright deposits). The impact of many recent events, of course, is not likely to be reflected immediately in the publishing field.

For several years the Library has acted jointly with the Smithsonian and the Government Printing Office to promote legislation to transfer permanently the distribution function for official exchange to the Superintendent of Documents, which is better equipped to handle the distribution. Legislation passed the House of Representatives to effect this change but did not pass the Senate because of congressional concern over materials being sent to certain countries. Since the beginning of 1978, the Smithsonian has contracted distribution and shipping to the Superintendent of Documents.

Much interest centers around the development of publications exchanges with institutions in the People's Republic of China (PRC). For twenty-five years there was virtually no contact with institutions in the PRC. Under the Implementation Accord to the United States-People's Republic of China Cultural Exchange Agreement signed by Vice-President Walter Mondale in Beijing on August 28, 1979, the Library of Congress was directed to send a full set of U.S. government documents beginning January 1, 1980. The Library, in return, was to receive in exchange any publication it might request from current, airmailed copies of the PRC monthly bibliography *Quan-Guo Xinshumu*. Thus far over four hundred titles have been requested each month from the issues received.

Notwithstanding these arrangements, the Library has continued its purchase arrangement and also continues to acquire many of the same titles from other exchange sources until it can be established whether receipts from the National Library will meet LC's needs. In addition to regular requests, a large number of titles selected from exchange lists furnished by the National Library are received. By the end

of the fiscal year, receipts from the National Library in Beijing amounted to 1,941 pieces.

The visit of the American Delegation of Librarians to China in September 1979 produced a large number of contacts and specific recommendations for exchange. China shows a great desire to acquire publications on Western technology and the humanities. The Exchange and Gift Division's lists of duplicates are, accordingly, extremely popular, and Chinese institutions have been very cooperative in providing lists of offers in return. There are now thirty-four exchange agreements with institutions in China. Taken altogether, receipts from the People's Republic of China showed dramatic growth, from 532 pieces in fiscal 1979 to 2,093 pieces this year, an increase of nearly 400 percent.

Documents

The number of state publications received by the State Documents Section during the last fiscal year decreased by 8,090 pieces, or a little over 5 percent. The intake of documents was, nonetheless, massive, even without a major effort to search state checklists for missing titles and send out form requests. Large-scale requesting was inhibited by an extensive backlog of materials awaiting processing. This in turn resulted from a large turnover in personnel in the bibliographer positions and long periods of vacancy.

The majority of state publications come to the Library under automatic distribution programs. Currently, forty-three states have designated an official central document source which forwards state documents to the Library of Congress, twenty states have legislation requiring at least one of each of their state documents to be sent to the Library, and seventeen states have limited legislation requiring specific documents to be sent here. Colorado is the most recent state to designate the Library as a complete depository for its documents.

The customary twelve issues of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* were published

during the fiscal year, averaging 96 pages and 2,097 entries per issue, compared to 110 pages and 2,428 entries respectively for the preceding year, or a net decrease of 3,748 titles listed in the *Checklist* for the year.

Membership in the Documents Expediting Project as of September 30 included 124 university, public, and special libraries and other organizations. Thirteen libraries joined the project during the year.

The project continues to send the Superintendent of Documents one copy of each publication which it receives for inclusion in the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. All of these publications are first checked by the Federal Documents Section to avoid any duplication of effort. One of the project's continuing and most successful undertakings is the distribution of the *CIA Reference Aids*, which are available to nonmembers of the project at an annual subscription rate of \$225. The project had 436 subscribers to this series as of September 30, an increase of 90 subscribers over the previous year.

The project sent 4,022 titles to member libraries on the regular distribution of current federal government publications, an increase of 1,000 titles over the previous year. This automatic distribution accounted for a total of 424,241 pieces of material, an increase of 77,173 pieces over the last fiscal year. The number of titles distributed to all members was 3,022; only 1,000 titles had to be distributed on a priority basis to selected members. Of the titles made available to members on automatic distribution, 3,037 were issues of series, periodicals, and annual reports and 985 titles were monographs, speeches, and committee prints.

Gifts

In reviewing this year's gifts, it is clear that the Library's tradition of acquiring high-quality research materials for its special collections through gift and deposit has not languished. The monetary value of only those materials for which an evaluation was requested exceeds two million dollars.

Among the gifts were the papers of Joseph Wechsberg, eminent author and writer for *New Yorker* magazine; Arthur Rothstein, noted photo-journalist; Ursula and Reinhold Niebuhr; *Harper's Magazine*; Harry Guggenheim; Sen. Edward Brooke; Kurt Vonnegut; Branch Rickey; Lillian Gish; Drs. Paul Elkish and Edith Jacobson (from the Sigmund Freud Archives); Margaret Mead; O. John Rogge (correspondence, notes, legal papers, etc., relating to David Greenglass and the Rosenberg case); President William Howard Taft; Walt Whitman (from Charles Feinberg); and Congressman Mendel Rivers.

The H. P. Kraus Collection of Francis Drake material was a most significant acquisition this year. The collection consists of sixty pieces, including maps, manuscripts, printed books, medals, and portraits relating to Drake's explorations and military accomplishments. Gifts of motion pictures, music manuscripts, and sound recordings were also made during the year. Included among the music manuscripts were scores by Andre Kostelanetz, Richard Rodgers, and Aaron Copland.

Purchases

Total orders placed by the Order Division in fiscal 1980 included 15,756 regular order items (up 3.9 percent over 1979) and 2,883 subscriptions (up 28.8 percent).

Monographs purchased for priced exchange declined 31 percent to 1,163 at a cost of \$23,826. In addition, payments for approximately 225 subscriptions totaling \$27,648 were made for exchange partners.

There was little change in auction activity over last year. Bids for 107 items were placed at thirty-seven auctions, 58 of which were successful. A new procedure for handling auction bids was issued which includes an auction log to facilitate monitoring of auction activity. A new vendor was chosen for auction bids placed in the New York City area.

Considerable time was devoted during the year to analysis of receipts, particularly for the geographic area acquisition review meetings for

South and Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. New blanket-order dealers were assigned for Ireland, Austria, and, for legal materials, the United Kingdom. Blanket and subscription orders were issued to the LC office in Cairo since Special Foreign Currency funds had been exhausted.

Purchases from the Librarian's Special Reserve Fund included two John James Audubon plates, a signed and dated diary of Thomas Jefferson's, a George Gershwin manuscript for *Blue Monday*, and several other items.

Cataloging in Publication

The Cataloging in Publication Division continued its steady growth, providing CIP data for 23,609 new titles in 1980. This represents an estimated 71 percent of the U.S. book production for the year. Since the creation of the CIP program in 1971, data has been provided for more than 180,000 titles.

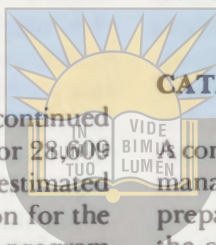
Data revisions increased by 1,063 to 4,601, indicating that more publishers are cooperating with the CIP program by sending notifications of changes made before publication. This trend should result in fewer errors in CIP data, and libraries using CIP cataloging should see a more reliable product.

There has been virtually no change in the number of published titles received by the division over the last three years, despite an annual increase in the number of titles for which CIP data has been provided to the publisher. The apparent failure of some publishers to send the required complimentary copies of CIP titles is being addressed through special claiming projects and improvement is expected.

During the 1976 international CIP meeting, the participating national CIP programs agreed to divide responsibility for the provision of CIP data for multinational publications according to the country of publication. This was an attempt to foster international cooperation and to comply with the Universal Bibliographic Control principle that each country be responsible for the

definitive bibliographic record for its imprints.

After three years of working with this agreement, the U.S. CIP program staff was convinced that the assumptions on which the agreement was based were unrealistic. Several meetings were held with affected parties and the U.S. CIP program concluded that, beginning in fiscal 1981, publishers of multinational titles that list a U.S. city in the imprint and who have a U.S. office may submit their titles directly to the U.S. CIP program. However, they must also submit their titles to the CIP program in the country of the editorial seat. This change in policy will permit better service to the U.S. library community.



CATALOGING

A considerable amount of time for both staff and management has been spent in planning and preparing for the January 2, 1981, freezing of the catalogs and implementation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, (AACR2). Discussions have been held with foreign national libraries and with libraries cooperating with LC in specific programs trying to ensure compatibility, an essential feature for national and international cooperation in the sharing of descriptive cataloging data. Staff members have participated in training sessions and special projects to ease the transition.

During the year, several staff members have prepared for and served as faculty members in the American Library Association/Council of Regional Groups/Library of Congress (ALA/CRG/LC) AACR2 Regional Institutes. The first of these was held in May, three have been held since then, and nine more are scheduled over the next few months. The purpose of the institutes is to present LC's interpretation and application of AACR2. The preparations, coordinated for the Library by the assistant to the director for cataloging, included the development of material to be covered, the creation of slides to illustrate the presentations, and the preparation of supplementary handout materials.

The Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy spent much of the year on various aspects of

AACR2, in preparation for January 2, 1981. The office participated in the training of Library of Congress cataloging staff in those provisions of *AACR2* that determine the forms of headings for persons, corporate bodies, geographic names, and uniform titles (chapters 22–25). This training was completed in July 1980. The office then helped plan the classroom instruction that will take place at the end of calendar year 1980 to teach cataloging, reference, and other staff the remaining *AACR2* chapters or the entire new corpus of rules. Paul W. Winkler, joint editor of *AACR2* and senior descriptive cataloging specialist in the office, served as teacher and adviser in all these efforts. In addition, the office monitored a project to establish *AACR2* forms for the headings used twenty-five or more times in the MARC data base and resolved technical problems arising therefrom. For librarians outside the Library of Congress, the office staff participated in the *AACR2* institutes.

During the year time was also devoted to establishing various new policies in response to major changes under *AACR2*, including:

- A policy in relation to GMDs (general material designations) as called for in rule 1.1C of *AACR2*.
- A policy for the treatment of romanized/modified data in machine-readable records.
- A policy for the unique identification of serial titles by means of uniform titles.
- A policy for the proper treatment of microform reproductions of previously published books.

Other activities were carried out in relation to the *AACR2* cataloging of various special materials. Compilations of *AACR2* rules, rule interpretations, and policy statements are being prepared for cartographic materials and early printed books, and such compilations are planned for prints and photographs, films, and manuscripts. Rule interpretations are being developed for music, serials, and legal materials, all of which will be published in LC's *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

Further, the office prepared much of the Library's defense of the pinyin romanization scheme for Chinese in the controversy over the

Wade-Giles and pinyin systems. The final decision was to retain the Wade-Giles system for romanization of headings. However, the office continued work on pinyin in developing a policy for adding cross-references from pinyin forms to Wade-Giles headings.

Cataloging Instruction

The work of the Cataloging Instruction Office continued to be dominated by the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. The course on forms of headings and uniform titles was taught by Edith Scott, chief instructor, in collaboration with the senior descriptive cataloging specialist from the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, and consisted of approximately ten hours of instruction. The course was given eighteen times for 260 persons, including 29 from the Federal Library Committee, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and five libraries participating in the name authority cooperative program.

Also, the office participated in the training program conducted by the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy for seven persons on contract for automated name authority records. Approximately six hours of instruction were given on *AACR2* headings and on the filing rules used in the Official Catalog. In all, there were eight courses given for 320 persons from four departments in the Library, seven other libraries, and two agencies.

Cooperation in Cataloging

Cataloging cooperation between the Library and other libraries has continued to provide one major focus of activity for the Descriptive Cataloging Division. A coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects was appointed in October to plan, monitor, and oversee implementation of programs in this area. The coordinator also assumed the responsibility for the Name Authority Co-op (NACO), previously a part of English Language Section II, Descriptive Cataloging Division.

The current objective of NACO is the processing of name authorities prepared by cooperating institutions. These are compared with the Library's existing records, authenticated, and then integrated into its Automated Name Authority File, thereby enhancing both LC's machine-readable data base and the data bases maintained locally by the participating agencies. These authority records are also available to the Library community at large as part of the MARC Name Authorities Distribution Service and the cumulative microform edition of *Name Authorities*. In addition to a continuing agreement with the U.S. Government Printing Office Library and Texas State Library, cooperative arrangements were initiated with an additional six libraries, the University of Wisconsin in Madison, University of Texas at Austin, Northwestern University, Minnesota Historical Society, Princeton University, and University of California in Berkeley. Plans are under way to include Yale University, Montana State Library, and the New York State Library in the fall of 1980. During the fiscal year NACO processed approximately nine thousand headings for inclusion in the name authority data base.

In a further effort to promote cataloging cooperation, the Library offered training to personnel from the major bibliographic utilities, leading to increased understanding of operations and activities related to the creation and automation of name authorities. In response to this opportunity, a representative from the Washington Library Network spent three weeks at LC. In addition, a cataloger-indexer from the Institute of Jazz Studies at Rutgers University worked in the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division for two weeks learning policies and procedures for establishing name authorities and for AACR2 coding. In return, the institute is providing the Library with authority information from its extensive reference sources for use in LC's authority work on jazz performers.

During the year, cataloging cooperation with the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library picked up momentum. A dial-up terminal was installed in the Descriptive Cataloging Division that will permit the search-

ing of the internal NLM authority and bibliographic files for data to be used in LC cataloging.

A particularly significant development is represented by the recent decision to delegate to GPO full responsibility for the descriptive cataloging of all monographic U.S. federal documents that the Library acquires for its general collections (excluding temporarily only those comprehended by the Cataloging in Publication program). This decision, to be implemented on January 2, 1981, culminates three years of extensive discussions concerning relevant cataloging policies and reflects full agreement between the agencies on matters related to adoption of AACR2. Preparations by which GPO will assume the transfer of responsibility have progressed to the point that all requisite training has been accomplished or is scheduled and that the initial work procedures to implement the cooperative venture have now been documented and are undergoing testing.

The Music Section continued compiling lists of AACR2 headings proposed for adoption by the Library for personal names, uniform titles, and performing groups associated with musical works. Begun in 1979, these lists are distributed to the Music Library Association and representatives of the British and Canadian counterparts for examination, criticism, and possible use by the agencies which make up their membership.

As to cooperation within LC, a senior descriptive cataloger has continued to serve as the Descriptive Cataloging Division's liaison with the Literary Section of the Copyright Cataloging Division to assist staff of that section with concerns in the application of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* to materials registered for copyright.

Descriptive and Shared Cataloging

During this fiscal year both the Shared and Descriptive Cataloging Divisions increased their input to the Automated Process Information File (APIF), providing for LC staff and readers improved coverage in on-line access to materials being processed for the Library's collections. The Automated Systems Office introduced several refinements to the system, including automatic

validation of International Standard Book Numbers (ISBNs), increasing the power and value of APIF.

In fiscal year 1979, the Descriptive Cataloging Division expanded its input to APIF to include most materials in roman alphabet languages. This year, the system was expanded to include nonroman-script languages in romanized form. Chinese, Korean, and Arabic are now being input to the system and plans are under way to include Hebrew, Yiddish, Persian, and Armenian not later than January 1, 1981, concurrent with the closing of the manual Process Information File.

The closing of most of the shared cataloging overseas centers, which began with the Barcelona center in January 1979, continued with the closing of the Paris center in October 1979. The centers in Vienna, The Hague, and Florence were closed at the end of fiscal 1980. Wiesbaden and Oslo will follow, and the London center is expected to close in 1981. Consequently, the initial bibliographic control previously prepared by the three centers became the responsibility of the Shared Cataloging Division.

In the Shared Cataloging Division, the cataloging of the French, Italian/Spanish, and Dutch/Scandinavian Sections is now input to APIF. The German Section has been trained and is prepared to begin inputting German and Hungarian titles in October 1980; the Slavic Section has been inputting Polish for some time. Training of other sections (English and Japanese) will begin as soon as possible.

In order to extend bibliographic coverage to more library materials, to permit better utilization of staff, and consequently to better serve the needs of LC, the Library has decided to process certain materials of lesser value using Minimal Level Cataloging (MLC). The MLC records are input to the APIF data base in machine-readable form and include some of the Library's new acquisitions as well as materials in arrears. After a trial period beginning in July, MLC was put into effect and by year's end approximately thirty-three hundred records had been input. Only monographs of the lowest priority are cataloged within MLC. Minimal Level Cataloging can

be accomplished by paraprofessionals, makes materials accessible to users more rapidly, and allows the professional staff of descriptive and subject catalogers to devote all their time to full level cataloging of more important items. In content, MLC records include data presently found in APIF records and are retrievable in the same manner. Although added entries are not specified, MLC records will be accessible by author/title and title. It is anticipated that access will eventually be provided by personal name and ISBN, as well as by the component word search technique.

Slight declines in productivity were reported by both the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions. The Descriptive Cataloging Division provided new printed card cataloging for 105,195 titles, a decrease of .5 percent from last fiscal year. Shared Cataloging cataloged 90,172 titles, a decrease of 3.8 percent. Again this year, the impending change from AACR1 to AACR2 was a factor in the lower productivity. However, the declines from fiscal 1979 to 1980 are considerably less than those from fiscal 1978 to 1979.

The budget cuts suffered by the Library in recent years have required the elimination of certain programs and the cutback of others. Acquisitions reporting which has been an integral part of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging since 1966 was cut last year and finally terminated this year.

The Descriptive Cataloging Division staff carried out a project to ensure that the fifty-five hundred name headings used twenty-five times or more on MARC records were included in the Automated Name Authority File (ANAF) with the AACR2 forms designated. The first phase of the project was performed by preliminary catalogers who searched these "most-used" headings in the Official Catalog. They identified and initiated worksheets for over two thousand headings which had never been automated or which lack AACR2 coding and identified another group of over two thousand headings whose status with respect to automation could not be determined. These headings were referred to a team of ten senior descriptive catalogers who carried out the second phase of the project (completion of auto-

mation work and assignment of AACR2 forms). Ultimately, over three thousand name authorities produced as a result of this project received special review by staff of the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy and were processed by the MARC Editorial Division on a priority basis. For the most part, the AACR2 forms for these most-used headings have been available to the library community not only through distribution of the Automated Name Authority File but also through lists in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

Subject Cataloging and LC Classification

In fiscal year 1980, 202,366 titles were classified and subject headed in the Subject Cataloging Division, as compared with 210,979 last year. The children's literature catalogers wrote annotations and assigned subject headings to 3,196 cards in the Annotated Card Series, compared with 3,589 last year. A total of 7,265 new subject headings and subdivisions were processed, 17.7 percent more than last year. New classification numbers totaling 3,400 were received from the catalogers, down 21.3 percent from last year.

In May the ninth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* was distributed to catalogers and other users in the division and Library. Work on this edition had begun in earnest less than one year earlier and the successful culmination of the process to produce the new edition proved that the automated system is highly satisfactory for this kind of activity.

The class K schedule for Germany, including West Germany (KK), East Germany (KKA), and the German states, provinces, and cities (KKB-KKC) was finished by the Law Classification Specialist and reviewed in the Office of the Principal Subject Cataloger during the year. Work is now under way on the schedule for Europe (General) (KJ) and for European community law (KJC-KJF).

On July 1, the division ceased to use PZ 1 through PZ 4. Fiction in English is now classed with the author in the appropriate national literature. This change was the result of many years of discussions between the division and organizations, individual librarians, and other segments of the library community.

There was considerable activity during the year in the revision and publication of major classification developments and of schedules. The revised edition of H-HJ was sent to the Government Printing Office in late August and is expected to be ready for distribution in February 1981; HM-HX and R, which are cumulative editions, were both published during the year. Class Z, another cumulative edition, is at the printer and should be published and available by December 1, 1980. By September the text of the schedule for German law, class KK (including KKA, KKB, and KKC) was in final form and indexing had begun. Publication is not expected, though, for at least a year because of the monumental task of indexing this, the division's first bilingual schedule. Photocopies have been ordered for internal use so that application of the numbers to materials being cataloged could commence promptly.

Lists 195-98 (September 1979 through June 1980) of the quarterly *LC Classification: Additions and Changes* were published, totaling 476 pages. Noteworthy revisions are as follows:

List 196: Revision of pre-Columbian peoples in F.

List 197: Revision of Uganda in DT and China in DS.

List 198: Revision of Kenya, Seychelles, and Equatorial Guinea in DT; publication of class R cumulations for the fourth edition.

The shelisting of classified materials (including those materials formerly designated "LAW" and now classed K and those materials shelisted in the Music Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division) totaled 188,683 titles (244,675 volumes), an 8 percent decrease from the 204,778 titles (266,211 volumes) shelisted during fiscal year 1979. The processing of materials designated "LAW" totaled 7,846 titles (8,633 volumes), an increase of 16 percent from last year's total of 6,746 titles (7,742 volumes). Nonbook materials (microfilm, microfiche, etc.) processed totaled 882 titles (1,534 reels or pieces) compared to 827 titles (1,453 reels or pieces) processed the previous year, a 7 percent increase.

During the year 9,081 titles (11,267 volumes) were reshelflisted, a 29 percent increase from last year's total of 7,021 titles (9,827 volumes). The number of catalog cards reviewed before reprinting totaled 9,928, as compared to last year's 9,898.

Total APIF records updated this year increased to 33,523 records from 31,989 in 1979. Although APIF coverage expanded to additional languages, the number of titles in these languages, combined with the fact that they are low priority, has resulted in very little impact on the workload in the Shelflisting Section at this time.

During 1980 the section devoted 2,093 hours to processing materials forwarded by the Collections Improvement Section; 10,322 monographs and 2,675 serial volumes were handled. Of these, 261 titles and 6,587 volumes were discarded from the Library's collections; the remaining volumes were corrected and returned to the shelves.

Calls for information in the shelflist from other parts of the Library as well as from other libraries increased slightly to 1,858 from 1,810 in 1979.

number of errors that went uncorrected. (2) Work on the guide revealed conflicting or erroneous policies, which were rectified. (3) An unexpectedly large number of new topics such as bilingualism and the taking and holding of hostages required numbers, and many topics required new headings, such as the pinyin forms of names for the provinces of China.

The division did not keep pace with last year's record production; DDC numbers were assigned to 116,543 titles in fiscal year 1980, compared with the 120,678 assignments last year. The division did, however, perform at a higher rate of productivity. The primary reasons for the lower production were: the return to the filing of slips in the shelflist for the works classed, the work on the guide, and preparation for adopting a new edition in marking the schedules to indicate the location of prime marks for segmentation, etc. The size of the staff—limited by both space and economics—has not permitted the division to supply a DDC number for all records in the MARC data base.

University of Fort Hare Machine-Readable Cataloging *Together in Excellence*

Decimal Classification

Benjamin A. Custer, chief of the Decimal Classification Division for more than twenty-four years, retired on February 29, 1980. After a two-month apprenticeship his successor, John P. Comaromi, assumed that post on March 3.

Work on the classifiers' guide to the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in the application of edition 19 almost monopolized editorial efforts in the Decimal Classification Division during this period. By September 30 all elements of the guide had reached an advanced stage of development. Its typescript has been sent to members of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee and several other advisers. The guide, which will exceed three hundred pages, should be published in mid-1981.

Dewey Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions, volume 4, number 1, was prepared by the editors during the early part of the fiscal year and was published by Forest Press in July 1980. Several factors contributed to its unusual length (39 pages): (1) The computer-produced galley for the abridged and unabridged editions were difficult to proofread, thus increasing the

The MARC Editorial Division underwent a change of administration with the appointment of Michael H. Shelley, former chief of the Acquisitions and Processing Division of the Copyright Office, as division chief effective December 17, 1979.

Fiscal 1980 showed an increase of 8 percent over 1979 in the number of bibliographic and name authority records converted to machine-readable form. A total of 179,320 records for books, 5,364 for films, and 122,983 for names were converted. An additional 107,485 name authority records (13,392 new and 94,093 retrospective) were converted to machine-readable records of verifiable quality by a private contractor. Changes to previously verified records of all types totaled 47,207.

A major activity during this year has been the conversion of name authority records by Electronic Keyboarding, Inc. (EKI), of St. Louis. The MARC Editorial Division dispatches worksheets to EKI in batches of 500. EKI submits a computer tape containing the converted records and the division accepts or rejects the tape on the basis of qualitative analysis of a random sample of its

contents. A total of 107,485 records were converted by EKI, accepted by the Library, added to the name authorities data base, and forwarded to the Cataloging Distribution Service for distribution to subscribers.

A contract for conversion of monograph records to machine-readable records of verifiable quality was advertised and awarded this year. The successful bidder was EKI.

A major activity throughout the year has involved planning and preparations for the changeover to wholly on-line operations on January 2, 1981, and the implementation of AACR2. In an effort to identify the problems and opportunities presented by the changeover, the MARC Editorial Division conducted a series of three one-month tests in the spring and summer. The tests simulated post-1980 operations. Debriefs of the participants and analysis of the data collected revealed no unexpected major problems posed by the new system.

Because most of the division's staff will become almost full-time users of computer terminals, much study has been devoted to determining the special needs of persons who are terminal-dependent. With the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, the division developed plans for a study, carried out by private contractor, of human factors considerations in the MARC Editorial Division and elsewhere in Processing Services.

The on-line name authority search service became operational on October 1. After a few weeks of testing by supervisors, all staff members received training in its use. Many questions which previously could not be solved without checking the Official Catalog are now answered by searching the on-line file. This on-line access will be expanded to include input and update in January 1981.

PROCESSING SYSTEMS, NETWORKS, AND AUTOMATION PLANNING

In February 1980 Robert R. Holmes, director for catalog maintenance, production, and publication, retired after almost twenty-eight years of service to the Library of Congress. Responding to a need for increased coordination across automated operations, Processing Services adjusted the responsibilities of this position and changed the title to the director of processing systems,

networks, and automation planning. Henriette D. Avram, formerly director of the Network Development Office (NDO), was named the first incumbent to this position, and the Network Development Office was transferred from the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs to Processing Services on August 25, 1980, as a unit under the director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning.

Network Development Office

All former NDO activities are being continued under the reorganization, but in addition to networking responsibilities the staff is participating in various projects in conjunction with other units of Processing Services. In fiscal 1979 the Network Development Office prepared a report entitled *Alternative Methods for Transmitting Machine-Readable Bibliographic Data: A Feasibility Study*, which was forwarded to the Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate. Based on this study and recommendations of the General Accounting Office, NDO began work on an alternative by performing a requirements analysis. A task force with representatives from the Automated Systems Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service assisted NDO in determining what activities must be performed within the Library of Congress to operate an on-line distribution facility using the computer system in the Cataloging Distribution Service.

In March 1980 the office began assisting the Automation Planning and Liaison Office in revising the specifications and arranging for a terminal to replace the equipment now being used in Processing Services. The effort entails analyzing the workflow, environmental conditions, computer system support, applications programming, hardware, and maintenance.

One of the most important groups concerned with nationwide networking is the Network Advisory Committee. At its program session in March, the committee considered issues related to the ownership and distribution of machine-readable bibliographic data and concluded that access to bibliographic information must be granted in a way that preserves economic incentives and the tradition of wide dissemination of bibliographic information.

To achieve this goal, the Network Advisory Committee recommended that a project be undertaken to identify the current and potential creators, modifiers, and possessors of machine-readable bibliographic information to get their endorsement of the results of this meeting, to determine their plans for shared access to bibliographic data, and to determine their requirements for fair compensation or other recognition for their data so that mechanisms for shared access to bibliographic information could be established. At the request of the advisory committee, the Network Development Office has initiated steps to obtain funding to perform this project with contractual support.

The Library of Congress continued its participation in the Council on Library Resources' Bibliographic Service Development Program (BSDP). Three BSDP projects—a study to determine the service and economic impact of providing computer-to-computer links to the bibliographic utilities, efforts to build an integrated consistent authority file service for nationwide use, and the linking via telecommunications of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) and the Washington Library Network (WLN) systems for the sharing of authority data, draw on efforts initiated by the Network Advisory Committee and the Network Development Office.

Early in fiscal 1980 the Network Development Office began the coordination of the Library's participation in two of these BSDP cooperative projects: the Name Authority File Service (NAFS) and the Linked Authority System Project (LASP). A task force was appointed for NAFS and charged with developing the plans for an integrated, consistent authority file for names built on a single system (RLIN), with LC and several major research libraries as initial participants. The cooperative authority file would be available on-line to users with access to the RLIN system and off-line to all other users. As a cooperative effort between WLN, RLIN, and LC, LASP focuses on the coordination of files between systems and requires the establishment of elements of compatibility between the internal systems of these participants in addition to standards for the transfer of data between the systems.

The nationwide data base configuration study, one of the original projects identified by the Network Advisory Committee, has been pro-

ceeding with funding from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. An analysis of the Library's *National Union Catalog* to project the number of potential reports to a nationwide computerized union catalog was completed under contract and published.

The Network Development Office has been involved in several standards-related projects, including ones dealing with the MARC communication formats. One of these, the MARC format review project, is concerned with proposing changes to the MARC formats to meet the requirements of a multi-institutional exchange environment. The contractor has provided documents enumerating principles governing the elements included in the MARC formats, both in terms of what had prevailed at the time the first MARC format was compiled and what should be in the formats at present to meet new requirements.

Work on three MARC format documents is nearing completion. A new MARC format for machine-readable data files has been circulated for review in draft form to the library and information communities. The final revisions will be incorporated before the end of the calendar year, and this new format will be submitted for final review to MARC users and other interested members of the library community.

Extension of the MARC formats to cover technical reports was completed during the year, and an outline of the data fields was prepared. The outline will be published by the Federal Library Committee in the fall of 1980. A final review of the analytics format is expected to take place in fiscal 1981.

Another area of activity involves the development of a standard applications protocol for library and information services. Based on the work performed by the NCLIS/NBS Task Force on Computer Network Protocols and current activities in the national and international computer standards communities, a subcommittee of Z39 which is chaired by a member of the Network Development Office has been investigating standard protocols for search and retrieval, inter-library loan, record distribution, and updating in a computer-to-computer environment. The committee is also coordinating its work with the National Library of Canada.

In the international sphere, interesting developments continue to take place. The Network Development Office completed the changes to

the UNIMARC format to incorporate the new International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for serials and cartographic items (submitted by experts on these forms of material and with certain requested changes made by other concerned agencies). All changes were reviewed by the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators. The second edition of the format was published this year by the IFLA UBC Office.

Two meetings of the Unesco-sponsored Ad Hoc Working Group on the Establishment of a Common Communications Format were held in fiscal 1980. A preliminary list of data elements needed for unique identification of a work was agreed upon, and a small working group was formed to resolve the technical issues relating to the treatment of links and the relationships and links among separate bibliographic entities.

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

Toward the end of the fiscal year the Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) was assigned to the Office of the Director for Processing Systems, Networks, and Automation Planning.

Major goals of Processing Services, and consequently of APLO, during the year have been to meet the commitment made by the Library to begin applying the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* to all of its cataloging output beginning January 1981, to close the old Official Catalog as of the end of December 1980, to make the machine catalog the official catalog (insofar as possible) as of January 1981, and to reduce Processing Services costs of operation in conformity with budget constraints for fiscal 1981. To that end, APLO staff have revised the requirements for indexing for books, maps, serials, and authorities in the MUMS on-line search service to take into account the changes to the MARC formats as a result of AACR2 and to bring the indexing of serials into greater consistency with those for other forms of material. More frequent and consistent updating of indexes across all files has also been requested. Especially needed is component word search capability for the Automated Process Information File (APIF). It is anticipated that the on-line bibliographic files will be indexed again in 1981 to reflect the new indexing requirements and the new filing

rules. The office also revised the requirements previously submitted for display of name authority records alone or in combination with bibliographic records. It is anticipated that the full indexing and display capabilities for authority records will be implemented in 1981, superseding the interim search capability now available.

The office has also been active in several other major areas. A study team representing APLO, the Automated Systems Office, and the Catalog Publication Division was formed in November 1979 to develop requirements for an automated *National Union Catalog* system. A final report issued in February 1980 described the current manual system and stated general requirements for an automated system. The office is also cooperating with the Research Libraries Information Network in a three-year project, already partially funded by the Mellon and Ford Foundations, to design a system to create and process new bibliographic records containing East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, and Korean) languages in a MARC format. The Library of Congress will be the authority for the bibliographic aspects of the system and, in the expectation that it will use the system once it is developed, will be taking an active role in the design effort.

The chief of APLO has participated in the planning and development of specifications for the LC processing of Carrollton Press REMARC records. The LC shelflist records for non-MARC titles were microfilmed by Carrollton Press and are being converted into abbreviated machine-readable records. The Library is processing these records through the format recognition program.

A technique for documenting information flow was purchased by the Library and selected staff of the Network Development Office, Cataloging Distribution Service, and APLO attended a one-day training session on the use of the technique. As a means of evaluating the cost of using the technique for Processing Services NDO is analyzing a subset of the Subject Cataloging Division workflow and is comparing it to the technique being used in the Serial Record Division.

Serials

In last year's annual report special mention was made of the high volume of serial pieces received—

1,501,634—and the large number handled—1,499,322—in the Serial Record Division. Both of these figures were exceeded this year, with 1,570,153 pieces received and 1,568,535 handled, a 4.5 percent increase in each category. The number of reference inquiries answered remained constant—77,740 as compared to 77,855 last year.

The adoption of AACR2 in 1981 and the abandonment of superimposition have major implications for the future organization of the Serial Record files, the most important being the lack of predictability of visible file entries under the new cataloging code. During the last quarter of fiscal 1979 a document containing three options for the future organization of the Serial Record files was circulated for comment throughout the Library and numerous discussions have been held. Based on these comments and discussions, the division submitted a final recommendation in early September. Beginning in January 1981, all new entries and old entries requiring revision will be filed in the existing visible file under title. This will apply to all titles except U.S. federal and state government documents—for which new and revised entries would be subarranged by title under a guide card for the appropriate political jurisdiction.

A great deal was accomplished in serials cataloging this year, in terms of both regular work and special projects. Cataloging productivity continued to increase and, as a result, the cataloging arrearage continued to diminish in size, while the backlog of almost six hundred microform titles on hand has been all but eliminated.

This year saw many significant workload increases. The number of CONSER surrogates received rose 32 percent to 24,667, and modification requests increased 44 percent to 4,751, reflecting very active participation in the development of the CONSER data base. The number of records authenticated was 8,017, 39 percent more than last year, while the total records processed reached 12,988 as compared to 9,577 last year. The number of partial records input was 7,090, up 22 percent.

The *New Serial Titles* staff met all publication deadlines for the 1980 issues. Camera copy for the 1976–78 annual cumulation of *NST* was received from GPO at the end of February and a bound review copy was received and approved for distribution in April. Early in May, the staff

began work on the 1976–79 cumulation. By mid-September, 52,650 additional locations had been typed, the complete file of 103 trays read, and mounting begun. It is hoped that the cumulation will be ready for shipment to GPO by late October.

Budget restrictions caused plans for the automation of *NST* to be accelerated. Ultimately, *NST* will be published as part of the *National Union Catalog*. As an interim measure, the Serial Record Division, working with OCLC, Inc., the Automated Systems Office, and the Cataloging Distribution Service, has initiated plans to bring *NST* into the CONSER project in order to utilize this system as the data collection/maintenance vehicle for *NST*, which will be produced in both computer output microform (COM) and hard-copy formats. The COM version will be continuously cumulating and issued monthly. The hard copy will also be monthly with three quarterly cumulations and one annual cumulation.

The new *NST* entry will be a modified MARC record with *NUC* location symbols added for the respective holding institutions. The scope of *NST* will be broadened to include pre-1950 imprints. Initially, *NST* will be restricted to LC cataloging and CONSER authenticated records. By mid-1981 it should become possible to add *NST* outside reports and International Serials Data System (ISDS) records authenticated by the National Serials Data Program (NSDP). The estimated number of titles for 1981 is 20,000, with 130,000 locations. *New Serial Titles—Classed Subject Arrangement* will cease publication as of 1981.

The United States Postal Service's use of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) has now become an integral part of NSDP's effort to foster widespread use and availability of its ISSNs. The ISSN is used by the Postal Service as the unique control number for the over 40,000 serial titles mailed at second class rates and titles under controlled circulation. Postal Service requests for ISSNs totaled 5,462 this year, which represents 34 percent of the total number of requests processed by NSDP. As an indication of the effectiveness of this "regulated" method of conveying the ISSN to publishers and thereby to all other user groups, a recent sample survey of titles mailed at second class or controlled circulation rates revealed that 91 percent of the publications are correctly displaying the ISSN.

In its role as manager of the CONSER project, OCLC, Inc., called two meetings during the

year. In November 1979, the operational staffs of CONSER institutions gathered to discuss technical matters, chief among them the question of what additions and modifications could be made to records authenticated only by NSDP. Since NSDP authentication no longer "locks" a record from other participants, guidelines were developed to ensure that participants did not inadvertently remove or alter elements NSDP must report to ISDS in Paris. In March 1980 CONSER participants at the policymaking level met to consider the course that the project would take in the future. A proposal by the National Library of Canada and LC that CONSER participants input AACR2 records, using an augmented level 1 description, for all of their current cataloging as of January 2, 1981, was accepted. Participants will be permitted to input records for serials cataloged earlier according to the rules used at the time of cataloging, provided AACR2 forms of the name heading are supplied.

In December 1979 OCLC, Inc., prepared a "snapshot" of the CONSER data base, including both authenticated and unauthenticated records. The resultant tape, containing slightly over 259,000 records, was sent to the Library, where copies were made and sold through the Cataloging Distribution Service. The snapshot tape distribution marked the first time that the CONSER data base had been made available in its entirety outside the OCLC system.

Regarding CONSER documentation, updated pages for the second CONSER edition of the *MARC Serials Editing Guide* were prepared and distributed on a monthly basis during calendar 1979 and bimonthly in 1980. A set of supplemental pages for the 1979 CONSER tables was also issued in order to bring that document completely up-to-date concerning changes and additions to the MARC serials format.

The ISDS network is now represented by national or regional centers in over forty-five member countries (including the National Serials Data Program as the U.S. representative). Many of these countries were represented at the third General Assembly convened by the International Centre in Paris during the third week of April 1980. The assembly ratified the 1981-83 budget estimates for ISDS and confirmed the scale of contributions for member nations for that period as well.

As ISDS ends its first decade, the following

accomplishments are noteworthy: the network comprises forty-five centers and is still expanding; the international machine-readable file of ISSN registrations is approaching 105,000 records, with an annual growth rate of approximately 27,000 records; and the publications and services outlined in preliminary studies and the *ISDS Guidelines* are available.

Card Catalogs

The Catalog Management Division prepared 3,576,899 cards for the Library's catalogs and divisional files, as compared to 3,307,459 last year. A total of 679,701 new cards were filed into the Main Catalog and 1,035,000 into the Official Catalog. The Process Information Unit answered 31,236 inquiries; proof was edited for 2,225 cards.

The advent of AACR2 on January 2, 1981, prompted major decisions about the card catalogs. The present Main, Official, Law, Music, Far Eastern Languages, and Children's Catalogs will be closed on December 31, 1980. Add-on catalogs will be established for all of the above except the Children's Catalog. Reliance for the latter will be placed completely on the automated catalog. The add-on Official Catalog will be a dictionary catalog, not divided as formerly. The revised *Library of Congress Filing Rules*, prepared originally for the automated catalogs, will be used in all of the add-on catalogs.

Book and Microform Catalogs

During fiscal 1980 the Catalog Publication Division continued its production of eleven publications, while following an increasingly demanding schedule and developing new ways of meeting the bibliographic needs for the national library community. The division compiled, edited, and prepared for printing 52 issues of various publications—a total of 115 volumes, 113,214 pages, and 797 microfiche negatives containing 288,713 frames. Highlights of the year's activities included:

- Major progress in the Library's plans to automate the *National Union Catalog*, preparation of a two-part report entitled "Automation of the *National Union Catalog*," along with a detailed set of forty-two flowcharts depicting the sequential workflow within the division.

- Publication of the microfiche *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints*, compiled and edited by the division and published by Rowan and Littlefield, Inc., of Totowa, New Jersey.
- Issuance of the *NUC Register of Additional Locations Alphabetical List with Card Numbers*, a microfiche edition that includes approximately 298,090 unique outside reports of titles not cataloged by the Library of Congress which appeared in the *NUC* without card numbers between 1956 and 1962.
- Launching of a new quarterly microform publication, *Name Authorities Cumulative Microform Edition*.

During fiscal year 1980 the staff of the National Union Catalog Publication Project was engaged in editing the cards to appear in the seventy-volume supplement to the now completed 685-volume main sequence of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*. Editorial work was finished on supplement letters C through N. Of the 1,465,000 cards passing through editors' hands in a regimen whereby each card is compared with the corresponding main sequence coverage to determine that card's inclusion or exclusion, about 560,000 contained new material and 405,000 qualified as added locations to be posted in tabular form in the register section of each supplement volume. The total of 963,000 cards to be included represents the equivalent of approximately forty published supplement volumes.

Actually sent to the publisher in forty-six shipments during this same period were 1,112,283 cards (657,575 with new material and 454,708 with added locations) from "Alberta. Auditor" to "Kristensen, Evald." The supplement, which grew to an eventual total of three million cards as main sequence editing progressed, was made up of cards filed in segments already forwarded to the publisher for publication and hence was heavily concentrated in the early sections of the alphabet. As a consequence of this skewing, by September 30, 1980, more than 80 percent of the supplement was in the publisher's offices and another 10 percent was edited and prepared for shipment.

The final forty volumes of the main sequence (Washington [State] State Library to Zzays, Igo

Jan, and the four "Bible" volumes) were distributed to the catalog's subscribers during the year under review. The vast 685-volume repository stands complete at last and now awaits the first of the seventy supplement volumes. Mansell Publishing, London, sent out the first five of these volumes on September 15, 1980, and a total of twenty are to be shipped by December 31, 1980. The final volumes of the 755-volume catalog are scheduled for shipment to subscribers in late 1981.

Cataloging Data Distribution

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) continued the second phase of card service automation, which will provide for demand printing of non-MARC cataloging records. Current schedules call for installation of a state-of-the-art, optical-disc-based mass storage, retrieval, and printing system for the nearly six million non-MARC records, including all nonroman alphabet languages. The DEMAND system provides for archival storage of facsimile images, automated retrieval, and printing of non-MARC cataloging together with high resolution cathode ray tube display for editing and review. For those non-MARC images captured beginning in 1981, CDS will be able to respond to library orders for cards within the same five-working-day turnaround currently possible for MARC card orders with correct LC card numbers.

The former proofsheets service has been automated to make it more timely and more selective and renamed the CDS Alert Service. The eighteen broad LC classification selection categories of the old proofsheets service have increased to twenty-two for current customers. By winter 1981 CDS expects to announce 958 selection categories based on the LC classification system. Thus a subscriber will be able to automatically receive a weekly shipment of Alert cards in such specific areas as drug habits and drug abuse, telecommunication, performing arts, educational psychology, African history, the practice of Islam, and bookselling and publishing. The Alert cards are individual LC printed cards presenting matches between customer profiles and verified MARC records produced during a particular week. The cards are printed in customer order using the same CDS laser printing

system which prints cards on demand for other services. While Cataloging in Publication data will not be included in the winter 1981 phase, it will be offered as soon as programming is complete. Under the new cds Alert Service, subscribers will be sent card form notices for newly completed LC cataloging simultaneously with the distribution of the same records through the MARC Distribution Service.

Plans were made for the winter 1981 cumulative microform edition of *Name Authorities* that will contain all changes scheduled to occur in the November 1980 "flip" of established AACR1 and ALA names to the new AACR2 forms. The name authority microform catalog is the primary way to check changes in heading and reference information.

Established patterns in regular card service and key book form publication sales continued at a fairly constant rate. Many established cds products have reached full income potential and may experience some decline as automated products and services continue to grow out of public and private sector networking. Such product lines as the MARC Distribution Service continued to grow in earned sales through increased volume of records distributed and service price increases; the number of subscribers, however, remained relatively stable. Certain established products such as the *Subject Catalog*, *New Serial Titles (NST)*, and the new cumulative microform edition of *Name Authorities* continued to attract new customers and will probably do so through 1983. The effects of budget cuts have forced conversion of *NST* to an automated publication mode, which places the nearly \$600,000 projected as earned income in 1981 in some question unless the conversion allows uninterrupted publication. New projects, especially those in microform, are experiencing slow acceptance. In the case of microforms, slowness can be attributed to lack of customer awareness, resistance by librarians to such publications, and lack of display equipment.

Peter R. Young was appointed cds customer services officer effective June 16, 1980.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Processing Services staff continued to contribute to the professional community locally, nationally, and internationally. With the expansion of coop-

erative programs for bibliographic data and with library budgets unable to keep pace with inflation, these contributions become more significant. Workshops and meetings are the prime mode for disseminating and receiving information regarding Processing Services activities and the needs of the library community.

Personnel continued to play active roles in the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). Henriette D. Avram, director for processing systems, networks, and automation planning, served as chair of the Section on Information Technology and of the Division of Management and Technology, and Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, served as chair of the Section on Cataloging and the UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) Advisory Committee. Ms. Avram and Ms. Rather represented the department at IFLA's annual meeting, held in Manila, Republic of the Philippines, and at the biannual meeting of the association of the British, American, Canadian, and Australian national libraries (ABACUS), held in Canberra, Australia.

Many staff members participated in American Library Association meetings and served on committees facilitating communication between the national library and the American library community. These activities included service on committees ranging from the Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee to the Resources and Technical Services Division Filing Rules Committee.

In the area of networking, i.e., the linking of libraries, Ms. Avram served as a member of the International MARC Network Study Steering Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries and as a member of the Unesco Ad Hoc Group on a Common Communications Format. Ms. Rather served on the Council on Library Resources Task Force on a Nationwide Authority File.

Joseph H. Howard, assistant librarian for processing services, spoke at several conferences, including the Association of Jewish Librarians and the Association for Asian Studies, on the cataloging of certain nonroman languages in preparation for the time when the *National Union Catalog* is computer-produced. Frank M. McGowan, director for acquisitions and overseas operations, served as a member of the subgroup of the Commerce Technical Advisory Board concerning International Scientific and Technical

Information Issues and was a participant in the Preconference on International Information Exchange of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

The primary objective of the aforementioned

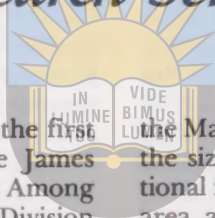
activities, as well as many other staff activities throughout Processing Services, is to ensure responsible and orderly communication between the Library of Congress and the information community.



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5

Research Services



In 1980 the appointed day arrived and the first Library units began to move into the James Madison Memorial Building (JMMB). Among the earliest was the Geography and Map Division (G&M), which at year's end was the only unit of Research Services in the building. Occupancy of the Madison Building cannot fail to affect the operation of all parts of the Library of Congress, but perhaps none more than G&M. In 1969 overcrowding in the Library's Annex Building (now the John Adams Building) had made it necessary for the division to move to the Pickett Street Annex in Northern Virginia. In-person use of the cartographic collections almost immediately fell sharply, subject to only a gradual recovery to pre-1969 levels. In the last six months of fiscal 1980, however, following relocation to the JMMB, the number of readers and of reference requests in the G&M Reading Room has doubled. Such a development implies what greater opportunities for service lie ahead in a fully occupied Madison Building.

The move of G&M began Saturday, February 23, and was completed just over three weeks later. The new reading room opened Monday, March 17. Service was maintained throughout the move, except for Saturday, March 15, on the final weekend. The remarkable smoothness of the move is due largely to planning by G&M staff and superlative execution by the Collections Management Division staff. G&M now occupies some 93,000 square feet on the basement level of

the Madison Building, with a reading room twice the size of that at Pickett Street and with additional facilities that include a microform reading area, a well-equipped cartographic laboratory, a large photoduplication service area, and a temperature- and humidity-controlled vault for rare materials. The entrance to the division has been enhanced by a relief globe 76.4 inches in diameter, constructed by Terr-a-qua Globes and Maps, Inc., and lent to the Library on a long-term basis by the National Archives and Records Service.

In a development unrelated to the move but of great timeliness, the MARC map file became available on-line on August 20, 1980, as part of the Library's MUMS search system, following an experimental preview of the automated service for a cartographic workshop June 16-20. More than 70,000 MARC map records are now accessible to staff and readers through computer terminals located in G&M and elsewhere in the Library. Since G&M's other holdings are also on-line in the MARC system, 1980 can be regarded as the year in which the threshold between manual control and modern computerized methods was finally crossed for cartographic holdings in the Library of Congress.

There were other important developments throughout the department: remarkable acquisitions, successful programs of outreach and service, progress toward a solution of the Library's nitrate film problem, major staff contributions to the White House Conference on Library and

Information Services and the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians, and significant initiatives in international cooperation. There were also disappointments, especially with the pace of occupancy of the Madison Building and the completion of automated systems designed to improve service to readers. These will be addressed below.

Robert Hayden, consultant in poetry to the Library from 1976 to 1978, died February 25 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Hayden, who was sixty-six, had been the first black American poet to be named to the Library's consultantship. His death followed by only a few weeks his reading in the East Room of the White House, during a celebration of American poetry. Another former consultant in poetry, Elizabeth Bishop, who served from 1949 to 1950, died in October 1979.

Sergius O. Yakobson, former chief of the Slavic and Central European Division (now the European Division) and senior specialist in Russian affairs in the Congressional Research Service from 1951 until his retirement in 1971, died November 13, 1979.

ADMINISTRATION

The department continued to refine the overall Library reorganization plan announced in 1978 insofar as it affected Research Services. One feature of the reorganization was to be the separation of the National Referral Center from the Science and Technology Division, in view of the center's broader mandate. A plan to accomplish this goal was completed in 1980, has been approved by the Library administration, and should be carried out early in 1981, with whatever modifications are found necessary in a final refinement after consultation with employee organizations.

Three long-time officers of the Library retired in 1980. Marvin McFarland, chief of the Science and Technology Division (S&T), retired January 11 after thirty-eight years of federal service, more than thirty of which were at the Library of Congress. World-renowned for his knowledge of the history of aeronautics and of the lives of its pioneers, Mr. McFarland edited the two-volume *Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright* (1953). He was for many years head of the Library's Aeronautics Section and occupant of the Guggenheim Chair

of Aeronautics before becoming assistant chief (1963–66) and chief (1966–80) of S&T. John Price, assistant chief of S&T, was named acting chief pending appointment of a successor.

William A. Dodge, chief of the Federal Research Division (FRD), retired May 2 after nearly thirty years of federal service, more than eighteen in the Library of Congress. A specialist in foreign-language materials, Dr. Dodge held a number of administrative positions in the Library and had been chief of FRD since 1971. Until appointment of a new chief, Robert Newhall and Earl L. Rothermel, assistant chiefs of FRD, have alternated as acting chief.

Dudley B. Ball, former chief of the Library's Stack and Reader Division, special assistant in the former Reader Services Department, and principal administrative officer of the Prints and Photographs Division, retired February 29, after more than thirty years of federal service, a major part of it in the Library of Congress.

Olive C. James was appointed chief of the Loan Division, effective September 1. Mrs. James, who had been chief of Reference and Interlibrary Services at Stanford University Libraries, succeeded Jack McDonald, Jr., who in July 1979 had become chief of the Library Services Division in the Congressional Research Service. In the interim the Loan Division had been headed on a temporary basis by both Edward N. MacConomy, chief bibliographer, and Ellen Z. Hahn, chief of the General Reading Rooms Division. Mrs. James is a graduate of City College of New York and holds an M.L.S. degree from Rutgers University, with additional graduate study at City College and New York University. Before her appointment at Stanford, she had been head of the General Reference Department at Queens College, City University of New York.

Ralph E. Ehrenberg, former chief of the Cartographic Branch at the National Archives and Records Service, was appointed assistant chief of the Geography and Map Division on October 1, 1979. His first assignment in G&M was planning and coordinating the move of the division into the Madison Building in February and March 1980.

Norman J. Shaffer, chief of the Preservation Office, was promoted January 28 to chief of the Photoduplication Service. Pending appointment of his successor, Donald Wisdom, chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division,

has been named acting chief of the Preservation Office, with Bernard Bernier serving as acting chief of the latter division. William Sartain, assistant chief for collections improvement, Collections Management Division, was named acting assistant chief of the Serial and Government Publications Division.

Louis R. Mortimer, executive officer of Research Services, was appointed director of personnel, effective September 1, 1980.

There were several retirements in addition to those mentioned above. Lawrence Marwick, distinguished head of the Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division, retired in February. For more than thirty years Dr. Marwick served the Library of Congress as its principal specialist in the field of Hebraica and Judaica. His major study *Diplomatic Hebrew: A Glossary of Current Terminology* was issued by the Library in April, following his retirement. Another employee who retired after thirty years' service in the Library was Lenore Gift, for eighteen years secretary of the Prints and Photographs Division. And Thomas E. Gwinn, for the past fifteen years head of the Loan Division's U.S. Capitol Station, also retired in February after nearly forty years of federal service.

ACQUISITION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

The general and special collections of the Library of Congress, which (except in the field of law) are in the custody of Research Services, are a unique blend of materials—the result of nonstop, massive, and voluminous accessions, relieved by occasional rarities and specialized material of the highest order. Without either element in the equation, the Library's collections would be diminished and its capacity for service to the broadest range of users impaired. Although annual reports often single out the individual rarity for comment, the voluminous collections which have come through the work of recommending and selection officers, exchange partners, and other government agencies, cannot be disregarded.

The Kraus Collection

A unique and remarkable collection relating to the life and explorations of Sir Francis Drake was

given to the Library on May 29 by the well-known collector and bibliophile Hans P. Kraus and his wife, Hanni Kraus. The gift follows by ten years another major donation by the Krauses, that of 162 manuscripts relating to the colonial period of Spanish America. The earlier gift has resulted in important scholarly editions and other publications. It can be expected that the Drake Collection will bear comparable fruit. It is already fully described in a handsome catalog published for H. P. Kraus by N. Israel in 1970.

The collection pertains to Drake's unparalleled feats of navigation, seamanship, and naval warfare in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. Among its highlights are two copies of a silver map showing the route of Drake's circumnavigation of the earth (1577–80). One of these is a unique copy, with the name of the cartographer and engraver, Michael Mercator, and the date (1589) in a small cartouche. The other is one of eight known copies without the cartouche. In the collection there is also a letter from the great mapmaker Gerard Mercator to Abraham Ortelius about his uncertainties concerning the route of Drake's voyage. Other great rarities are a unique copy of the only surviving book describing Drake's voyage, virtually contemporary with the event itself: Nicholas Breton's *Discourse in Commendation of . . . Frauncis Drake* (1581); and a colored engraving of St. Augustine, Florida, depicting Drake's attack on the city in 1586, the earliest engraving of any locality now part of the United States. There are maps, manuscripts, drawings, plans, books, and medals, as well as the finest contemporary portrait of Drake, attributed to Jodocus Hondius. Almost every item in the collection is a rarity of one kind or another.

The Kraus Drake Collection may be consulted in the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. Its acquisition, however, is regarded as a major supplement to the resources of several other divisions in the Library, including the Geography and Map, Hispanic, and Manuscript Divisions.

Effect of Copyright

The Copyright Law of 1976, which took effect January 1, 1978, has begun to show significant new results for the Library's collections. The Geography and Map Division, for example, received

826 atlases and 1,672 maps from this source, abetted by more active compliance procedures adopted by the Copyright Office. A dramatic 60 percent increase occurred in films and television programs registered for copyright: 5,946 titles in calendar 1979 as opposed to 3,598 titles in 1978. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division retained 4,687 of the 1979 titles, the largest number selected in any one year. They included notable American and foreign feature films and documentaries, television news and documentaries, specials, and entertainment series. By such means students of American life have access to remarkable abundance, not merely *60 Minutes*, *Pope John Paul II—The American Journey*, and *Meet the Press*, but *Kramer vs. Kramer*, *Roots*, *M*A*S*H*, and the Nixon interviews with David Frost. Likewise, more effective Copyright Office claiming procedures for serials helped offset a program to reduce serial subscriptions by nearly 2,500 titles during the year. As a consequence, serial receipts increased slightly overall, a result assisted also by an increase in U.S. Depository Collection documents.

Foreign-Language Materials

Forty-eight recordings were made for inclusion in the Hispanic Division's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, twice as many as in 1979, including several from new projects in Bolivia and Haiti. The archive recorded its first Chicano author, Juan Bruce Novoa. The Library acquired a complete file of the important Argentine weekly *Caras y Caretas* (1898–1939) and a file of the Mexican Communist Party's newspaper, *Machete Illegal* (1929–34). The chief of the Hispanic Division traveled to Spain in June in an effort to improve exchange relationships with a number of academic and government institutions there. Major growth in Hispanic holdings continued to result from the Hispanic Acquisitions Project, in its second full year of operation.

The year 1980 has seen a dramatic increase in the receipt of publications from the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the new exchange relationship with the National Library of Beijing (Peking) brought a substantial flow of books from a Chinese publishing industry that had been moribund under the influence of the Cultural Revolution but has now been revived. Additions to the

Chinese collection totaled 11,491 volumes, an increase of more than 10 percent over the preceding year. The number of exchange agreements with libraries and other institutions in the PRC has increased to thirty-six, the most important of which is with the National Library of Beijing. In return for a complete set of U.S. government publications, that library airmails to the Library of Congress monthly issues of the Chinese national bibliography and seeks to provide LC with a copy of every Chinese publication selected from the bibliography. Despite these welcome increases in cooperative activity with the PRC, the larger part of the Library's receipts of PRC publications continues to come from its blanket order dealer in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the quickening of library activity in the PRC since normalization is a very hopeful sign for the future of LC's collections.

A notable individual acquisition was the *Chung-kuo chin tai hsien tai ts'ing shu mu lu* [A bibliography of monographic series published in modern and contemporary China], containing more than five thousand titles published in monographic series between 1902 and 1949 in the collection of the Shanghai Library, the largest public library in China.

Japanese, Korean, and Southern Asian materials did not keep pace with acquisitions of the preceding year. The Korean-language receipts were undoubtedly reduced because of leadership changes and an unsettled political situation in South Korea. A notable Japanese acquisition was the National Diet Library's gift set of *Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan choshamei tenkyoroku* [National Diet Library authority file for Japanese authors], published in three volumes (Tokyo, 1979) and providing a comprehensive and authoritative listing of Japanese authors' names in romanization as well as in Chinese characters. The Southern Asia Section has reduced Indian serial subscriptions by about 25 percent to some four thousand titles. An improved exchange arrangement with the National Library of Vietnam is expected to improve LC's holdings for the study of Southeast Asia.

As indicated above, political disturbances in whatever part of the world usually take their toll on the free flow of publications and eventually upon the holdings of a comprehensive research library such as the Library of Congress. The hostage crisis in Iran led to an embargo on all business

transactions with that country. The Library was able to secure a waiver, exempting books from the executive order. In the meantime, however, some alternative sources of supply were located. Several expatriate Iranian book services having been established in Great Britain and the United States, and the African and Middle Eastern Division was able through these contacts to locate a number of elusive titles in demand by researchers. An example is the eighty-volume *National Census of Population and Housing—November 1976* of Iran. The Iranian holdings were also enriched by donations from Ralph Becker, former president of the Iran-American Society, and Mrs. Richard Helms, wife of the former U.S. Ambassador to Iran.

Some Notable Acquisitions

In December 1979 the Library purchased the only known holograph of *Blue Monday* by George Gershwin, the composer's first attempt at an extended composition. Originally planned as the second-act opener for George White's *Scandals of 1922*, it was dropped from the show after one performance on opening night. The first recording of *Blue Monday* was issued in 1979, more than fifty years after its abortive debut, and the score remains unpublished. Nevertheless, *Blue Monday* (also known as *135th Street*) is a significant work in the Gershwin canon, the precursor of his *Porgy and Bess*. Purchase of the manuscript for addition to the extensive Gershwin archive in the Music Division was made possible in part by the Da Capo Fund, described in last year's report.

The Library also received, as the gift of Bell Laboratories, the first in a series of unique recordings made in the early 1930s by Bell Labs in an experiment to improve the quality of recorded and amplified sound transmitted over the telephone network. The first group to come to the Library were recordings of Leopold Stokowski conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra, at a time when many observers believe the orchestra was at its peak.

Other Music Division acquisitions included a holograph music manuscript of an unpublished string quartet by Charles Gounod; a large collection of correspondence to and from Arnold Schoenberg, virtually completing the division's holdings of Schoenberg correspondence; letters and telegrams exchanged by Victor Herbert and

Thomas Dixon, Jr., concerning the film *The Fall of a Nation* (a sequel to *Birth of a Nation*); more than a thousand photographs and accompanying documentation comprising the Charles Jahant Opera Archive; a collection of music scores, correspondence, and memorabilia of American soprano Dorothea Dix Lawrence; a large collection of first violin parts, with performance markings by Joseph Roisman, first violinist of the Budapest String Quartet (1932–68, including the twenty-three-year period when the Budapest was the Library's "quartet in residence"); and a collection of papers relating to the careers of Charles and Ruth Crawford Seeger. Three pen-and-ink drawings by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge were given by Mrs. Harold Spivacke, widow of the late chief of the Music Division.

The Library continues to receive remarkable drawings, prints, and posters from the estate of Erwin Swann. This year's group included work by such artists as Pierre Bonnard, Emile Bernard, Edgar Degas, Mary Cassatt, and Pablo Picasso. Major prints by such contemporary artists as Jennifer Bartlett, Chuck Close, Richard Diebenkorn, Robert Motherwell, Louise Nevelson, Frank Stella, James Rosenquist, Donald Saff, and Jim Dine were acquired, many through the work of the Pennell Committee. Cartoons and drawings were received from David Levine, Edward Sorel, and the estate of Barbara Shermund, one of *Esquire's* irreverent cartoonists of the 1940s and 1950s. The Prints and Photographs Division also received the files of the Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR) and will in the future take over some of the responsibilities of COPAR. Among individual items, a remarkable album of photographs taken by William Henry Jackson in Mexico should be mentioned.

On January 10, 1969, the Library entered into an agreement with Charles E. Feinberg of Detroit, Michigan, to purchase his preeminent collection of Walt Whitman manuscripts, letters, books, and memorabilia. That initiative was concluded in 1980 with purchase of the final installment of the Feinberg Whitman collection. Mr. Feinberg has continued to acquire Whitman materials throughout the 1970s, however, and to enable the Library to add to the collection. In 1980 Mr. Feinberg also assisted the Library in obtaining the remaining segment (100,000 items) of the papers of Horace and Anne Montgomerie

Traubel, parts of which had been coming to the Library for many years.

The Margaret Mead papers, mentioned in the 1979 report, were greatly augmented in 1980 by the addition of field notes and such collateral collections as the papers of Gregory Bateson, the records of the Institute of Intercultural Studies, and the papers of Dr. Mead's long-time associate Rhoda Metraux. The Library's Manuscript Division has thus become a major center for the study of twentieth-century anthropology and anthropologists.

To its unparalleled holdings in the field of civil rights and Afro-American history the Manuscript Division has now added the records of the Legal and Educational Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the records of which have been in the Library for fifteen years. Because the Library also holds the records of the National Urban League and its important Southern Regional Office, the historian of the civil rights movement in the United States has ample scope for studies of almost any depth and magnitude. Another organizational collection of great importance was augmented in 1980. The records of the National Woman's Party, 1920-65, were added to those for 1913-20, which have been in the Library's custody for many years.

Among personal papers, the following are especially notable acquisitions: the papers of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff; those of Judges J. Skelly Wright and Harold Leventhal; and major additions to those of Harry F. Guggenheim and Justice William O. Douglas. The Douglas Papers now constitute the most complete collection in existence for the history of the Supreme Court. Although the great Rosenwald Collection of rare and illustrated books and the remarkable reference collection to aid in its interpretation are located in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the files of papers and correspondence relating to the formation of the collection will henceforth be maintained in the Manuscript Division.

Not all acquisitions of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division are of the scope and magnitude of the Rosenwald Collection or the Kraus Collection. The division was able to add two important Lincoln items to its Stern Collection of Lincolniana during the year: a previously unrecorded broadside of the Eman-

ipation Proclamation, believed to have been printed in Savannah in 1865, and a volume which included the official burial orders for Lincoln, *In Memoriam Abraham Lincoln*, of which only three copies were printed and only two survive. They had been prepared for Lincoln's grandchildren. The Library's copy had belonged to Jesse Harlan Lincoln. The Library also acquired the last missing plate in its incomplete second copy of John J. Audubon's double elephant folio *Birds of America*.

Rare materials acquired by the Geography and Map Division included Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan's 1648 engraved *Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina*, one of four known copies; two rare Korean manuscript atlases of the early nineteenth century; and a *Map of the County Contiguous to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*, 1825. Donations were received from several longtime friends of the division, including Bernard H. Baun, Chilean Ambassador José Miguel Barros, and James H. Warren, a consistent benefactor.

A major step in the documentation of activities of the House of Representatives occurred February 22, 1979, when the House began to televise the proceedings within the House chamber. Through an agreement with the Library, the House systematically and at regular intervals transfers audio tapes of the proceedings to the Library. By year's end, 709 reels were available for research use. The *Congressional Record* serves as the basic finding aid for use of the collection. Other tapes received were those of National Press Club luncheon speeches, often surprisingly candid remarks and exchanges with the press by world political leaders. From National Public Radio, 750 cultural programs were received, and from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, some 3,200 discs.

The Serial and Government Publications Division, through cooperative arrangements, added to its holdings of newspaper titles on microfilm, replacing several titles held in bound form. From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Library borrowed 172 reels of negative microfilm for forty-six newspaper titles published in Wisconsin. Positive microfilm will be produced for the Library's collections. Likewise, in cooperation with the New York Public Library, the Library borrowed the negative microfilm file

of the important foreign-language domestic newspaper *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold* (1853–1960), in order to enhance its holdings of this title.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

The systematic inventory mentioned in last year's report continued. Class E, begun in 1979, and class C were both completed during the year. At present staff levels, a complete inventory of the classified collections will require at least fifteen years. The number of volumes removed from the collections was 46,622, a fourfold increase brought about by an effort to shape the general collections in conformity with new acquisition policies and procedures.

The Science and Technology Division gave high priority to a longstanding backlog of foreign hardcopy technical reports. During the year more than 25,000 such reports were sorted by country and series, making it possible to discard 5,000 duplicate reports. Another 35,000 duplicates were removed from the entire collection, and more than 250,000 reports were relocated for better access.

Unprocessed arrearages in foreign-language material continued to be confronted by several divisions. The Japanese Section of the Asian Division was active in this respect. Some 2,200 Japanese monographs were selected, cataloged, and integrated into the classified collections. Another 1,300 volumes from partially processed Japanese collections were cataloged and added to the classified collections, and 250 Japanese serials were selected for preservation micro-filming. The Hispanic Division reviewed 15,000 Spanish- and Portuguese-language titles, with comparable results.

Similar efforts were carried out in the European Division, which has custody of a 40,000-item Cyrillic cataloging arrearage. Emphasis continued to be placed on pre-Revolutionary Russian government periodicals and on the Russian pamphlet collection, with surprising and important results. Among the pamphlets was found a supposedly lost article by the nineteenth-century author Nikolai Leskov. The article was to have appeared in the December 1885 issue of *Istoricheskiĭ viestnik* [Historical herald] but was censored, cut out of the journal issues, and

burned. The Library's copy is apparently a preprint of the article, the text of which has heretofore been unknown. A rare, though not unique, pamphlet published in 1718 by an associate of Peter the Great was discovered during an earlier stage of the processing.

A number of special temporary projects were carried out in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. These included preliminary work on one thousand uncataloged broadsides, rehousing documents of the first fourteen Congresses in acid-free envelopes, searching and annotating the nearly two thousand titles in the catalog of the Toinet Collection of seventeenth-century French literature, reviewing the Library's holdings in early nineteenth-century American imprints, and creating card files for the Peter Force Pamphlet Collection.

The Manuscript Division reached an important landmark during the year. The number of items in its collections reported to the Library's *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (NUCMC) passed 25 million. The collection which put the division over the mark was the papers of Nannie Helen Burroughs, the Washington, D.C., educator. More than 1,600 separate Manuscript Division collections have been reported to NUCMC in the twenty-one years of its existence.

The Prints and Photographs Division devoted a great deal of attention to the Alexander Graham Bell family photographic archive, reaching a conclusion to the descriptive phase of the work by year's end. The division also completed work on the Congressional Portrait Collection, about 3,500 portrait photoprints of 1,221 different Congressmen, which have been processed, indexed, and prepared for filing into the overall Biographical File.

PRESERVATION

A major accomplishment for the year was the successful completion of the project to microfilm some 8,500 Spanish plays from the period 1850–1915, a project for which five members of the staff of the Preservation Microfilming Office received special incentive awards. The collection had been given to the Library in 1938 and had been consulted by scholars but never fully organized. The preservation filming project made

possible a degree of control not achieved earlier, with catalog cards for each title and a "Guide to Contents" on reel 1 of the set. Both the Hispanic Division and the Microform Reading Room will have a full set of the catalog cards. Service copies of the microfilm will soon be available for purchase through the Photoduplication Service.

Progress toward a satisfactory mass deacidification process for deteriorating library materials was interrupted in 1980. For the past several years the Preservation Office has conducted studies and experiments using diethyl zinc (DEZ) in a vapor phase deacidification process. It had been hoped that final experimentation would take place in 1980 and that a mass program would soon follow. However, some unresolved questions about the safety of shipping large volumes of DEZ in an undiluted ("neat") form led to postponement of the final tests. Representatives of the Library, the Stauffer Chemical Company, which manufactures DEZ, and General Electric, owner of the Valley Forge facility where the large-scale testing has taken place, met on August 8 to consider an alternative to the production and shipment of 100 percent DEZ. The Library's Preservation Research and Testing Office is now evaluating the proposed alternative. (A brief illustrated summary of the Library's DEZ experimentation appeared in the 1980 edition of *Spinoff*, an annual NASA publication highlighting technological benefits of the U.S. space program.)

Several members of the research staff have also been investigating techniques to strengthen paper, especially deacidified paper. One series of tests, using sodium borohydride, was described at an international conservation conference in Ottawa July 4.

As with the DEZ program, 1980 was a year of preparation for further progress in the nitrate film conversion program. Much of the year was spent in planning for the new laboratory to be constructed for the Library on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. On September 29, 1980, a construction contract was awarded. The laboratory is expected to open in the spring of 1981.

About 183,000 serials and monographs were bound or rebound in 1980, a figure that shows the continued impact of inflationary costs and budgetary restraints. (An additional 35,000 volumes were prepared for binding but held up because of a shortage of binding funds.) Restora-

tion binding treatment was applied to 852 volumes, including those in the County Atlas Project and selected art folios in class N. A total of seven million pages were prepared for microfilming during the year, a reduced figure that reflects both a decline in purchasing power and the complexity of some of the filming projects, especially the Spanish plays mentioned above.

In March the Library published *Polyester Film Encapsulation*, a pamphlet which provides basic information and answers to the questions most frequently asked about the process. The Library distributed nearly nine thousand copies of that pamphlet, of *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials*, and of other Preservation Office leaflets during the year. It is standard practice to provide only single copies of the popular leaflet series, with authorization for the recipient to reproduce the publication in any quantity necessary.

Well over two hundred special visitors from all over the world toured the Preservation Office facilities again in 1980, including the director of the National Archives of Senegal, the public printer of Gambia, thirty Swedish bookbinders, the deputy archivist of South Africa, the director of the National Archives of the Dominican Republic, six archivists from the People's Republic of China, and large groups at the Library attending meetings of the Special Libraries Association and the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians.

SERVICES TO READERS

Services to readers are provided directly in the seventeen reading rooms and other facilities of Research Services and through answers to inquiries made by telephone or correspondence and indirectly through preparation of guides, finding aids, and bibliographies and through improvements designed to benefit reader service generally. Among the latter, the General Reading Rooms Division implemented two plans in 1980 designed to provide a common core of training for all reference librarians and to diversify their day-to-day assignments. Reference librarians in the Science and Technology Division also improved their current awareness by orientation visits to other government agencies and libraries, the source of technical publications in their fields of specialization.

Telephone inquiries increased sharply in 1980, and reference correspondence increased slightly. The Telephone Inquiry Section completed a survey of the use made of federal agency libraries by staff members of the particular agencies. As a general rule, the Library of Congress does not seek to preempt forms of reference service which can be supplied by a federal employee's own agency library. Except for its service to Congress, Library of Congress reference service is usually supplementary to that provided by other libraries.

A system of referring general reference correspondence, begun as an experiment with the Oregon State Library in 1979, was refined and expanded in 1980 to include Kentucky, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. California, Indiana, Ohio, and the National Library of Canada have also expressed an interest in participating. In this system, incoming reference letters of a general nature, not requiring the unique resources of the Library of Congress, are forwarded immediately to the cooperating state or regional library for attention. The state or regional library either contacts the correspondent directly or arranges for the local public library to do so. The correspondent benefits from receiving a more timely and complete response than volume permits LC to provide; the state and local library benefit from the opportunity to provide direct service to a local citizen; and LC's other users benefit from the staff's availability to devote more time and attention to complex questions which local libraries lack the resources to answer.

In 1980 the Library was able to provide additional study facility space for researchers working on long-term projects (books, dissertations, etc.) requiring such facilities. The move of certain Library units to the Madison Building opened up seventy-six new desks in the Adams Building. These were assigned in accordance with new regulations, announced July 2, 1980, which recognize different kinds of study space needs according to the nature and extent of a project. Short-term assignments can be secured after only a short waiting period. Scholars whose needs require a longer assignment of space can also be accommodated, but because of demand the wait may be longer. All assignments now are for the life of a particular project.

Scholars who are able to maintain a long-term relationship with the Library are especially

valued. In recent years the "regulars" at LC have formed a Scholars' Committee, which sponsors monthly colloquia, arranged with the cooperation of the General Reading Rooms Division. At such meetings Library officers may speak about developments in the Library or individual scholars may present the results of their own research.

Services to readers are often reciprocal. In April, Paul Needham, curator of printed books and bindings at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City, spent four days examining watermarks in English incunabula in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. In examining a volume in the Rosenwald Collection containing four separate texts printed by William Caxton, he discovered "binding waste"—strips of printed matter used to secure the spine of the book—which, when pieced together, turned out to be an unknown Caxton indulgence from about 1482. Plans are proceeding to recover and restore the newly found document.

Reference service is subject to sudden interests or enthusiasms. The repeated eruptions of Mount St. Helens in Washington State led to questions addressed to several divisions about vulcanology and related topics. The September 1980 television series based on James Clavell's novel *Shogun* led to many inquiries about Japanese history and customs. The presidential election campaign brought numerous journalists from the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Washington Star*, Gannett newspaper chain, and other papers to the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division to view films starring Ronald Reagan.

Some six thousand requests came to the National Referral Center (NRC), more than half of which were answered no later than the following day. At least 80 percent of the inquiries addressed to NRC are answered within a week. Twelve "mini-directories"—lists of selected information resources on subjects of high current interest such as solid wastes, solar energy, pulp and paper, textiles, electronics, and children—were prepared by NRC during the year. Demand was such that many of the lists required reprinting a few months after issuance.

After fifty-two years of continuous service, the bookroom operated by the Loan Division in the Cannon House Office Building closed on September 15, 1980, a development made possible

by the opening of the new Congressional Research Reading Room in the adjacent Madison Building, which is connected by tunnel with the Cannon Building. Except for the U.S. Capitol Station, the Cannon bookroom was the oldest of the congressional bookrooms operated by the Library of Congress. The Capitol Station is now the only facility outside the Library operated by the Loan Division.

THE COUNCIL OF SCHOLARS

The reorganization of 1978 provided for creation of a Council of Scholars, a group of distinguished leaders in all fields of scholarship whose association with the Library would lead to improvement in the Library's collections and services. The first resident member of the council was Ernest Samuels, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer of Henry Adams and Bernard Berenson. Dr. Samuels, professor emeritus at Northwestern University, was in residence at the Library throughout most of fiscal 1980, his membership on the council supported by a grant to the Library from the Witter Bynner Foundation. While in residence, Dr. Samuels pursued his research on Berenson, made a public presentation in the Library April 2, "Confessions of a Biographer," and made useful recommendations concerning the Library's holdings for twentieth-century art history.

PERFORMING ARTS LIBRARY

More than sixteen thousand readers used the Performing Arts Library (PAL) at the Kennedy Center in 1980, the first full year of operation for the new facility. In addition to providing researchers in music, dance, theater, and recordings with a "window" on the Library of Congress, the Performing Arts Library is a useful extension of service to special groups associated with the performing arts. Thus PAL played host in October 1979 to a meeting of the executive board of the Theater Library Association (its first outside the New York City area). Other groups meeting in the Library during the year included a conference of arts administration educators, the education committee of the National Music Council, and the National Committee on Arts for the Handicapped.

The Performing Arts Library was also in a strategic position to render expert professional assistance to the Kennedy Center, providing research for the Kennedy Center honors program and assistance in the preparation by Brendan Gill of a ten-year history of the Kennedy Center. *Stagebill*, the Kennedy Center program magazine, regularly carries information on the library and its services.

The appearance of the Vienna State Opera in Washington in the fall of 1979 was a memorable cultural (and social) event. The Performing Arts Library's fall exhibit, "Opera in Vienna: The Nineteenth Century," coincided with the opera season and enhanced the occasion appropriately with materials drawn from the Library's collections, especially those of the Music Division.

During the past year the automation efforts of Research Services were directed toward the integration of separate automation projects. Aside from the inclusion of the MARC map file in the MUMS search service, the most significant general developments were implementation of an early version of the Automated Book Paging System, which conveys requests for library materials to their storage areas, and of an enhanced version of the Near East National Union List (NENUL) system, an automated system to produce book catalogs or bibliographies.

A limited version of the Book Paging System became available July 28, 1980, linking Alcove 7 (Main Reading Room) and the Serial and Government Publications Division by computer to the Landover Center Annex. In addition, out-of-town requests for interlibrary loan are being transmitted from the Loan Division to the decks via the system. Although only a fraction of the total system necessary to improve book service to readers, the present limited version will enable staff to become comfortable with its possibilities and prepare for a fully automated system. The NENUL project, meanwhile, went on-line in November 1979, greatly accelerating the pace of adding information to the automated record.

The new interbuilding book conveyor system, on the other hand, designed to permit the sending of books to a large number of destinations within the Library, had to be discontinued.

Up to February 1980, this system had been used on a point-to-point basis between the control rooms in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings. In February the conveyor was phased into the computer, as originally planned, but it did not prove reliable enough for reader service. During the ensuing months of testing, the Collections Management Division contributed more than forty-five hundred staff hours to this undertaking, but at year's end the system had not been accepted for use in the Library, a major disappointment to Research Services staff and readers.

The Federal Research Division, on the other hand, made good progress in 1980 toward identifying programs, products, and administrative activities with a strong potential for computer application. After detailed systems analysis, the division has installed a microcomputer, video-display terminals, and printers for on-line data entry, retrieval, and editing, with access to several automated data bases.

GUIDES AND FINDING AIDS

A general guide issued to Washington area universities was *Tips for Students*, designed by the General Reading Rooms Division to streamline access to the Library's bibliographical resources. A series of reference aids which that division also initiated in 1979 ("How to Find . . .") continued with pamphlets devoted to trade catalogs, directories, book reviews, and business sources. A similar compilation prepared by the Serial and Government Publications Division was *A Guide to Accessing Major U.S. Government Publications in the Library of Congress*. The Manuscript Division published guides (registers) to eight different collections, including the massive American Colonization Society records.

Thirteen new titles were released in the Science and Technology Division *LC Tracer Bullet* series. The Library has now distributed more than 140,000 copies of these bibliographical guides, which cover current topics in science and technology. In addition to listing authoritative sources, the *Tracer Bullets* serve as a guide to pamphlet literature on the subjects available in vertical files in the Science Reading Room. There has been wide acceptance of the *Tracer Bullets*, as well as the sincerest and most welcome form of admiration—imitation.

PUBLICATIONS

Although Research Services staff are active in many forms of publication, including professional contributions to the journal literature in diverse fields, only major books published during the fiscal year can be singled out for mention here. Among these are both official Library publications and those published outside the Library but based on material prepared by the staff.

The Summer/Fall 1980 special issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* was devoted to film, television, radio, and sound recordings. Based principally on Library of Congress holdings, the articles were largely the work of Research Services staff and included a contribution by Erik Barnouw, chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. During the year the Oxford University Press published a revised edition of *Indian Film*, by Mr. Barnouw with S. Krishnaswamy.

A major Library publication, based in part upon the H. P. Kraus Collection of Spanish American colonial documents, is *Las Casas as a Bishop/Las Casas, Obispo*, edited by Helen Rand Parish. The bilingual publication reinterprets events surrounding the 1545 acceptance of a bishopric in Chiapas, Mexico, by Bartolomé de las Casas. The Library also published *The Portuguese Manuscripts Collection of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Christopher C. Lund of Rutgers University and Mary Ellis Kahler, former chief of the Library's Hispanic Division, and edited by Dr. Kahler, who is now the Library's representative in Rio de Janeiro. The guide describes a collection of 537 manuscripts in the Manuscript Division. Another publication which will facilitate use of manuscripts is *Members of Congress: A Checklist of Their Papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress*, compiled by John McDonough.

A nearly two-hundred-year-old document in the Manuscript Division has been given its first complete publication in English: *John Paul Jones' Memoir of the American Revolution* was translated and edited by Gerard W. Gawalt and includes an introduction by John R. Sellers. Both authors are historians in the Manuscript Division. The edition is based on Jones's personal copy of the memoir (in French), one of only two copies known. An incomplete edition published in French in 1798 is now quite rare.

G. K. Hall has published a two-volume supplement to the five-volume *Bibliography of Cartography*, a major undertaking of the Geography and Map Division. Another G. K. Hall publication heavily dependent upon catalog data prepared by G&M and some other libraries is *Bibliographic Guide to Maps and Atlases: 1979*, published in September.

Graphic Sampler, edited by Renata V. Shaw, reprints articles from the Library's *Quarterly Journal* dealing with prints and drawings in the Prints and Photographs Division. The division's collections also served as the basis for other publications: *The Middle East in Pictures* (Arno Press), reproducing in four volumes the working albums of G. Eric Matson in P&P's collections, and *Photographs for the Tsar* by Robert H. Allshouse (Dial Press), based on the Prokudin-Gorskii color photographs of pre-Revolutionary Russia.

Abdul Kohar Rony's bibliography *Southeast Asia: Western-Language Periodicals in the Library of Congress*, provides detailed subject access to recent periodical literature in the general collections relating to the countries of Southeast Asia. Another bibliographical guide, *Persian and Afghan Newspapers in the Library of Congress, 1871-1978*, was compiled by Ibrahim Pourhadi.

From the time of its publication in 1978, *The United States and Africa . . .*, compiled by Julian Witherell, chief of the African and Middle Eastern Division, has received high praise and wide acceptance. In 1980 the *Government Publications Review* called it "a guide in the very best sense of the term." This acceptance has now culminated in the selection by the African Studies Association of the book and its compiler for the first Conover-Porter Award for outstanding achievement in African bibliography and reference works.

For the LC/CBS series "Read More about It," the General Reading Rooms Division coordinated the preparation of a number of booklists for distribution before the CBS television specials were broadcast and for publication in the Library's *Information Bulletin*.

Among continuing publications or series, volumes 4 and 5 of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, edited by Paul Smith, were published by the Library. The Maktaba Afrikana series of the African and Middle Eastern Division continued with *University of Malawi Publications: A Guide*, by Fassil Aradoun. Mary Jane Gibson's review of

U.S. national bibliographical and abstracting services and related activities, prepared annually for Unesco, was published in the Spring 1980 issue of *RQ* [Reference Quarterly]. Preparation of *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* was enhanced by a grant received by its sponsor, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. An editor and assistant editor will henceforth work at the Library of Congress in close association with officers and staff of the European Division in preparing the bibliography. The Library published volume 10 of *Antarctic Bibliography*, a continuing publication prepared by the Cold Regions Bibliography Project, Science and Technology Division.

PUBLIC EVENTS

MacLeish Fortieth Anniversary

An all-day celebration was held October 2, 1979, commemorating the fortieth anniversary of Archibald MacLeish's assumption of the Librarianship of Congress. Mr. MacLeish and his three successors—Luther H. Evans, L. Quincy Mumford, and Daniel J. Boorstin—were all present for the occasion. The day's events began with a panel discussion—"The MacLeish Era in the Library of Congress, 1939-1944"—which was open to the public. Participating were former officers of the Library and others associated with the MacLeish era: Frederick R. Goff, Ernest S. Griffith, Lewis Hanke, Herman Henkle, and Robert Penn Warren. The present Librarian moderated the discussion. The day concluded with a poetry reading by the Library's Consultant in Poetry, William Meredith, who was introduced by Mr. MacLeish. As Librarian of Congress Mr. MacLeish had "discovered" Mr. Meredith for the *Yale Series of Younger Poets* in 1944.

The Rosenwald Symposium

A symposium on the illustrated book, held May 30-31 in memory of Lessing J. Rosenwald, the Library's greatest donor, was sponsored by the Center for the Book and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and organized for the Library by Ruth Mortimer and Charles Talbot of Smith College and Sandra Hindman of Johns

Hopkins University. There were three sessions: "Virgil in the Rosenwald Collection," chaired by Mario A. Di Cesare, State University of New York at Binghamton, with presentations by Ms. Mortimer, Eleanor Winsor Leach, Indiana University, and Elfriede Abbe, Vermont sculptor and graphic artist; "Landscape and the Illustrated Book," chaired by Mr. Talbot, who also made a presentation, as did Karen H. Pearson, University of Nebraska, J. H. Parry, Harvard University, and James Cahill, University of California at Berkeley; and "Early Printed Books in the Netherlands," chaired by Ms. Hindman, with presentations by Barbara G. Love, Queens College, Dianne G. Scillia, Norfolk, Virginia, James Snyder, Bryn Mawr College, and Keith P. F. Moxey, University of Virginia. Some forty scholars took part in the symposium, including one from the University of Amsterdam.

Music

Two new works commissioned by the Coolidge Foundation were given their world premieres: *Nantucket Songs* by Ned Rorem, sung by Phyllis Bryn-Julson (accompanied by the composer) on Founder's Day, October 30; and *Song of Songs No. 1* by Ralph Shapey, performed February 29 by the Contemporary Chamber Players of the University of Chicago, conducted by the composer. One new work commissioned by the McKim Fund, *Jazz Suite for Violin and Piano* by David Baker, was given its first performance December 14 by Ruggiero Ricci and Mitchell Andrews. The composer was present for rehearsals and for the performance.

Other world, national, or local first performances, virtually all of which were "broadcast premieres," included Lucia Dlugozewski's *Amor Elusive Empty August*, played by the Boehm Quintette; John Corigliano's *Sonata for Violin and Piano*, played by James Buswell and James Tocco; Paul Chihara's "Primavera" Quartet, played by the ensemble of that name, to whom the work is dedicated; and John Rusby-Smith's *Syzygy*, played by Keith Bryan, flute, and Karen Keys, piano. Some revivals during the year included *Kammerkonzert* by Alban Berg, for thirteen winds, violin, and piano; Quartet No. 4 by Alexander Zemlin-sky, *El Retablo de Maesa Pedro* by Manuel de Falla, staged with puppets as originally conceived; and

the nearly forgotten *Sonata for Violin and Piano* by Albert Huybrechts, winner of the 1925 Coolidge Prize.

After some tentative experiments in 1979, the Music Division arranged the most active summer concert season it has ever attempted. The complete Beethoven Sonatas for Piano and Violin were performed in three concerts by Robert Mann and Emanuel Ax June 12, 13, and 14. There were also three summer concerts by MusicCrafters, in addition to an appearance in December.

The Festival of the American Liszt Society—four successive days and evenings of concerts, lectures, and symposia devoted to romantic virtuoso Franz Liszt—was held at the Library in November 1979. The Library's "resident" performers, the Juilliard String Quartet, offered twenty concerts during the year. In all, more than fifty concerts were sponsored by the Music Division.

Poetry and Literature

There was also a world premiere in the literary series: Richard Dyer-Bennet, the great balladeer, who is preparing to record his recitation of Homer's *Odyssey* in the Robert Fitzgerald translation, recited portions of the text in a program at the Library on October 15 and 16, 1979. Another highlight of the fall program was an appearance by Herman Wouk, who presented a lecture entitled "War and Remembrance: The Paradox of Historical Fiction."

In March the Library, in cooperation with the Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth Century Studies and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, presented four performances by Actors in Residence from the Royal Shakespeare Company. The performances at the Library supplemented a series of lectures and workshops at the Kennedy Center. The first performance, scheduled for Saturday, March 1, coincided with a massive snowstorm that paralyzed Washington, but the show went on and about half of the expected capacity audience was able to get to the Library, mostly on foot.

There were three international programs: "An Evening of English Poetry and Song," featuring Sir Peter Pears; an evening of Australian poetry, featuring Vincent Buckley, David Malouf,

and Les A. Murray; and a celebration of "Belgium Today," with Belgian poet Christine D'haen. Other writers appearing were Wendell Berry, Sterling Brown, Ernest J. Gaines, William Heyen, Sandra McPherson, W. S. Merwin, John Peck, Myra Sklarew, Peter Viereck, Ellen Bryant Voigt, Edward Weismiller, and James Welch. In a centennial program A. Walton Litz lectured on Wallace Stevens and Anthony Howard read from the works of Vachel Lindsay. The consultant in poetry gave a lecture entitled "The Uses of Criticism."

Other Events

The Hispanic Division was especially active in sponsoring symposia and other events during the year, often in cooperation with appropriate embassies. On December 7, 1979, a symposium on the Argentine intellectual Paul Groussac was held in cooperation with the Embassy of Argentina. An April 21 symposium honoring Demetris Aguilero Malta was jointly sponsored by the Department of State and the Embassy of Ecuador. A May 13 symposium on the Spanish intellectual and statesman Fernando de los Ríos was jointly sponsored with the Embassy of Spain. Finally, on September 29, an ambitious day-long symposium celebrating the 400th anniversary of the refounding of Buenos Aires was jointly sponsored with the Embassy of Argentina and the Municipality of Buenos Aires. The program was arranged for the Library by Professor Stanley Ross of the University of Texas. In February a timely symposium on Islam and Shi'ism was arranged by the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, in cooperation with the Congressional Research Service.

On March 3 selected films from the Dawson City collection described in last year's report were shown at the Kennedy Center in a special screening sponsored by the American Film Institute (AFI), the Library of Congress, and the Embassy of Canada. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division also cooperated with AFI in holding a conference April 21-22 on cold storage of color photographic materials, particularly motion picture film.

Symposia were held in connection with the opening of the "Posada's Mexico" and "Belgium Today" exhibits, the latter sponsored by the

Center for the Book but involving Research Services staff in the planning and execution.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

The Assistant Librarian for Research Services was in Japan May 15-June 4 in behalf of the Asia Foundation, evaluating its program to strengthen Japanese university library collections for American studies. He visited eight universities from Okinawa to Tsukuba during his stay and submitted a ninety-nine-page report with recommendations for continued enhancement of the collections.

Many staff activities were undertaken in an effort to improve international understanding and cooperation. Chi Wang, head of the Chinese and Korean Section of the Asian Division, was one of two principal researchers studying Chinese knowledge of the United States. He spent five weeks in the People's Republic of China in February and March, visiting several centers of learning, and submitted a preliminary report to the U.S. International Communication Agency in September.

Donald E. Wisdom, acting chief of the Preservation Office, and Robert W. Schaaf, Serial Division, worked closely with officials of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, on a plan to preserve UN documents in microfiche. A survey form was developed for distribution to libraries which regularly collect UN documents. Two staff members in the Asian Division, Mi Chu Wiens and William Tuchrello, were on extended leaves of absence, Dr. Wiens to pursue research at Nanjing University and Mr. Tuchrello as a Fulbright lecturer in Indonesia. The chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, a member of the media committee of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture, met with Indian counterparts in New Delhi January 9-12.

The chief of the Hispanic Division represented the Library at the dedication of the National Library of Mexico in Mexico City on December 3, 1979, and participated in the two-day symposium which followed. In May he was elected president of the Inter-American Council of Washington.

Among other honors, the chief of the Geography and Map Division, John Wolter, was elected

vice-chairman of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and chairman of the executive committee.

The chief of the General Reading Rooms Division was active in planning the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians, held at LC April 16-18 and involving many Research Services officers and staff.

The Library's observance of the "Belgium Today" celebration was ably coordinated by the director for special collections, Alan Fern, who also prepared the exhibit catalog. In addition to the exhibit and its catalog, there were a poetry reading, a musical program, a book, and a lecture. The observance culminated in a visit to the Library by the King and Queen of the Belgians. Dr. Fern was also the leading figure in arranging for the "Posada's Mexico" exhibition and the admirable publication of the same name.

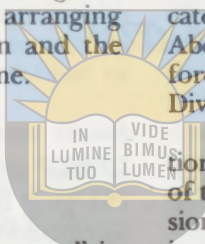
BASIC WORKLOAD

There was a significant increase overall in the number of readers using the various reading rooms of Research Services. The total number was 907,429, an increase of more than 20 percent,

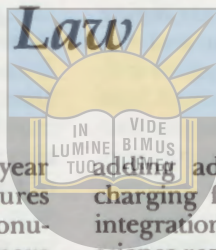
but the increase was not uniform throughout the department. The increase in the Geography and Map Division (66 percent) was mentioned earlier. Other divisions showing substantial increases were the General Reading Rooms Division (25 percent) and the Serial and Government Publications Division (15 percent). There were declines in the European and Manuscript Divisions.

The total circulation of volumes by the Loan Division declined by 5.7 percent, but the percentage of requests filled increased to 63 percent. Congressional users were supplied about thirty-five thousand items, virtually the same as in 1979. The National Geographic Society and the Brookings Institution continued to lead in the category of local nongovernment borrowers. About 10 percent of interlibrary loans are to foreign borrowers. The British Library Lending Division is the largest borrower in this category.

There was a substantial increase in circulation of periodicals and newspapers in the custody of the Serial and Government Publications Division. A total of 390,778 items were circulated, an increase of more than 45,000 items. The number of volumes circulated in the general reading rooms, on the other hand, declined 6 percent to 648,721.



6



The Law Library's attainments over the past year were achieved under the simultaneous pressures of several outside assessment surveys, monumental final preparations for the imminent move to the James Madison Memorial Building, budget cutbacks, and several coinciding changes in key staff. It was, therefore, an arduous year, but one that ended on a generally optimistic note.

The most all-inclusive evaluation of the Law Library was that begun by the Arthur D. Little consultant firm in October 1979 and brought to an end in August 1980 with the issuance of a final 247-page report entitled *Strengthening the Law Library of Congress: Service to the Congress through Helping Meet National Needs for Legal Information*. The report recommends that the separate organizational status of the Law Library within the Library of Congress be retained. The proposal that the Law Library form a separate agency, on the other hand, was rejected not only as too costly but as a move that would inevitably put a strain on its services to Congress. One of the report's most important findings, in fact, was that "Congress—the preeminent user—is generally well pleased with the services the Law Library provides." At the same time, the Law Library's commitment to its multifaceted mission was reaffirmed, and the suggestion was made that the responsibilities for Law Library management be enlarged. Other recommendations included increasing the priority of responding to processing needs, developing and applying class K,

adding additional resources and considering charging fees for services, and furthering the integration of Law Library activities into social science research.

While carrying out their normal duties, the staff were also required over the past year to prepare for and respond to an examination by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), which was undertaking a governmentwide occupation standards study of policy analyst positions. As in the case of the Arthur D. Little study, this project necessitated lengthy interviews and briefings, and again the results were favorable to the integrity of the Law Library.

Another study conducted by OPM resulted in the development of a single agency series for the unique positions which the Law Library's foreign legal specialists represent.

The year was likewise dominated by the strenuous effort needed to bring the collection into organizational and physical shape for the move to the new building. One aspect of this awesome task that was well in hand by the year's end was the measuring and plotting in a new location sequence of almost the entire collection. Simultaneously, a concentrated book preservation project saved many valuable items in the collection.

Certain plans and programs were set back by the need for budget restrictions. Although these limitations are keenly felt in the Law Library because of its small size, all essential functions

were carried forward, though not always at the hoped-for rate of progress. Among its primary tasks as a research library, the Law Library responded to 235,925 research requests from all sources. These included 169,725 direct reader responses, 60,950 by telephone, and 2,650 by reference correspondence. Extended research responses involved 2,365 studies and reports, 90 translations, and 145 bibliographies.

Other areas of sustained endeavor included maintaining the much-needed current index to national legislation in countries without such an access tool; serving Congress, the judiciary, and administrative bodies in an advisory and expert witness capacity; performing critical bibliographic reviews and acquisition searches to develop the collection; and, finally, maintaining loose-leaf services to ensure the availability of up-to-date resources.

Several key staff positions became vacant during the year, including a few in the support area. The ripple effect of these kinds of vacancies—some of which were subsequently frozen—was felt most severely in the Law Library's publishing efforts and slowed progress in the plan to "recycle" congressional research for the benefit of a wider audience. Still, a number of important publications were issued and were well received by government offices, other libraries, and the private sector.

SERVICES TO CONGRESS

In an attempt to discover the best legislative approach to the major social, political, and economic issues before it, the U.S. Congress frequently looks to the approach other nations have taken or are considering in dealing with these same issues. When Congress asks for research in foreign law from the Law Library, the responses it receives must often include not merely information on the latest laws in effect abroad but also analyses of their effectiveness and of the social and economic assumptions underlying those laws. In this way, the U.S. legislator can more fully use the information received and can more accurately judge if a specific legislative example from some different legal heritage can be feasibly emulated in an American context.

The list of research report titles prepared over any given year in the Law Library is an

indication of what some of the national and international "headline" issues have been. It came as no surprise, therefore, that this year's major concerns revolved around taxation and other legal fields that affect the economy. Environmental protection regulation, a closely related issue with great social and fiscal consequences, was also a congressional priority interest.

Although in these economically uncertain times such issues necessarily demand much attention, Congress cannot ignore the multitudinous other concerns which come before it. Some subjects—such as election law, investment regulations, and gun control—return again and again, and it is these that usually lead to publications. Other topics may require extensive one-time technical and legal research and never be inquired about again. Among the more unusual requests this year were questions on regulations involving embryo transfer in cattle in European countries, Mexican divorce under Tanzanian law, public demonstrations by foreign nationals in Great Britain, laws affecting relations between government and industry in Nigeria, Colombian industrial health regulations regarding exposure to asbestos, and application of Japanese marital property law to resident aliens in Japan. No other research facility in the country is equipped to handle this amazing variety of legal concerns.

Research Reports

Among the several modes of response used by the Law Library to answer congressional inquiries on foreign law, the research report is the means most frequently employed. A typed analysis of foreign legislative initiatives and practices, quoting or summarizing legal texts as appropriate, these reports are generally from 1 to 20 pages long. The Law Library's staff of thirty legal specialist produced for Congress 868 reports totaling 18,521 pages in fiscal 1980. The effect of the election year and the difficulty of recruiting specialists from certain jurisdictions may have been responsible for the slight drop in the number of requests from fiscal 1979.

In seeking to discover if any consensus of approach already exists on a problem, Congress often asks for reports concerning countries located in several different areas of the world. In these cases, two or more of the Law Library's five

divisions work together to present the legislator with a one-document overview of their findings.

Of the year's many comparative reports dealing with economic issues, the Law Library prepared one on the "percentage of local content rule" (labor and materials) in the manufacture of automobiles and another on the depreciation schedules on industrial property. Other comparative studies which Congress requested from the Law Library during the past fiscal year included:

Taxation. Tax treatment of research and development expenditures, capital gains taxes, taxation of U.S. pension funds received by Americans living abroad, tax treatment of fuel as an operating expense in West European industries, tax laws penalizing environmental waste, value-added tax on arts and crafts, and differences in income tax rates for married couples and individuals.

Government law. Countries with provisions comparable to ERA, national police guidelines for domestic intelligence and terrorist investigations, voting requirements, Vietnam veteran programs in nations allied with the United States during the Vietnam War era, citizenship status of foreigners enlisting in the U.S. Armed Forces, political activity by government workers, sunset legislation, draft registration, and corporate payments to foreign officials.

Labor law. National remedies for health and disability injuries to alien seamen in offshore operations, prevailing wage laws, noise levels and noise discharge standards, mandatory retirement laws, consumer credit application laws, minority and migrant protective labor legislation.

Property. Ownership of natural resources of subsoil in territorial waters, purchasing property in North African, Middle Eastern, and South American countries, restrictions on the purchase of public lands by aliens, development and exploration of the outer continental shelf, mineral rights owned by the government, and acceleration clauses in mortgages.

Procedure. Prejudgment attachment of foreign state assets in suits against the United States and the prosecution's right to appeal.

Miscellaneous. Laws on drugs, drunken driving, homosexuals, product liability, and nondisclosure of dangerous products as a corporate crime.

Research studies into the laws of one country or region included the following topics:

British, Commonwealth, and related areas. Criminal negligence violations of health and environment hazard rules in Commonwealth countries, disclosure of adoption records in Scotland, the legislative veto in the British Parliament, Bahamian laws on marijuana and other drugs, the status of American companies operating in Australia, legislation and special provision for minorities in Northern Ireland, and the legal system of Belize were among the 427 research reports prepared for Congress by the American-British Law Division for fiscal 1980—a considerable increase over fiscal 1979, when 379 such reports were completed.

European jurisdictions. Danish marriage law as recognized by the State of New Jersey, jurisdiction over broadcasting in the Federal Republic of Germany, short-time unemployment compensation, the disposition of an estate left by a deceased without heirs under Italian law, information on SALT II, Swedish law against corporal punishment of children, and problems of nationality and inheritance under Greek law were among the total of 258 research reports prepared in the European Law Division for the past year.

Hispanic countries. Oil spill liability and government compensation according to Mexican laws, compensation to permanently laid-off workers in Spain, legitimation of children in Costa Rica, and an in-depth analysis of Mexican emigration, immigration, and undocumented workers—including social, economic, and political aspects, in addition to the legal issues involved—were among the forty-eight congressional reports prepared in the Hispanic Law Division.

Far Eastern and Asian nations. Among the seventy reports sent to Congress by the Far Eastern Law Division were studies of Japanese laws on extraordinary measures for the promotion of specific machinery and information industries, anti-monopoly provisions and tariffs in Japan, gun control in Malaysia, adoption laws in Burma, and a study of the Japanese Constitution vis-à-vis the country's self-defense forces.

Near Eastern and African jurisdictions. Absentee balloting in Turkey, Nigerian policy toward the

disabled, Iranian domestic currency restrictions, banking regulations in Senegal, criminal negligence in South Africa, the legal system of Saudi Arabia, and dual citizenship in Afghanistan represent some of the forty-five studies prepared for Congress over the past year by the Near Eastern and African Law Division.

An additional twenty special studies on various topics were prepared by the Office of the Law Librarian.

Translations

Most foreign countries do not automatically translate their laws into English upon promulgation, and even the codes of major civil law nations that have been translated are still being constantly amended. Thus, the first step in preparing the research reports mentioned above often involves translation of a law, an article, or an amendment. This task is frequently made quite difficult because certain terms have no direct English equivalent and must be explained rather than just translated. Others fall into the category of faux amis—terms which look synonymous but which in actuality differ in that one term will have a broader, narrower, or altogether different meaning.

In addition to the translation of texts that are crucial components of research reports, Congress requires the Law Library to perform other kinds of translations in the fulfillment of its mission. The Hispanic Law Division, for example, was asked by a Member of the House to translate U.S. Public Law 93-112, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, into Spanish. A Senate office asked for a translation into Spanish of the draft agreement on the international sea level canal commission. Government and university documents in Vietnamese and Chinese were among the many items translated for Congress in response to increasing numbers of Vietnamese immigrants and as a result of increasingly open relations with the People's Republic of China. Translations per se for Congress this past year totaled 293 pages.

Briefings

Another mode of transmitting foreign legal research from the Law Library to Congress is

that of personal consultations between legal specialists and Members or congressional staff. For example, a briefing concerning taxation in Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom as it relates to nationals abroad was presented to a Senate office by Stephen Clarke, M. Tahar Ahmedouamar, Edith Palmer, Sung Yoon Cho, and Kersi Shroff. A Member of the House was also briefed on taxation as it relates to the steel industry in Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany by Drs. Cho and Sólyom-Fekete.

In addition to briefings on specific issues, the Law Library also conducts briefings and tours of its facilities to keep the ever-changing congressional staff apprised of what the Law Library services are and how best to use them. The American-British Law Division, which handles this function, conducted forty-five sessions for the benefit of 186 staff from 111 different congressional offices.

Reference Services

Telephone requests. The Law Library received 6,279 telephone requests from Congress over the past fiscal year. Over one-third of these were received by the American-British Law Division and originated from 361 congressional offices. Although the number of calls for most divisions declined in fiscal 1980, there was a slight increase in the number received in the Far Eastern Law Division. Generally in the nature of public law, requests nevertheless cover a wide and expanding range of topics.

Other services. The Law Library offers bibliographic assistance to constituents of Members of Congress or refers them to sources of information closer to home. Because of its linguistic expertise, the Law Library staff is sometimes called upon to supplement the work of other Library offices in translating nonlegal work for Congress. When the language capacities needed were unavailable elsewhere, the Law Library was called upon to translate letters into English and replies from Representatives or Senators into various foreign languages. Occasionally Congress receives foreign-language news articles that comment on U.S. policy or mention a Member, and these are handled in the Law Library as well, on a backup basis.

Other services of the Law Library available to congressional staff include reading room use, borrowing privileges, and consultation with legal specialists on a walk-in basis. For these activities, however, statistics do not separate congressional from general use.

SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NONCONGRESSIONAL USERS

The Law Library's primary function is to assist Congress by providing legal source materials, research and reference services in foreign, international, and comparative law, and reference service in American law. In addition, however, as the only comprehensive legal research library of the federal government, the Law Library must render similar assistance to the Justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the judiciary, to members of the Departments of State and Justice, and to other executive and federal agencies and offices. Further, the Law Library makes its collections and services available to a diverse community of users—the foreign diplomatic corps, international organizations, law firms and individual lawyers, educational institutions, non-governmental libraries, legal service organizations, law students, and the general public.

Research

The Law Library's diverse clientele requested assistance on a range of topics that was as varied as that of congressional inquiries, with the significant difference that many noncongressional research subjects reached into the past while congressional topics usually focused on the present.

An increased number of research requests were received in the Law Library from federal district courts and other federal courts, including the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, the U.S. Court of Claims, the U.S. Customs Court, and the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, to mention a few. Although questions centered on legislative histories of various federal statutes, they ran the gamut of subjects. Reference librarians and legal specialists had to use the resources of the entire Library of Congress in order to answer these questions fully.

Inquiries from federal agencies—especially the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Social Security Administration—required legal opinions on factual situations in such civil status matters as legitimation, adoption, marriage, separation, and divorce. The Commerce Department, for example, received help in researching the laws of several countries which could affect the ability of the United States to requisition U.S.-owned vessels registered under foreign flags during times of national emergency. The Office of Foreign Litigation of the Department of Justice asked that an English translation of the Dutch water pollution law be made, and the chief deputy district attorney of Denver, Colorado, received a report on abandonment under Thai law.

Since little information is available elsewhere in the United States on the legal systems of certain countries, the Law Library logged in numerous requests on the Vietnamese legal system before 1975 and on Iran, Nigeria, and other non-European and Commonwealth countries. Inquiries also came in on such topics as the sale and export of ancient Egyptian artifacts, Liberian shipping laws, the North Borneo law of 1962 on the recognition of Chinese customary marriages, inheritance rights of illegitimate children in Trinidad and Tobago, marriage contracts under the Muslim personal law of Pakistan, presumption of survivorship under the laws of Guyana, marriage and legitimation in certain Mexican states, common law marriage in Panama and the Cape Verde Islands, murder and homicide under the Cuban Criminal Code, statutes on bribery in Latin America, tort liability in a tram accident in Spain, community property law in Bolivia, legal education in Latin America, liability and compensation for wrongful acts under Thai law, registration of births in Tibet, immigration laws in Singapore, contracts between Japanese and Peruvian firms to build an oil pipeline through Peru, recognition of divorce under Tanzanian law, marital obedience and child custody in Abu Dhabi, and smuggling laws of the People's Republic of China.

Among the topics of bibliographies prepared for noncongressional readers were Latin American periodicals on taxation, the public regime of the Philippines in the nineteenth century, English-language materials on the Chinese Cultural Revolution, and a compilation of works

by American scholars on Chinese law from 1949 to 1980.

There were slight increases in the total number of research reports for government agencies and the private sector over the past fiscal year. Overall, some 1,640 requests were filled in these categories, including 115 bibliographies in addition to research reports and translations. One noticeable trend in this regard was that the number of such requests directed to the Hispanic Law Division in fiscal 1980 tripled over the previous year's figures, and there was a slight increase in the number prepared by the Near Eastern and African Law Division.

Reference

Reference inquiries, including those from congressional staff, rose in the past year by over 8,000 to a total of 169,723; of these, 54,687 were by telephone.

The simplest reference questions involved merely providing a correct citation or suggesting the best work on a particular subject. Other inquiries came from the press and were relayed to the Law Library by the Information Office. The seventy-five press requests received in the American-British Law Division, for example, included such inquiries as "What is the total number of bills introduced in the last three Congresses?" or "Where do the new executive department secretaries stand in the line of presidential succession?"

Some 2,666 reference inquiries were handled by correspondence; of these, 678 were form letter responses.

Overall there was a noticeable increase in the use of the Law Library by practicing lawyers, law firms, legal aid societies, and public interest practice firms on private foreign law matters.

Services to the Scholarly Community

There was also a noticeable rise in the number of legal scholars using the resources of the Law Library. Such readers often need access to the rare or "office" items in the collection, and the Law Library, although cramped for space for its own staff, makes every effort to accommodate scholars who need a quiet and secure area in which to carry out their research.

Through the staff's widespread professional contacts and the departmental publication program, the Law Library carries on an active dialogue with scholars not only in the United States but all over the world. The European Law Division, for example, was visited or contacted by historians, legal scholars, and prominent government, legal, and library figures from the Economic Research Office of Tokyo, the Supreme Court of Belgium, the Max-Planck-Institut in Heidelberg, and numerous European and American universities. Professors from Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan, and Nigeria visited the Near Eastern and African Law Division, as did dignitaries from Iran, Zambia, the United Arab Emirates, Chad, and Bahrain, among other places. The American-British Law Division received Members of Parliament and other distinguished visitors from such countries as Nigeria, Thailand, Canada, India, Australia, Barbados, Haiti, Bangladesh, Greece, and Korea.

The Far Eastern Law Division and the Hispanic Law Division were also hosts to professors and government figures from countries in their jurisdictions as well as from other nations. In addition, the chiefs of these two divisions made important contacts during two acquisition tours of several countries which allowed them not only to observe the state of legal and scholarly publishing activities in these areas but netted important acquisitions for the furtherance of studies within the Law Library.

During fiscal 1980 three contract employees worked with the staff to produce studies based on the Chinese, American, and Consilia collections.

The treatment the Law Library strives to accord scholars, the visits made by scholars and officials to the Law Library, the resources gained by the staff's trips abroad, the staff's activities in professional and scholarly organizations, the unique talents of its foreign legal researchers, and the unmatched breadth, quality, and historic range of its collections make the Law Library an ideal center for the advancement of scholarly studies in law and its many related disciplines.

LEGAL INDEXES, PUBLICATIONS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS

Since an effective bibliographic access system does not exist in most foreign countries for locating

current legislation and legal literature, the staff indexes foreign national gazettes and foreign legal periodicals to meet the needs of researchers. During fiscal 1980, a total of 6,900 index entries were prepared for foreign legislation and 1,400 for foreign periodicals.

The *Index to Latin American Legislation*, a basic tool for legal research, is compiled by the Hispanic Law Division, which digests and indexes the laws from the official gazettes of twenty-three Latin American countries. A pilot project to automate the *Index* by providing for full on-line retrieval capability continued, with slow progress being made. In its present status, indexed material is inputted through a terminal into a data bank, with periodic delivery made of computer-printed cards for manual filing.

Indexing of the national legislation of over forty countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia continued. The Near Eastern and African Law Division indexed twenty Arabic- and nineteen French-language national gazettes, plus those of Iran and Turkey; the Far Eastern Law Division continued its indexing for Burma and Thailand.

The Hispanic Law Division also continued its card-form index to legal periodicals, and staff members prepared various Japanese, Korean, and Ukrainian law journals for the *Index of Foreign Legal Periodicals*, issued by the American Association of Law Libraries.

Publications of the Law Library include reports for congressional use, guides to the law and legal literature of foreign nations, extensive bibliographies, and indexes. Major publications are distributed by the U.S. Superintendent of Documents; most paperbound publications are distributed by the Law Library, upon request, to Congress and to a small number of research institutes, universities, and other law libraries.

Other Law Library writings are published in journals or appear as congressional committee prints, in administrative reports of decisions, in the *Congressional Record*, and in other serials.

A new reference work entitled *Nomenclature and Hierarchy: Basic Latin American Legal Sources*, by Rubens Medina, chief of the Hispanic Law Division, and Cecilia Medina-Quiroga, was released this year. It presents a practical and succinct guide to the terminology and rank of legal instruments in twenty Latin American jurisdictions.

During the application of class KF to many U.S. retrospective holdings, many items—espe-

cially monographs—were discovered to have brittle paper and other severe preservation problems. These items were filmed, as were other deteriorating serials and official gazettes, the latter under a Law Library filming program. Other works were filmed in response to direct requests for microfilm reproductions. To issue a complete catalog of the sixteen thousand volumes which the Library itself has microfilmed (as distinct from items already in microform that it has purchased), Kimberly Dobbs compiled a checklist entitled *Law Volumes Microfilmed by the Library of Congress*. The catalog contains over two thousand titles and includes a bibliographical description of each item as well as the classification number, microfilm shelf number, and LC card number.

Additional Law Library publications included: *Government Financing of National Elections, Political Parties, and Campaign Spending in Various Foreign Countries*, by the staff. An outline and analysis of legislation and practice in Austria, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Mexico, and the Scandinavian area.

The Bylaws of the Bulgarian Communist Party: Introduction and Translation with Vernacular Text, by Ivan Sipkov. Communist party bylaws may generally be taken as the highest law of the land in a communist state.

Korean Law: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Monographs, by ChungSook Baik. Works in the Far Eastern Law Division, organized according to legal subject areas.

A total of 3,100 copies of Law Library publications were distributed, and several were reprinted by demand.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The dependence of legal research on collection development requires that a comprehensive depository of legal literature be maintained. Development of the collections must be systematically planned, with selections based on the international importance of items. The collections must likewise be maintained in up-to-date fashion and presented in usable physical condition.

Through its worldwide acquisition sources and refined selection procedures, the Law Library obtained both current and retrospective items to enrich its holdings and maintain their currency. Special efforts were made to acquire missing serials, especially periodicals and official gazettes, and to replace hardcover serials with microtexts.

Inflationary increases in the cost of books and the even higher rise in serial costs without comparable increases in appropriations led to a more restricted selection policy for permanent additions to the collection, deselection of non-essential materials, and greater reliance on the other acquisitions programs.

A cooperative special project with the Restoration Office brought three trained conservators into the Law Library to individually treat thousands of rare and valuable books in an effort to restore and preserve leather bindings.

Collection development activities led to the addition of 23,680 class K volumes for subclasses K, KD, KE, and KF and 15,300 volumes classed as LAW. With the discarding of 9,770 volumes, a net total of 29,210 volumes became part of the permanent collection, increasing the total count of volumes in the custody of the Law Library to 1,519,530. The number of microfilm reels increased by 2,460 and the number of microfiche by 106,330, for a total of 20,560 microfilm reels and 453,920 microfiche.

Selection and Acquisition

In their role as recommending officers for current and retrospective material, legal specialists attempt to maintain the collections at levels of quality and size consistent with the various research requirements. In fiscal 1980 they scanned 5,000 lists, offers, references, and other sources, from which 14,970 separate titles were checked and searched against the collections, resulting in 3,670 individual titles being recommended for acquisition.

Total receipts of all types of material from the many national and international acquisition programs of the Law Library numbered almost 2.7 million items, primarily loose-leaf inserts, *U.S. Bills and Resolutions*, serial pieces, and official gazettes. Receipts of records and briefs from currently docketed cases before the U.S. Supreme

Court totaled 6,250. United States Courts of Appeals briefs were received from the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and D.C. Circuits, totaling 13,650. In addition, 16,610 microfiche copies of briefs from the Second Circuit and 3,090 microfiche copies from the 1978/79 and 1979/80 terms of the D.C. Circuit were obtained.

During the course of the year, 2,789,760 items (mainly loose-leaf material) were disposed of—120,200 more items than last year.

Finding and purchasing rare and valuable books continued to be difficult and became even more expensive than last year. Purchases deserving special mention are:

Andrea Alciati, *Paradoxorum, ad Pratum, lib. VI. Dispunctionum, lib. IIII. in Treis Lib. Codi, lib. III [etc.]* (Lyon, 1529).

Claude Expilly, *Plaidoyez ensemble plusieurs arrêts et reglemens notables dudit parlement revueu, corrigé et augmenté* (Lyon, 1662).

Guillaume Fournier, *In tit. de verb[orum] significatione commentarii* (Orleans, 1584).

James Gould, *Treatise on the principles of pleading in civil actions* (Boston, 1832).

Tao-tai Hsia, chief of the Far Eastern Law Division, in his acquisition trip to the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Tokyo was able to acquire the *Ta King Pao* handbook which contains a text of the laws promulgated by the PRC in July 1979 and a copy of a compilation of legal documents pertaining to the alleged crimes committed by the Gang of Four. He also arranged for the blanket order dealer in Hong Kong to clip news items on PRC legal developments as published in that city's newspapers for the reference work performed by the Far Eastern Law Division.

Important additions in microforms acquired from outside sources include the *U.S. Bills & Resolutions of the 89th Congress* and *Congressional Legislative Histories, 1970-1978*.

Organization and Maintenance of the Collection

The ever-shrinking space available for additions to the collection required that several minor adjustments be carried out. Weeding duplicates,

sending items for distant storage, filming or replacing by filming, shifting, and installing free-standing shelf units alleviated the situation to some degree.

Both comparative and Anglo-American loose-leaf services were successfully filed in the Anglo-American Law Reading Room on a current basis. A substantial number of foreign and less frequently used loose-leaf volumes were also maintained in a current fashion, as evidenced by the fact that 2,210,460 loose-leaf inserts were filed, an increase of 43,000 over the previous year.

A major project involving the reshelflisting of all Western-language materials for China, Japan, and Korea was completed, and 1,600 non-current Japanese law books were sent for non-cataloging.

Most current acquisitions were classified by Processing Services according to the subclasses K, KD, KE, and KF schedules. Retrospective classing continued only for class KF, where 356 titles consisting of nearly five thousand volumes were reclassified. This effort was aided by Processing Services' employing serial catalogers from the Law Library's transferred funds to catalog 383 American state serials. The Subject Cataloging Division, at the request of the Law Library, reclassified from class J to KF the *U.S. Bills and Resolutions*, *Congressional Record*, and *Federal Register* but denied a request for reclassification of the Serial Set.

In preparation for the move to the Madison Building, a floor plan of shelving arrangements for the collection in the motorized compact shelves in the subbasement was developed. The present locations of holdings by separate divisional custody will be integrated into one class K sequence. The Subject Cataloging Division revised the outline for class K to better serve the arrangement of material by placing countries within larger areas in alphabetical sequence. All major jurisdictions were identified, their shelf length was measured, and they were assigned class K numbers and charted in class K order sequence. Final shelving arrangements will be made after making growth consideration calculations. Class KF material now dispersed in various locations and other fragment segments (such as periodicals) will be integrated during the process of the move by transferring collections piecemeal as their order comes up in the new sequence. In

addition, the question of custody over official gazettes (J1-9) and JX items (International Law) remains undecided.

In performing maintenance activities during the fiscal year, the staff read 20,860 shelves, shelved 538,880 pieces, filed 21,400 pocket parts, and prepared 41,430 items for the shelves by perforation, plating, labeling, marking, lettering, and machine marking.

Preservation

Owing to the extreme deterioration of an increasing number of leather-bound volumes in the collection, a conservation program was begun in fiscal 1979. Using Law Library funds, the Restoration Office detailed three full-time conservators to the Law Library under a joint Leather Binding Maintenance Program, where they concentrated their efforts on the rare and valuable American and English case collection. During fiscal 1980, some 11,566 volumes were reviewed and treated with a leather dressing; badly deteriorated volumes were placed in phased boxes; protective polyester jackets were placed on those volumes still intact; and polyethylene bands were affixed to those with loose boards. A complete restoration was carried out on the rare 1541 Pykeringe edition of *The Newe Booke of Justice of Peas* by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert.

A total of 7,750 monographs, serials, and records and briefs, consisting of 68,650 pieces, were bound during the fiscal year. In addition, four hundred volumes were rebound, and those too brittle to bind were microfilmed or encased in archival boxes and envelopes.

The following eight brittle serial titles, totaling 1,968 volumes, were microfilmed by the Preservation Microfilming Office:

Diario Oficial (Colombia), 1821-1969, 242 volumes.

La Gaceta (Costa Rica), 1877-1957, 186 volumes.

Registro Oficial (Ecuador), 1835-1969, 243 volumes.

Local, person and private acts (Great Britain), 1798-1887, 396 volumes.

Gaceta Oficial (Panama), 1919-69, 171 volumes.

Diario Oficial (Salvador), 1947-69, 359 volumes.

Gaceta Oficial (Venezuela), 1927-69, 258 volumes.

Công-Báo Việt-Nam Cộng-Hòa (Republic of Vietnam), 1955-April 1975, 113 volumes.

Under the Library of Congress/New York Public Library microfilm project to systematically film official gazettes of the world dating from 1970 to the present, the Law Library filmed sixteen Latin American and four Middle Eastern titles, as well as the above-mentioned *Công-Báo Việt-Nam Cộng-Hòa*. Before filming is undertaken in either library, any missing issues are exchanged in order to complete the files of materials. Through cooperative efforts with Cornell University Law Library, the *Journal Officiel* of Cambodia for 1965-June 1973 was also microfilmed.

PERSONNEL

In view of the integration of its divisions' collections and their removal in one block to the sub-basement in the new building, the Law Library had to effect an internal reorganization. Thus, the new Stack Services and Collection Maintenance Unit will be responsible for all law stack activities in the Madison Building, including expanded book service on foreign law materials.

Although six new positions for the Law Library overall were authorized—which would have brought the total to ninety-eight—these positions were frozen by budget requirements.

In the area of labor relations, no new developments took place in negotiating a contract with the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE).

Recruitment and Staffing

An intensified recruitment program undertaken to fill legal specialist vacancies led to the hiring of specialists for English-speaking Africa, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. A great deal of effort was expended to fill an Iranian position, and a potential candidate for this position is awaiting approval from the Immigration and Naturalization Service—a necessary step but one which complicates the hiring of all noncitizen staff when no U.S. citizen with the necessary qualifications has been located.

Several temporary employees and high school work-study students were hired during the year.

The department lost the services of two long-term division support personnel and of the chief of the European Law Division, Edmund C. Jann, who retired after forty years of distinguished federal service. Following the recommendations of a national search committee, Ivan Sipkov, assistant chief of the European Law Division, was appointed chief in March 1980.

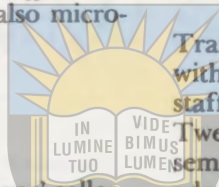
Training

Training and education of the staff continued, with a total of 1,098 hours used by forty-eight staff members to attend courses and workshops. Twenty-eight employees completed courses and seminars offered by the Library of Congress in administration, foreign languages, and legal research; nineteen took courses in job-related subjects taught outside the Library of Congress, such as law, library science, editing, languages, and typography.

Professional Activities and Achievements

In addition to their Law Library publishing contributions, staff members prepared articles, studies, chapters, reviews, and other contributions for the following publications: *The American Journal of Comparative Law*, *Law Books in Review*, *The Constitutions of the Communist World*, *Special Reports of the Council for Inter-American Security*, *International Journal of Law Libraries*, *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly*, *Memphis State University Law Review*, and the *International Lawyer*, among others.

Staff members held editorial positions on *The China Law Reporter* and the *International Journal of Law Libraries*. Others held teaching posts, taught individual classes, or were guest lecturers at many universities and institutes, including Georgetown University, George Washington University, American University, the University of Louisiana School of Library Science, the Institute of Multinational Taxation, the Foreign Service Institute at the Department of State, the



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Defense Intelligence School, the Air Force Special Operations School, and the University of Arizona, to mention a few.

In addition, the legal specialists participated in seminars, attended conferences, held membership in many professional organizations, and served on various committees for such organizations as the American Bar Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the International Association of Law Libraries, Association for Asian Studies, and other bar and library organizations. The staff also participated in a number of LC committees and projects.

Exhibits

Several members of the staff worked under the direction of Marlene McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, on the planning and staffing of an exhibit booth at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in St. Louis. Law Library publications were displayed, and demonstrations were given on the use of a CRT terminal which provides access to various LC data bases.

The Law Library also provided the Exhibits Office with publications and information for the Orientation Exhibit that has been on display in the foyer of the Madison Building.



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Copyright Services



Change is said to be the antithesis of stalemate, tedium, or even stagnation. Certainly the multitude of changes that new copyright legislation necessarily caused in recent years has meant the very opposite of any of these descriptors. Fiscal year 1980 was no exception, with two major changes occurring that promise continuing vigor and energetic approaches in all areas of copyright—a change in the leadership of the Copyright Office and its return to Capitol Hill.

NEW REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS APPOINTED

On May 13, 1980, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin announced his appointment of David L. Ladd as Register of Copyrights, effective June 2, 1980. Mr. Ladd succeeded Barbara A. Ringer, who retired from the federal government on May 30, 1980, completing a career of distinguished service to the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress.

Barbara Ringer

Barbara Ringer's extraordinary achievements in copyright law and her work in the Copyright Office are widely known. Appointed to the staff in 1949 as an examiner, she was promoted to successively more responsible positions, includ-

ing chief of the Examining Division and assistant register of copyrights, and was named Register of Copyrights in 1973. From May 1972 to November 1973 she directed the Copyright Division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in Paris. Throughout her career, Ms. Ringer was intimately involved with the extensive program for general revision of the U.S. copyright law. She participated in the execution of a number of the studies preliminary to the drafting of the revision legislation. She played a leading part in drafting the revision bill and was a principal adviser to congressional committees and Members of Congress in the preparation of the legislation that culminated in the enactment of the Copyright Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-553; Title 17, United States Code), which took full effect on January 1, 1978, as the first major revision of the copyright law since 1909. As a leading specialist in international copyright, Barbara Ringer represented the United States at numerous diplomatic gatherings and intergovernmental conferences on copyright matters. Presented with the Library's highest award for distinguished service in 1976, she was also the recipient of many other honors, including the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service in 1977, a gold medal for "services rendered to the cause of copyright" bestowed by the Confédération Internationale des Sociétés D'Auteurs et Compositeurs (CISAC) in 1978, and an award in

recognition of her accomplishments from the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. in 1980.

David Ladd

Mr. Ladd came to the Copyright Office from the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Florida, where he was professor of law and codirector of the John M. Olin Fellowship Program in the Law and Economics Center at the university. From 1961 to 1963 he was U.S. Commissioner of Patents, having been appointed to that position by President John F. Kennedy. His tenure in the Patent Office was marked by a comprehensive reorganization of that agency and initiatives in research for documentation and information retrieval. He is the first Register of Copyrights to have also served as Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Ladd has had extensive experience in the practice of patent, trademark, and copyright law in Chicago, Illinois, and Dayton, Ohio. He has written extensively and has lectured in the United States and abroad on intellectual property subjects. His broad administrative and legal experience and his concern for furtherance of high performance and production standards augur well for the future.

The appointment of Mr. Ladd as Register of Copyrights followed the recommendation of a national search committee established by the Librarian of Congress. Its members were: Alan Latman (Chairman), Professor, New York University Law School, and Executive Director, Copyright Society of the U.S.A.; the Honorable Raya Dreben, Associate Justice, Massachusetts Appeals Court; Leonard Feist, President, National Music Publishers' Association; Dan Lacy, Senior Vice-President, McGraw-Hill, Inc.; Barbara Tuchman, author; Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association; and Harvey J. Winter, Director, Office of Business Practices, U.S. Department of State.

OCCUPANCY OF THE MADISON BUILDING

A second significant change in fiscal 1980 was the removal of the Copyright Office from the Crystal

City complex in Arlington, Virginia, to its new quarters, principally on the fourth and fifth floors, in the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress. This was accomplished during the period August 29 through September 13, 1980, on the basis of planning that began years ago when the Copyright Office was included as part of the general design for construction of the Madison Building. Particularly noteworthy was the transfer of more than forty million cards comprising the Copyright Card Catalog (one of the world's largest card catalogs) from Crystal City to the new building.

For the orderly completion of the move, with only minimal disruption, particular recognition is given to Michael R. Pew, associate register of copyrights; Eric S. G. Reid and Milton I. Rowe of the Copyright Administrative Office; John S. Evans of the Library Environment Resources Office; and, especially, the move coordinators in each division of the Copyright Office.

The return to Capitol Hill after more than a decade in Virginia is the most recent chapter in the 110-year history of copyright in the Library of Congress. From the time of the centralization of the copyright registration function in the Library, it operated in the U.S. Capitol Building until it moved, together with other units of the Library, to the new building, now the Thomas Jefferson Building, in 1897. In 1939 the Copyright Office was installed in what is now called the John Adams Building when it opened, the first floor of that building, with its entrance facing Pennsylvania Avenue, having been especially designed for use by the Copyright Office. Thirty years later, on March 28, 1969, trucks carried the copyright records, deposits, and furniture to Virginia in order to relieve the crowded conditions in the Library's principal buildings. Now, at the close of fiscal 1980, the Copyright Office is once again at work on Capitol Hill.

REORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

Preceding the new Register's appointment, the Librarian of Congress approved and implemented a realignment of certain functions in the Copyright Office, accompanied by several personnel reassignments: Michael R. Pew, formerly

assistant register for automation and records, was designated associate register of copyrights with responsibility, under the Register, for overall operations of the office; Dorothy M. Schrader, in addition to her present title as copyright general counsel, was named associate register of copyrights for legal affairs; Waldo H. Moore, former assistant register for registration, became the associate register of copyrights for special programs; Anthony P. Harrison, former chief of the Examining Division, was appointed assistant register of copyrights, with responsibility for certain reports to Congress mandated by the new copyright law; and Lewis I. Flacks, previously special legal assistant to the Register, became international copyright officer.

The Copyright Office also lost through retirement a number of other people with diverse accomplishments and many years of devoted service: Mary Brewster, Dorothy P. Keziah, Mary F. Lyle, Thomas H. Nichols, Ann Palmer, Robert D. Stevens, and Vincent J. Wintermyer.

H.R. 6933

Of critical and immediate concern to the new Register and to the Library of Congress was a bill before the 96th Congress, H.R. 6933, whose principal purpose was to amend the patent and trademark laws. Section 9 of the bill, however, as reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on the Judiciary on September 9, 1980, provided that the Comptroller General was to submit to the Congress and the President no later than July 1, 1981, a report analyzing the efficiency of the Copyright Office and the Copyright Royalty Tribunal and making recommendations as to whether these two entities should be merged with an independent Patent and Trademark Office.

The bill was then sequentially referred to the House Committee on Government Operations, before whose Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security the Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, and the Register, David Ladd, appeared on September 17, 1980.

Dr. Boorstin's statement to the subcommittee emphasized that the responsibility of the Library of Congress, as carried out by the Copyright

Office, for protecting the works of writers, artists, composers, and other creative persons is a function compatible with its mission to house and service the nation's intellectual resources and that the proposed merger "would not serve the creators of intellectual property as well as has the Library of Congress in its more than 110 years of stewardship." He asked that section 9 of H.R. 6933, providing for the study, be deleted from the bill, and outlined the principal reasons for this request: the continuing implementation of the recent comprehensive revision of the copyright law; the recent appointment of a new Register of Copyrights; the current move of the office into the James Madison Memorial Building on Capitol Hill; and other recent reviews of the office's operations. The Librarian referred to previous consideration of similar proposals and the consistent decisions "to continue the working partnership between the Library and the Copyright Office, which has served both organizations and the public well for over 100 years." The ultimate conclusion, Dr. Boorstin stressed, is that despite the office's additional responsibilities under the new copyright law, "Congress wisely perceived that the fundamental mission of the Copyright Office remained the same, and that neither the office nor the Library should sever their productive partnership."

In an address prepared for contemporaneous delivery, the Register elaborated on the reasons advanced in opposition to the proposal contained in section 9 of H.R. 6933 and explained the close cooperation that exists today between the Copyright Office and other parts of the Library of Congress: "The Copyright Office participates in the top management councils of the Library; the Register of Copyrights is also the Assistant Librarian of Congress for Copyright Services and reports to the Librarian of Congress rather than to any intermediate level of management; and the Library, drawing upon the sophisticated and concerned support of the scholarly and library community, as well as the legal community, backs the Copyright Office splendidly." Mr. Ladd referred to the integration of the Copyright Office's record-keeping function, including its cataloging, with the national bibliographic role of the Library of Congress. He pointed out that today the Copyright Office's cataloging is not

only serving the bar and copyright industries but also providing basic cataloging for many of the Library's special collections; that this cooperative effort avoids duplication of work and expense, expedites library cataloging, and meets the special needs of particular collections quickly and economically; that advances in technology will soon accelerate this cooperation, with access to copyright records attainable through the Library's computerized, on-line retrieval system; that the new copyright statute also makes copyright interests more dependent upon the deep resources of the Library of Congress; and that since 1870, when the copyright deposit and registration function was placed in the Library of Congress, every Librarian of Congress and every Register of Copyrights has perceived the relation of copyright to the vitality of our society.

On September 18, 1980, the subcommittee by unanimous vote deleted section 9 from H.R. 6933. The bill, with the provision in question deleted, was subsequently enacted.

WORKLOAD AND PRODUCTION

Overall workload continued to climb in fiscal 1980. Registrations reached an all-time high—464,743, as contrasted with 429,004 in 1979. The earlier record was achieved in fiscal 1977, the last full year of operations under the previous law, when total registrations were 452,702.

This increase is reflected in registrations for both published and unpublished works and renewals as well: 293,143 published works were registered in fiscal 1980 (280,270 in 1979), 138,618 unpublished (121,733 in 1979), and 32,982 renewals (27,001 in 1979). Mail processed reached the staggering figure of 1,906,227 pieces—21 percent higher than in fiscal 1979. Earned fees were also a record: \$4,828,024.10.

Acquisitions and Processing Division

Fiscal year 1980 saw the achievement of the highest production in several areas of the Acquisitions and Processing Division. This surging volume of work came in a year of fiscal restraints and more staff changes than usual, including loss of some staff because of the move to Capitol Hill. The accomplishments in the face of these barriers

were in large part the result of the division's initiative in searching out new ways of streamlining and modifying certain procedures in order to cope with the mounting workload without corresponding staff increases.

The Deposits and Acquisitions Section continued to enforce the deposit requirements of section 407 of the copyright law, bringing to more than \$1 million the value of materials acquired for the Library of Congress through this means. With reductions in funds available for acquisitions, the Library's collections would suffer greatly were it not for the materials it acquires through copyright.

The active role of the Deposits and Acquisitions Section is also illustrated by the variety of demands placed upon it. During the year claims were received from the Library's Collections Development Office, Serial Record Division, Acquisitions and Overseas Operations Office, Cataloging in Publication Division, Exchange and Gift Division, Order Division, and Selection Office, as well as from recommending officers and reference specialists throughout the Library. As a result of the large volume of requests needing expeditious handling, the Library's Acquisitions Committee aided in the establishment of priorities for requests.

The Fiscal Control Section processed 190,610 separate remittances in fiscal 1980, a 4 percent increase over fiscal 1979. In addition, a total of more than \$398,000 was returned to remitters in the form of some 25,000 refund checks; these figures, which are four times greater than in any previous year, largely represent monies deposited for registrations that were not made and reflect the extent to which the Copyright Office has cleared the backlog of pending cases that accumulated after the new copyright law took effect in 1978.

Examining Division

Full implementation of the team structure adopted in the 1976 reorganization plan, with evenly staffed teams, permanent team leaders, and section attorneys, strengthened the Examining Division in fiscal 1980. Correspondence problems were alleviated at least in part by progress in the office's automated correspondence management system.

Registrations based on the deposit of phonorecords instead of copies appeared to be increasing. Many unpublished musical compositions were deposited in cassette tape form. Examination of these was facilitated by the acquisition of additional cassette players.

The division developed procedures for implementing the decision in November 1979 to register answer sheets submitted for copyright. Receipt of applications for registration of claims in computer programs in which integrated circuit chips formed part of the deposit has necessitated further inquiry into the relationship of chips to copyrightable authorship in computer programs. Other special examining issues arose in connection with claims for educational tests and claims involving calligraphy, choreographic works, and certain screenplays.

The Renewals and Documents Section of the Examining Division faced its traditionally heavy workload in the first months of the calendar year. A considerable number of publishing houses and other organizations that represent authors submitted in January renewal claims for the entire calendar year in order to register their claims early in the renewal year. This caused problems in maintaining an even workload in the renewal examining process during the first part of the calendar year.

Among the most noteworthy claims received and registered were those for the original Russian-language edition of Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, on behalf of the author as claimant, and for a book entitled *Browning's Trumpeter: The Correspondence of Robert Browning and Frederick J. Furnival, 1872-1889*, containing 107 of Browning's previously unpublished letters, the publisher having obtained the rights in the letters through a written agreement with the poet's successors in title.

Cataloging Division

The Cataloging Division continued to seek enhancements to the automated Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS), studied the feasibility of adopting the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, and established quality and quantity production standards for most of the division staff.

As the result of alterations in the rules for copyright cataloging, various categories of mate-

rial were singled out for abbreviated entries. The division ceased supplying contents titles for unpublished sound recordings, and entries were shortened for telephone books, city directories, trade catalogs, and other advertising items.

Changes were effected also in the Copyright Office's printed catalogs. Plans were completed for restructuring the *Catalog of Copyright Entries (CCE)* into a dictionary catalog available only in a microform format, beginning with the 1979 issues. Through use of a computer output microform (COM) device the computer tapes produced by the COPICS system will be used to drive the COM machinery and will produce the catalogs in a microfiche format.

Information and Reference Division

As the focal point in the Copyright Office for providing information to the public and for copyright reference service, the Information and Reference Division responded to a rising workload. The Information and Publications Section assisted a record number of 7,595 visitors to the Copyright Office, designed and inaugurated the use of new information circulars, responded with individual replies to inquirers whose questions required special attention, participated in workshops on copyright, and dealt with a heavy telephone load. Hours of public service were changed, after the move to the Madison Building, to conform more nearly with the hours of other public services in the Library of Congress. The new hours of service for the public facilities of the Copyright Office are 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Mondays through Fridays (except legal holidays).

A traveling information exhibit was designed for use at conferences and workshops on copyright. Over twelve thousand information kits were assembled and distributed, the mailing list was reviewed and somewhat reduced, and improvements were made in the storage of publications—another advantage accruing from the move to the Madison Building.

The Reference and Bibliography Section successfully implemented the team structure approved near the end of fiscal 1979. As in the past, searches were requested by the public, including both creators and users of copyrighted material, to determine whether a work is still under copyright protection, to identify the copyright owner in order to know from whom to seek

rights in the work or permission to use it, to compile lists for use in settling estates, to determine total assets for purchase or bankruptcy proceedings, to compile a bibliography of an author's work, to investigate taxable income, or to gather information for use in an infringement suit or for inclusion in a contract. A statutory charge of \$10 per hour is required for the Copyright Office to search its records; total search fees in fiscal 1980 amounted to more than \$107,000.

Despite the numerous complexities in the search process, the section maintained a two-to-four-week turnaround time in its responses. There were 11,028 searches during fiscal year 1980, involving 106,913 titles. In addition, the staff responded to many telephone requests not requiring searches and assisted 966 visitors in the use of the Copyright Card Catalog. Assistance was also provided to other units of the Library of Congress, including the Photoduplication Service, the Congressional Research Service, and the Music Division.

There was an increase in the overall work of the Certifications and Documents Section. The work product of this section, much of which is used in connection with active litigation, included the preparation of 5,872 additional certificates, 1,303 certifications of various Copyright Office records, and 1,664 requests for the inspection of deposits and correspondence. It is interesting to note that there were 274 requests for the inspection of correspondence files, a figure more than double that of the previous fiscal year.

Records Management Division

Preparation for the physical move to the Madison Building necessarily was a major undertaking for the Records Management Division. This complex activity included inventorying the record books, preparing for the massive task of moving the Copyright Card Catalog, and following through on a multiplicity of essential details.

The staff of the division assisted in the work of the Advisory Committee on the Expanded Use of the Copyright Deposit Collection, formed by the Library, which was considering a number of recommendations as the fiscal year ended. In addition, the division contributed to a report on the preservation needs of the Library, assisted the selection officer in recalling deposits for

permanent transfer to the Library's collections, helped the Cataloging in Publication Division in a project to determine whether or not publishers are fully complying with that program, and participated in the Library's effort to update its regulations on custody of various collections.

During fiscal 1980 the Deposit Copies Unit processed 427,287 items into the copyright collections, representing a growth rate of 8 percent over the number of such items last year.

A total of 1,639,263 catalog cards were filed into the Copyright Card Catalog during the year, and considerable time was spent revising and expanding the Catalog, a task that should be easier now that there is more space in the new location.

Licensing Division

The Licensing Division was able to maintain a relatively current workload owing to practical experience gained during the past two years in the compulsory licensing of jukeboxes and cable television systems. The statutory obligations to process jukebox applications within twenty days and to process Statements of Account by cable systems before the Copyright Royalty Tribunal distributes the royalty fees the following year were met, and by the end of the fiscal year the division was current in handling jukebox applications for the 1980 licensing year and Statements of Account for the 1979 licensing year. A total of 3,687 cable television statements for the first accounting period of 1980, which closed June 30, 1980, were filed in the Licensing Division on August 29, 1980, and statements for the second accounting period of calendar 1980, which will close on December 31, 1980, will be filed on March 1, 1981. The division continues to receive royalty fees for prior licensing years, as the result of litigation by copyright owners against those owing additional amounts or in consequence of the division's determination that larger royalty fees are due. Since 1978, over \$42 million in cable and jukebox royalty fees was invested pursuant to law, pending distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal to the copyright owners.

The provisions of the new copyright law on public performances of recorded music by jukeboxes took effect on January 1, 1978. In that year

the division licensed 144,368 jukeboxes. This figure decreased to 138,029 machines in 1979, and there was a further decrease to 132,787 in 1980.

Communications technology is moving swiftly in the field of cable TV, and correspondence regarding distant signal values, refund requests, and general amendments to statements was required for about one-third of the cable TV systems that filed more than 7,700 Statements of Account in calendar year 1979.

Financial statements relating to the jukebox and cable television activities of the division appear in tables at the end of this report.

AUTOMATION

The Copyright Office continued to assign high priority to extending the application of automated techniques to its work. The process developed particular momentum in connection with the expansion of phase 2 of the Copyright In-Process System (COINS). This phase, a Correspondence Management System (CMS), now has the capability of tracking correspondence in the Information and Reference Division, the Examining Division, and the Acquisitions and Processing Division. The ultimate objective, of course, is the eventual ability to track all work through the registration workflow. Functional specifications have been prepared for phase 3, which will involve placing bar-code labels on every application and tracking all fee-service material as it is processed through the office. Computer-assisted tracking control and accounting should mean eventual savings in time and staff. The specifications for phase 3 were being reviewed at the end of the fiscal year, and determination of equipment requirements was also under way.

The automated retrieval of copyright records is also becoming a reality. After three years of planning and preparation, automated retrieval of part of the COPICS II data base is now possible through the Library's SCORPIO system. Records contained in the monograph file have been available for on-line searching since July 1980, and the Copyright Office staff can now also benefit from display of the serials history file, which permits the use of a previously created entry for the

cataloging of subsequent issues of the same serial.

The Planning and Technical Office participated in the automation studies of the Library of Congress aimed at determining the future direction of information retrieval systems within the Library. Reports were produced on a variety of technical questions, and work is continuing on such issues as the capability of searching multiple files with a single query and the possibility of coordinating technical command languages in the Library systems with general standards in private industry. The Planning and Technical Office has also been represented on Library committees concerned with the future of card catalogs.



COPYRIGHT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

One of the most important recent scholarly publications of the Copyright Office is the four-volume work, issued this year, entitled *Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright and Literary Property, 1789-1909, with an Analytical Index*. The first three volumes, compiled and edited under the direction of Wilma S. Davis, contained the text of judicial and administrative decisions concerning copyright and literary property which interpreted the copyright law of the states and of the federal government prior to 1909. The fourth volume, prepared by Mark A. Lillis, provides access to legal opinion with reference to more than 300 pertinent categories, together with indexes to the titles of the works identified in the decisions reported and to the names of the more than 300 participating judges and some 450 notable persons in the world of literature, art, and music mentioned in the cases. Thus, for example, one finds under the name Laura Keane and under the title *Our American Cousin* three court cases involving the literary property in this drama, produced by Miss Keene, an actress who was also the first important woman theatrical manager in America. The play was being performed at Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, when Lincoln was shot. The entire four-volume set, of value to lawyer and to scholar in the arts alike, is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, for \$50. Also, this new set forms a part of the larger series of volumes which covers the period 1789 to 1976; this larger group, which consists of

twenty-nine volumes (including the four new volumes), is available from the same source for \$195.

The office has published the *Concordance of the Copyright Law of the United States, as Enacted on October 19, 1976*, a 344-page volume available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$7. This comprehensive alphabetical list of all the words employed in the statute (with the exception of prepositions, conjunctions, and the like) makes it possible to readily find all the places in the law where each particular word is used.

Parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, Fourth Series, Volume 1, issued during the fiscal year were: Part 2, Number 2, Serials and Periodicals, July-December 1978; Part 3, Number 3, Performing Arts, July-September 1978; Part 4, Number 2, Motion Pictures, July-December 1978; Part 5, Number 2, Visual Arts, July-December 1978; Part 6, Number 2, Maps, July-December 1978; Part 7, Number 2, Sound Recordings, July-December 1978; and Part 8, Number 2, Renewals, July-December 1978.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

A number of special activities occupied the attention of the office during the year.

The Manufacturing Clause

The so-called manufacturing clause has been a significant and controversial feature of American copyright law since 1891. Under this provision of law in its present form, certain nondramatic literary works by U.S. citizens or domiciliaries must be manufactured either in the United States or Canada in order to enjoy the full protection of the copyright law. Pursuant to the present statute, this limitation will expire on July 1, 1982, unless the law is amended. At the request of Congress, the Copyright Office has begun a study of the impact which the elimination of this provision of law would have on the U.S. book manufacturing industry, including labor rates and industry conditions generally. As the fiscal year ended, plans were being made for a hearing to be conducted by the Copyright Office and for a study to be made preparatory to the issuance of a report.

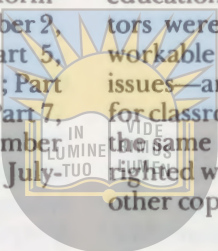
Committee to Negotiate Guidelines for Off-the-Air Videotaping for Educational Uses

The ad hoc committee formed in 1979 by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice continued its discussions of possible guidelines on fair use for broadcast audiovisual works. Anthony P. Harrison, assistant register, and Marlene Morrisey, special assistant, aided in the work of this group. The committee met on four occasions in fiscal 1980: November 27, 1979; December 18, 1979; February 13, 1980; and September 30, 1980. Representatives of both the educational interests and the copyright proprietors were making efforts at year's end to find workable solutions to the continuing complex issues—answers that would provide adequately for classroom and other educational needs and at the same time ensure proper protection of copyrighted works and remuneration for authors and other copyright proprietors.

Section 108(i) Advisory Committee

In preparation for the five-year review of photocopying practices required by section 108(i) of the 1976 copyright law, the Copyright Office continued to consult with the advisory committee established in 1978 to advise the Register in connection with plans and preparations for the review. Members of the advisory committee are representative of the author, information, library, publishing, and user communities.

Final preparation of the Request for Proposal was made for a contractual survey "to provide the Register of Copyrights with data and analyses thereof to assist in the determination whether 17 U.S.C., section 108, has achieved a balancing of the rights of creators of copyrighted works and the needs of users who receive copies or phonorecords of those works in accordance with that section of the copyright law." On September 30, 1980, a contract was made with King Research, Inc., to "collect and evaluate data regarding the reproduction of copyrighted works (by photocopying and related methods of replication) in public, university, research, government and business libraries, by the library staff, on unsupervised machines, and on copying machines elsewhere in the surveyed organizations;



the effect of the law on such photocopying; and the effects of the law and the photocopying on authors, other copyright proprietors, libraries, and users."

Early in fiscal 1980 a series of regional hearings began for the purpose of assembling information concerning the effect of the new law on library procedures, user access to information, patterns in the publishing industry, and relationships with authors. The first hearing was held on January 19, 1980, in conjunction with the annual midwinter conference of the American Library Association, followed by the hearing on March 26, 1980, in Houston, Texas, during the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society. Hearings took place in Washington, D.C., on June 11 and June 20, 1980, during the annual meetings of the Special Libraries Association and the Medical Library Association, respectively. The most recent hearing was on October 8, 1980, in Anaheim, California, where members of the American Society for Information Science were assembled. Hearings are scheduled for January 28 and 29, 1981, in New York City. These hearings provide an opportunity for librarians, publishers, teachers, and others concerned with the photocopying of copyrighted material to testify before a Copyright Office panel on their experience under the provisions of the new copyright law and on any problems that may have arisen as a result of the new law. Comments have been sought on such issues as: (1) the extent to which section 108 may have altered library procedures and its effect on public access to information; (2) its effect on established patterns in the publishing industry and the relationship between authors, libraries, and library users; (3) its effect on the type and amount of copying performed by the library on its own behalf or on behalf of users and any changes experienced by publishers and authors in the number of requests from libraries to reproduce works; (4) the manner in which the Copyright Clearance Center has affected libraries, users, and publishers; (5) the impact, if any, of section 108 on reproduction of nonprint materials; (6) the effect of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) guidelines on library practices; (7) views concerning the relationship between section 107 ("fair use") and section 108 ("reproduction by libraries and archives"); (8) treatment of foreign copyrighted works and

requests from foreign libraries; and (9) identification of problems and suggestions for their resolution.

Public Broadcasting Report

Section 118 of the new law establishes special provisions affecting the use of certain types of works in programs transmitted by noncommercial broadcasters. In the case of nondramatic literary works, Congress decided to encourage the formation of voluntary licensing agreements between public broadcasting entities and copyright owners. To provide a means by which it could determine the extent to which such voluntary agreements were reached and whether the agreements were successful, Congress declared that the Register of Copyrights should consult with these two groups and then submit a report to the Congress. On November 7, 1979, the Copyright Office held a public hearing with representatives of authors, publishers, public broadcasting entities, and the general public which focused on a voluntary licensing agreement reached by the Public Broadcasting Service and National Public Radio with the Association of American Publishers and the Authors League of America, Inc. On January 7, 1980, the Copyright Office submitted to Congress its *Public Broadcasting Report*, 96th Congress, 2d Session [Committee Print No. 9, 1980], relating to the public hearing and voluntary agreement.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REGULATIONS

The copyright law expressly requires or authorizes the Register of Copyrights to implement general statutory provisions with detailed regulations on specific points. Section 702 affords the Register general authority with respect to "the administration of the functions and duties made the responsibility of the Register under this title." Section 701(d) makes all actions taken by the Register (except those involving reproduction of copyright deposit copies) subject to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 202.1(c) of existing Copyright Office Regulations includes "blank forms" among those works identified as not being subject to copyright. Because of concern that the generic term "blank

forms" may not provide sufficient guidance regarding whether a specific work is copyrightable, the Copyright Office initiated a Notice of Inquiry on December 5, 1979, in order to review its practices relating to blank forms. The notice invited the public to submit comments to assist the office in evaluating these practices and possibly revising the regulation. After review of the comments received in response to this inquiry, the office concluded that the principle of the existing regulation remains valid under the current law and, on September 24, 1980, terminated the inquiry.

A substantial portion of the office's regulatory activity since the revision act went into effect has been devoted to the regulation implementing section 115, which provides for a compulsory license for making and distributing phonorecords. The compulsory license permits the use of a copyrighted work without the consent of the copyright owner if certain conditions are met and royalties paid. Section 115 directs the Copyright Office to issue regulations governing the content and filing of certain notices and Statements of Account under this section. At the end of fiscal 1979 the Copyright Office reached tentative conclusions on the principal points in issue which were described and discussed in a background paper. This background paper formed the basis for an informal discussion of the issues at a public meeting held on October 19, 1979. As fiscal year 1980 ended, final regulations had been drafted and steps were being taken to issue them.

Section 410(a) of the law authorizes the Register of Copyrights to issue a certificate of registration, after determining that the deposited material constitutes copyrightable subject matter and that the other legal and formal requirements for copyright registration have been met. The scope of copyrightable subject matter is governed by section 102, which generally provides copyright protection for "original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression." Section 202.1(a) of the Copyright Office Regulations prohibits registration of "mere variations of typographic ornamentation, lettering, or coloring." On October 10, 1979, the Copyright Office held a public hearing designed to review this regulation as it pertains to the registration of claims to copyright in graphic elements involved in the design of books, periodicals, brochures, and other printed publications. In particular, the

hearing concerned design elements such as the arrangement or juxtaposition of text matter, pictorial matter, or combinations of text and pictorial matter on a page or a group of pages, and certain elements of typography. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Under section 407 of the copyright law, the owner of copyright or of the exclusive right of publication in a work published with notice of copyright in the United States must deposit two copies of the work (or, in the case of sound recordings, two phonorecords) in the Copyright Office for the use or disposition of the Library of Congress. The regulations of the Copyright Office may exempt certain categories of material from these mandatory requirements or may require the deposit of only one copy or phonorecord with respect to particular categories. The law requires that the deposit be made within three months after first publication with notice in the United States; failure to deposit does not affect the copyright in the work but may subject the owner of copyright or owner of the right of publication to fines and other monetary liability if deposit is not made after a written demand for the required deposit has been issued by the Register of Copyrights. The mandatory deposit requirement applies not only to works first published with notice of copyright in the United States but also to works published with notice of copyright in the United States after first publication in a foreign country. On July 25, 1980, the Copyright Office announced that it has decided to resume a policy of enforcing the deposit requirements against foreign books and other printed works published in the United States with notice of copyright.

Section 111 prescribes conditions under which cable systems may obtain a compulsory license to retransmit copyrighted works. One of the conditions is the semiannual filing by cable systems of Statements of Account. Final regulations concerning Statement of Account submissions were issued during fiscal 1978. On July 3, 1980, the Copyright Office issued revised final regulations adopting certain technical and clarifying amendments relating to: (1) date or dates of receipt; (2) time limitations for filings; (3) fractionalization of distant signal equivalent values; (4) computation of distant signal equivalents; and (5) corrections, supplemental payments, and refunds.

Paragraph f of section 411 of the copyright law provides for the service of advance notices of potential infringement for the purpose of preventing the unauthorized use of certain works that are being transmitted "live" at the same time that they are being fixed in tangible form for the first time. On July 31, 1980, the Copyright Office issued a proposed regulation governing the content and manner of service of the advance notices. At the end of the fiscal year the Copyright Office was preparing a final regulation.

Paragraph f of section 704 entitles the Library of Congress to select any deposits of unpublished works submitted in connection with copyright registration for its collections or for transfer to the National Archives or to a federal records center, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Register of Copyrights. On June 19, 1980, the Copyright Office issued a final regulation establishing procedures for this transfer of unpublished copyright deposits. The regulation permits the Library of Congress to select any deposits of unpublished works at any time before a request for full term retention under control of the Copyright Office has been granted by the Register of Copyrights in accordance with section 704(e). A facsimile reproduction of the entire copyrightable content will be made, however, before transfer of the deposit to the Library of Congress, unless, within the discretion of the Register, it is considered impractical or too expensive to make the reproduction; it is anticipated that these latter instances will be exceptional. The Library will take appropriate measures to protect the transferred copy or phonorecord of the work against any infringement of copyright while the deposit forms a part of its collections.

Section 710 directs the Register of Copyrights to establish procedures by which the owner of copyright in a nondramatic literary work may, at the time of copyright registration, grant the Library of Congress a license to reproduce and distribute the work for the use of the blind and physically handicapped. The Copyright Office issued a final regulation during fiscal 1978 implementing this provision. On February 28, 1980, the Copyright Office made certain technical amendments to the final regulation in order to reflect the change in the name of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress to the National Library Ser-

vice for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress.

On September 17, 1980, the Copyright Office, in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974 [15 U.S.C. §552(e)(4)], published its annual notice of the existence and character of its systems of records. The office last published the full text of its systems of records during fiscal 1978. No changes have occurred, and the systems of records remain in effect as published at that time.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Despite enactment of omnibus copyright revision legislation effective in 1978, substantial congressional activity in the copyright field continued during fiscal 1980. While several proposals involved matters that might be considered part of the unfinished business of copyright revision, others reflected new concerns resulting from the legislation, from technological and industrial developments, and from judicial interpretation of the act.

Cable Television and Performance Royalties for Sound Recordings

On November 15, 26, and 27, 1979, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held public hearings related to (1) the copyright compulsory license contained in section 111 covering certain secondary transmissions by cable television systems and (2) H.R. 997, 96th Congress, 1st Session (1979), introduced by Rep. George E. Danielson, to amend the copyright law to create a public performance right with respect to sound recordings. On November 15, 1979, Barbara Ringer, then Register of Copyrights, testified before the subcommittee concerning these issues. In addition to reiterating her support for the general principle of performance rights in sound recordings and H.R. 997 in particular, Ms. Ringer offered the following suggestions concerning the cable television compulsory license:

1. Congress should "expressly mandate the Copyright Royalty Tribunal to undertake an inquiry into 'all aspects of the operation of section 111 and chapter 8 of title 17 with respect to

secondary transmissions made to, by means of, or from communications satellite systems.' ”

2. Congress should “enact legislation giving the CRT [Copyright Royalty Tribunal] subpoena powers in both its royalty distribution and rate adjusting functions.”
3. The Subcommittee also “should consider whether to remove the constraints now imposed on the CRT’s authority to adjust rates in response to changes in FCC rules. The Copyright Office would favor broader ratemaking authority than that now provided in section 801(b)(2)(B) and (C).”
4. The Subcommittee may wish to consider an amendment limiting the scope of section 111(a)(3) to exclude transmissions made to, by means of, or from a communications satellite system.

Although the House Judiciary Subcommittee began mark-up of H.R. 997, the process was suspended before completion. The year closed without any further legislative activity on these issues.

Exemptions of Certain Performances and Displays

Several bills were introduced in the House and the Senate seeking to broaden three exemptions found in section 110 of the copyright statute. Of these, S. 2082, 96th Congress, 1st Session (1979), introduced by Sen. Edward Zorinsky, would amend section 110 by adding a new subsection which would exempt nonprofit veterans’ organizations and nonprofit fraternal organizations from royalties for the performance of musical works in the course of their activities. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery conducted a public hearing on the subject on August 20, 1980. The year closed without any further activity on the bill. A similar bill, H.R. 6857, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), was introduced by Rep. Brian J. Donnelly. This proposal also would expand the educational exemption found in section 110(1) of the copyright statute by exempting profit-making educational institutions from copyright liability for certain performances or displays of

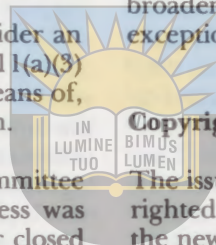
copyrighted works by instructors or pupils in the course of face-to-face teaching activities.

Clause (4) of section 110 contains a broad exemption to the exclusive right of public performance; H.R. 7448, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), introduced by Rep. Barber B. Conable, would further widen this exemption to allow nonprofit educational institutions to pay fees to performers, promoters, or organizers of certain performances without the actions of the institutions constituting infringements of copyright. Finally, H.R. 6262, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), introduced by Rep. Richard Kelly, would authorize, under section 110, the nonprofit use of copyrighted works in general and would also broaden the educational, religious, and other exceptions in particular.

Copyright Protection for Computer Software

The issue of liability for computer uses of copyrighted works was not resolved before passage of the new copyright law in 1976. Because of this, Congress directed the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) to study the emerging patterns in the computer field and, based on their findings, recommend definitive copyright provisions to deal with the situation. In the interim, section 117 of the statute is intended neither to cut off any rights existing under the act of 1909, nor to create any new rights that might be denied under the 1909 act or under applicable common law principles. On July 31, 1978, CONTU issued its final report, which included proposals to amend the copyright law. H.R. 6934, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), entitled the “Computer Software Copyright Act of 1980” and introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, adopts many of CONTU’s proposals. This bill would amend section 101 of the act to add a specific definition of “computer programs” and would amend section 117 to provide authorization for making copies or adaptations of computer programs in limited cases and under certain conditions. The bill also provides that:

Any exact copies prepared in accordance with the provisions of this section [117] may be leased, sold, or otherwise transferred, along with the copy from which such copies were prepared, only as part of the lease, sale, or other transfer of



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all rights in the program. Adaptations so prepared may be transferred only with the authorization of the copyright owner.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee conducted public hearings on this bill on April 3, 1980, and May 8, 1980. The bill was later merged by the House Judiciary Committee with H.R. 6933, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), which pertains primarily to patent and trademark law. The fiscal year closed without any further activity on the provision in question.

Other Legislative Activities

Several bills were introduced in Congress proposing tax incentives in the fields of the arts and humanities. H.R. 5650, 96th Congress, 1st Session (1979), introduced by Rep. Robert A. Roe, modifies the restrictions contained in section 170(e) of the Internal Revenue Code by adding a new paragraph to state that:

any literary, musical, or artistic composition, or similar property, which was created by the personal efforts of the taxpayer shall not be reduced by the amount of appreciation of such property, and the whole amount of such charitable contributions shall be taken into account . . . [and] treated as if the property contributed had been sold at its fair market value.

The Artistic Tax Equity Act of 1979, H.R. 7391, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), introduced by Reps. Richard A. Gephardt, Christopher J. Dodd, and A. Toby Moffett, has components dealing with credits against estates for certain art works, credits for certain charitable contributions of literary, musical, and artistic works, and the extension of the presumption period allowed artists against "hobby loss" treatment. Rep. Frederick W. Richmond introduced H.R. 8038, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), which provides credits for certain charitable contributions of literary, musical, and artistic contributions similar to H.R. 7391; credits under H.R. 8038, however, are limited to maximum contributions during the taxable year of \$35,000.

An amendment of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) was the subject of H.R. 7402,

96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. This bill would give employers and performers in the performing arts the same rights given by section 8(f) of the NLRA to employers and employees in the construction industry.

Legislation concerning the unauthorized interception and use of subscription television signals was proposed in Congress and enacted in the state of California. Subscription television is a system by which pay television programming (motion pictures, sporting events, etc.) is transmitted over the air in scrambled form. These signals are receivable in intelligible form by members of the public having decoder boxes capable of unscrambling the signal. Rep. Richardson Preyer introduced H.R. 7747, 96th Congress, 2d Session (1980), which would add a new section to the Communications Act of 1934 making any person who knowingly attempts, conspires, or carries out an unauthorized interception of a subscription telecommunication subject to civil or criminal penalties or both. In addition, AB 3475 (1980), introduced by West Los Angeles Assemblyman Mel Levine and signed into law by the Governor of California, prohibits the manufacture, distribution, or sale of unauthorized decoder boxes capable of unscrambling over-the-air pay television signals. The law provides for a fine of \$2,500 or imprisonment in a county jail for up to ninety days for not only the manufacturers, distributors, and sellers of the decoders, but also those who handle unauthorized decoder plans or kits. Another state law concerning the unauthorized use of motion pictures is Oregon House Bill 3166 (1979). The act makes it unlawful for anyone to produce or sell unauthorized videotape recordings of motion pictures. Violation is a class B misdemeanor.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

During fiscal 1980 several opinions were reported which did or will affect the Copyright Office. Among them were cases concerning the copyrightability of computer programs, various items of jewelry, certain belt buckles, and sexually explicit motion pictures. The provisions of the 1976 Copyright Act concerning terminations of

transfers and copyright considerations in Freedom of Information Act claims were also the subjects of judicial decisions for the first time. In addition, several cases considered the propriety of various actions of the Copyright Office.

Copyrightability questions were raised in four actions of interest to the office. Decisions about copyrightability were reached in only two of them: *Kieselstein-Cord v. Accessories by Pearl, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,189 (2d Cir. Sept. 18, 1980); and *Mitchell Bros. Film Group v. Cinema Adult Theater*, 604 F.2d 852 (5th Cir. 1979), in which the U.S. Supreme Court, *sub nom.*, *Bora v. Mitchell Bros. Film Group*, 48 U.S.L.W. 3569 (Mar. 3, 1980), refused to review the appellate decision. In the other cases, *Data Cash Systems, Inc. v. JS&A Group, Inc.*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,183 (7th Cir. Sept. 2, 1980), and *Nova Stylings, Inc. v. Ringer*, CV79-3798 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 1980), defendants prevailed without the merits of the copyrightability issues having been finally determined.

The copyrightability of three-dimensional utilitarian objects which arguably embody works of art has been the subject of relatively frequent litigation since the Supreme Court's decision in *Mazer v. Stein*, 347 U.S. 201 (1954). Of the four recent cases cited above, only *Mitchell Bros.* is utterly free from the issue. It deals with a long-discussed but rarely litigated question: does the pornographic content of a work have any effect on its copyrightability and, therefore, its eligibility for registration with the Copyright Office? The question arose when the owner of the copyright in a motion picture, *Behind the Green Door*, sought to enforce its rights against several defendants who had publicly performed the work for profit without permission. The "for profit" nature of the performances had to be pleaded and proved since the offending behavior occurred when the Copyright Act of 1909 was in force. The district court first held that the obscenity of a work could be interposed as a defense to a claim of infringement and then proceeded to find the work at issue here to be obscene and the performances therefore non-infringing. The holding below was based on the notion that the equitable doctrine of "unclean hands" barred the enforcement of claims to copyright in obscene works.

After winning below, Cinema Adult Theater, for reasons not discussed in the opinion, elected not to appear on appeal. The court, having the benefit of only plaintiff-appellant's brief and argument, reversed the judgment below and held that an infringement defense based on a work's obscene content could not successfully be interposed without reaching the question of whether the film was obscene. The Fifth Circuit's opinion noted that the [former] statutory language concerning copyright, "all the writings of an author," was on its face all-inclusive, with no clear exception of any type provided, and then cited the well-settled rule that aesthetic judgments are not relevant to considerations of copyright. According to the court, any attempt to relate obscenity to copyright would be subject to many difficulties, including the virtual impossibility of applying local obscenity standards, in accordance with *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15 (1973), to the national copyright system. The court also pointed out that one era's pornography becomes great literature for the next, citing the poetry of Byron and Shelley and such works as *Ulysses* and *God's Little Acre*. The result reached by the court thus implicitly approves the position taken by the Copyright Office a number of years ago that it will not ordinarily attempt to examine works submitted for registration to determine whether they contain material that might be considered obscene.

The *Kieselstein-Cord* decision was characterized by the appellate court as being "on the razor's edge of copyright law." The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York had held, 489 F. Supp. 732 (1980), that two belt buckles of modern design, in which claims had been registered by the Copyright Office, were not copyrightable, and that although their designer argued that they were jewelry or sculpture, "they appear to be primarily belt buckles . . . [which] are utilitarian objects. . . ." Different dates of publication for the two buckles meant that the court had to apply the previous copyright law to one and the current act to the other. Nonetheless, said the court, the test created by *Mazer*, and refined in *Esquire v. Ringer*, 591 F.2d 796 (D.C. Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 440 U.S. 908 (1979), was the same under both laws and denied copyright protection to these works. The court

stated that it could not imagine "the buckles or any part of them existing independently as sculpture in the way that . . . *Mazer* [dictates]." Additional authority for the denial of copyright was found in refusal by Congress to enact a design statute as part of the revision process, and on the ground that the creation of the buckles was closely akin to that involved in uncopyrightable fashion design.

The Second Circuit reversed, in a two-to-one decision, and held that the belt buckles involved in this action, because they were used principally for ornamentation, were eligible for copyright. The court spoke of "uphold[ing] the copyright granted . . . by the Copyright Office," and appeared to place emphasis on the fact that the buckles were cast in precious metals and commanded prices of between \$147 and \$6,000. It was also clearly displeased with the fact that some of the defendant's order forms for the allegedly infringing works described them as "Barry Kieselstein Knock-offs." In finding the buckles copyrightable, the court held that protection was proper if the work of art in a utilitarian object could be physically or conceptually separated. While acknowledging that a line between works of art and those of utility would be hard to draw, the court concluded that the Copyright Office, which "continually engaged in the drawing of [such] lines . . ." had found these buckles protectible and held that decision proper. The vigorous dissent agreed that the copiers of the belt buckles were commercial pirates and that many people would be offended by their behavior, but went on to argue that to reach the result it desired, the majority had twisted the law to reach a result which Congress had denied. It concluded:

Thus far Congress and the Supreme Court have answered in favor of commerce and the masses rather than the artists, designers, and the well-to-do. Any change must be left to those higher authorities. The choices are legislative not judicial.

The *Data Cash Systems* case concerns the utility of copyright as a means of protecting the intellectual property in computer programs. It was brought by the creator of a chess-playing program who discovered that semiconductor chips, identical in design to its own, were being

marketed by an unlicensed competitor. The trial court held, 480 F. Supp. 1063 (N.D. Ill. 1979), that the source program (a computer program written or printed in letters and numbers in a manner that is readable by any literate human being) was a "writing" for copyright purposes, but that the object program (the operational version of the program, in whatever medium) was a machine part and not eligible for copyright. It based its ruling on the provisions of 17 U.S.C. §117 which, in effect, subject "computer-readable" works to treatment under the act of 1909. The court applied the definition of "copy" developed under that law, including the touchstone of human perceptibility, and ruled that the "read-only memory" ("ROM") which was at issue here could not be a "copy" of a copyrighted work. Although it assumed that the defendant had directly copied plaintiff's work, the court held that it was powerless to deny the defense motion for summary judgment.

The appellate opinion approved the award of summary judgment, but for totally different reasons. It held that whether the object in question was or was not a copy of a copyrighted work, it was publicly distributed in 1977 without a copyright notice in quantities sufficient to forfeit any copyright that might have existed. The plaintiff's argument that it did not know that its device could be copied by someone who never saw the printed version of the program was unavailing. The court noted that the issue of forfeiture was based purely on a question of law rather than on the publisher's intent. Because the affirmance rests on the basis of forfeiture, rather than copyrightability, the latter issue probably remains open to analysis by other courts.

Unlike the other copyrightability cases, *Nova Stylings* did not involve a claim of infringement asserted by the creator of the works in question. It was, rather, an attempt by the creator of several pieces of jewelry to obtain, in effect, a writ of mandamus to compel the Copyright Office to register its claims in its works. The copyright law does not specify that such an action shall lie. However, section 411(a) of the new law does provide (as an exception to the general rule that no action for copyright infringement can be instituted unless registration of the copyright claim has been made by the Copyright Office) that in

any case where registration has been sought and refused, the applicant is entitled to initiate an action against an alleged infringer if notice thereof is served on the Register of Copyrights, who "may, at his or her option, become a party to the action with respect to the issue of registrability." The Copyright Office's motion to dismiss in this case was granted on the ground that the above-mentioned provision of section 411(a) offers the plaintiff an adequate remedy to review the refusal of the office to register its claims and deprived the present court of jurisdiction over the complaint. As the year ended, the plaintiff had noted an appeal.

One of the first cases in which the act of 1976 provided truly new material for litigants and a court was *Burroughs v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc.*, 491 F. Supp. 1320 (S.D.N.Y. 1980), where the heirs of Edgar Rice Burroughs sought to enjoin production of a motion picture called *Tarzan, the Ape Man*. The heirs of Burroughs owned a corporation which owned the renewed copyrights in certain works of his. As heirs they also owned certain termination rights with respect to the extended terms of the renewed copyrights. Long before, in 1931, MGM had acquired the rights to create an original story and screenplay featuring Burroughs's character Tarzan. As part of that transaction, MGM had acquired the rights to make additional movies based on its photoplay. It had made such movies in 1931 and 1959 and proposed to do so again in 1980.

On December 12, 1977, some nineteen days before the act of 1976 took full effect, two of the Burroughs heirs served a notice of termination on their wholly owned corporation, which notice was recorded in the Copyright Office in 1978. However, MGM, which had acquired its rights in 1931 from the corporation, was not notified of the transaction at that time and, indeed, did not learn of it until January 1980. Plaintiffs took the position that their action of December 12, 1977, had terminated all of MGM's rights under the 1931 contract. The court denied the heirs' motion for a preliminary injunction on several grounds:

1. The "notice" served in 1977 was a nullity since the section of the law providing for it was not effective until 1978.
2. Even if such premature service could become effective with the statute, it would not do so here

with respect to MGM, since service by the heirs on their corporation was tantamount to service on themselves, and utterly without effect on parties not served.

3. The "notice" in question did not comply with the Copyright Office regulation requiring that all grantees be identified and was deficient in listing less than all grants purportedly being terminated.

4. At all events the rights owned by MGM under the 1931 agreement were not subject to termination since the character rights conveyed were not copyright conveyances or licenses and since the agreement did not grant MGM any copyright interest.

Another truly new development occurred in *Messberg v. Department of Justice*, Copyright L. Rptr. (CCH) ¶25,169 (D.C. Cir. June 5, 1980), in which the court dealt for the first time with the question "whether administrative materials copyrighted by private parties are subject to the disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act." At issue were a series of photographs, of which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has copies, relating to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in which Time, Inc., claimed copyright. Time was willing to let plaintiff view the photographs, but wanted \$10 per copy to duplicate them. The Federal Bureau of Investigation would have charged only \$0.40 per copy if there had been no copyright claim. Plaintiff sought to have the government compelled, under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), to reproduce the works.

The district court had granted the requested relief, holding that the Copyright Act did not constitute an FOIA exemption and that plaintiff's scholarly purposes rendered his use "fair." The Court of Appeals held that it could not decide the case since Time, Inc., a necessary party, was not represented, and remanded the case for further proceedings. In so doing, however, it held that the photographs in question were "agency records," for FOIA purposes, thus leaving open only the question whether the government should copy them or merely permit public access to them.

The scope of the authority of the Copyright Office to exempt certain classes of works from the statutory requirement of depositing copies of

a complete work was the issue raised in a case concerning the alleged infringement of the copyright in the Multistate Bar Examination in *National Conference of Bar Examiners v. Multistate Legal Studies, Inc.*, 495 F. Supp. 34 (N.D. Ill. 1980). There the defendant attacked that portion of the Copyright Office Regulations (37 C.F.R. §202.20(c)(vi)) which provided for the examination and immediate return to the proprietor of the complete copy of a "secure test," provided that descriptive material, sufficient to constitute an archival record, was left on public record in the Copyright Office. The defendant charged that this violated both the U.S. Constitution and the explicit provisions of the copyright law. The court held that the regulation was within the ambit of the statute. Section 408 was held to permit limitations of this type concerning the nature of the deposit, and section 704, which deals with full-term retention of "the entire deposit" in the case of unpublished works, was construed to mean the entire deposit as required under the law and the appropriate regulations. The court disposed of the constitutional argument in one brief paragraph, noting that there was no authority for the proposition that permitting the deposit of something less than a complete copy of a work adversely affected "the public interest as expressed in the Constitution."

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Berne Convention

Since the turn of the century, a good deal of U.S. international copyright activity has dealt with the question whether our country should join the Berne Union. Because adherence to the Berne Convention would have required major changes in our copyright law, this question became a part of repeated efforts to modernize our domestic law which began in the 1920s. Yet these efforts produced no results until the enactment of the 1976 Copyright Act.

The drafting of the Universal Copyright Convention (ucc) in 1952 and its broad subsequent acceptance provided a means to bring the United States into multilateral copyright relations with, now, over seventy nations. Politically, the success of the ucc permitted a separate consideration of international and domestic copy-

right issues, with the emphasis on the latter.

The coming into force of the 1976 Copyright Act naturally improved the prospects for U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention. Copyright specialists familiar with the fitful history of the relationship of the United States to the Berne Union were quick to raise again the question of adherence. So, too, was the international copyright community. Following a meeting of experts in July 1978, called by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which studied the compatibility of the 1976 Copyright Act with the 1971 Paris Act of Berne, the leisurely approach to Berne adherence changed radically.

At the experts' meeting it was suggested that early U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention could be achieved before necessary partial amendment of our law on the basis of a revision of the Berne Convention itself. This revision would not touch the substantive aspects of Berne; it would add, instead, a special protocol permitting states never having been a party to Berne to adhere to that convention and apply Article III of the ucc (concerning formalities) for a fixed, limited period of time. By the end of this period, a state adhering to Berne on the basis of the protocol would be required to bring its law fully into accord with Berne in order to remain a member.

This was an innovative proposal, one which many advocates of adherence to Berne reacted to with enthusiasm and encouragement. Yet, by the close of 1979, the protocol seemed further away and enthusiasm for prompt action by the states party to Berne appeared to have cooled.

The reason for this development seems to lie principally with the concerns of our major European trading partners over two factors: (1) the inherent danger in opening up the Berne Convention to any revision which might touch other contentious areas in the text itself; and (2) a reluctance to permit the reintroduction of formalities into Berne, even on a highly qualified basis and in pursuit of the specific goal.

These objections were more persuasive, considering the states that articulated them: the opponents of the protocol approach included states which have unfailingly and strongly urged U.S. adherence to Berne and whose cooperation was essential to the creation of the ucc.

Recognizing that Berne membership would mark a change in the content and direction of

our law, the Copyright Office concluded that a careful assessment was required of how our law and practice would be affected by Berne. To that end, the office has begun planning for a series of studies of the impact Berne membership would have on the U.S. copyright system. These studies, to be done largely outside the government, would emphasize the relationship of Berne to commercial and noncommercial copyright interests in our society, rather than focus upon essentially political concerns. Such an approach would root the Berne question in the same environment as copyright law in general—the livelihood and professional concerns of authors, publishers, educators, librarians, and the consumer—rather than emphasize the more removed interests of the U.S. Government.

Copyright Relations between China and the United States

Under the terms of the 1979 bilateral trade agreement between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States, each country is obligated to provide protection to the copyrights of the nationals of the other. Although several technical problems have been raised concerning the means by which the United States will complete its obligations under the copyright clause of the trade agreement, our basic task is quite straightforward: affirming the eligibility of PRC nationals and copyright holders to the full benefits of the U.S. copyright law.

The People's Republic of China faces a more formidable task in implementing the copyright aspects of the trade agreement. As the United States well knew in 1979, the People's Republic of China did not have in place a comprehensive copyright regime, setting out the subject matter of copyright, exclusive rights, limitations, term, and remedies. While there were earlier signs that the PRC was considering adoption of copyright-type measures (particularly certain resolutions of the PRC First National Publications Conference of 1950), the People's Republic appears never to have enacted a comprehensive copyright law.

Thus, implementation of its side of the agreement has involved China in a major legal undertaking. The PRC has entrusted the task of drafting a copyright law to an interdepartmental committee which has collected information and

has met with representatives of publishers from the United Kingdom, Japan, and France.

On June 6, 1980, the Register of Copyrights and other staff of the Copyright Office met with four representatives of the China National Publications Import Corporation, at the Library of Congress. Acknowledging that China's experience with copyright law and practice was limited, the delegation stressed the need for cooperation and noted the fact that re nascent interest in copyright sprang from national economic development goals.

The Chinese publishing authorities expressed great interest in the new U.S. copyright law. Similar interest was shown with respect to the organization and mission of the U.S. Copyright Office.

Following this first meeting, China extended an invitation to the U.S. Government to send a delegation of governmental copyright experts to Beijing in the spring of 1981. This will provide an opportunity for a further examination of the principles and mechanisms of copyright law and discussion of the reasonable expectations and limitations upon both our countries in copyright matters.

While the Chinese market may not yet be a commercially significant one for U.S. copyright industries, China's entry into the world copyright community through adoption of a domestic copyright system has generated considerable interest in the United States. Although it is a developing country, China has a powerful culture with an unparalleled tradition in arts and literature. As Laurence Sickman says in *The Art and Architecture of China*, "The Chinese possess the longest continuous cultural history of any of the peoples of the world." China's experiment in copyright may lead to increased knowledge of the Chinese people, government, traditions, and values. A legal regime which reasonably respects the principles of Western copyright could go far to improve the investment climate for printing and publishing ventures in the People's Republic of China.

Beyond these economic concerns lies something more momentous: the encounter between different legal traditions—indeed, different concepts of "law" itself. Adoption of a domestic copyright system by China is an especially interesting example of the challenge confronting the People's Republic in striving for modernization

through increased trade with free-market developed states.

The People's Republic appears to approach the copyright question with the vigor required by our commercial agreement and the care the subject necessitates. Accommodation between the needs of foreign copyright proprietors for protection of their works in China and the domestic values of the PRC is difficult. Whether the approach to copyright taken by the PRC follows a particular model may, in the final analysis, be less interesting than the possibility that China will make, over time, its own unique contribution to copyright law in a multicultural world.

International Conferences

Between September 24 and October 3, 1979, the Tenth Series of Meetings of the Governing Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was held in Geneva, Switzerland. Lewis Flacks, international copyright officer, was a member of the U.S. delegation. The Governing Bodies Meetings bring together states party to the agreements and unions administered by and comprising WIPO.

One of the items considered at the meetings was a proposal to constitute a working group which would examine, among other subjects, the question of measures which appear necessary to enable the United States to adhere to the Berne Convention. Consideration of this item provided the occasion for the United States to restate its position on the necessity for close technical cooperation between Berne countries, WIPO, and the United States on the compatibility of the 1976 Copyright Act with the 1971 Paris Act of Berne.

Mr. Flacks urged support for the proposed working group, stating that the changes made by the 1976 Copyright Act brought the United States much closer to Berne standards. A number of delegations, particularly those of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Sweden, also supported the working group.

Dorothy Schrader, Michael Keplinger, and Lewis Flacks were delegates to the Third Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (IGCC) and Berne Executive Committee, which met together in Paris, France, between October 24 and October 30, 1979. The important items considered at the meeting included

cable television, videocassettes and discs, the protection of computer software, and the protectibility under the UCC of works in the public domain in their country of origin.

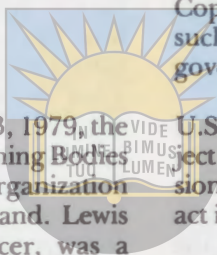
With respect to the last item, the IGCC received a study on the subject prepared at the request of the secretariat by Barbara Ringer and Lewis Flacks. Given the complexity of the issue and the length of the study, the committee decided to defer its consideration of this question to their 1981 session. Despite its seemingly obscure subject matter, this issue touches an important question: the extent to which U.S. Government works, denied U.S. copyright under the 1976 Copyright Act, may be the subject of copyright in such foreign states as do protect their domestic governmental works.

The copyright treatment of at least certain U.S. Government works was a controversial subject during consideration of the copyright revision bill, and the Congress was not prepared to act in the absence of full hearings.

In the past, those government agencies that took a position on the question of copyright in U.S. Government works emphasized their concerns over foreign rather than domestic copying. Responding to this aspect of the question, the United States has raised the issue of whether the UCC permits the United States to assert copyright in its government works in those countries which protect such works and, if so, under what conditions. Resolution of the UCC issue may demonstrate whether there is a need for congressional action.

Additionally, during the course of the partial renewal of the Intergovernmental Committee, the rules governing elections were amended in an effort to enhance the opportunity for states to serve on the committee while maintaining significant continuity of membership. Fundamental interests and principles are involved for the United States.

The amendments to the election rules which were adopted at the 1979 meeting fell short of changes demanded by many developing and socialist states. These states sought to completely revise the election rules so as to inject into the UCC the principle of bloc voting procedures used in certain other organs of the United Nations. Under bloc voting systems, seats on a board or assembly are allocated on the basis of an agreed-upon formula which establishes groupings of



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states. At the simplest level, groupings might be on the basis of economic position: free-market states, socialist countries, and developing states. More complex groupings are possible on the basis of geography, language, and population; or economic position can be correlated to these other factors, making the formula quite complex.

What all such systems have in common is the assumption that by reflecting the entire world in superficially proportional ways, greater democracy is said to be given to decision making. From the point of view of the United States, however, bloc systems have served primarily to politicize the working of technical organizations and thwart the growth of specialized international law through consensus. In the case of copyright, the problem is complicated by sharp differences in the importance of copyright at the national level.

In Western Europe, North America, and the free-market states of Latin America and the Pacific, copyright is a central, organizing concept in the marketplace. In socialist states, that role is largely absent. And, in the developing world, the representatives of those countries believe their need for access to protected works is so great and the indigenous marketplace so often inadequate, that their view of copyright law is limited by their perception of their own circumstances. Accommodating international law to diverse national systems and values is a difficult matter in copyright, as other aspects of the so-called North-South Dialog have demonstrated.

The danger in bloc system procedures is simply that it diminishes the strength of those states which have the greatest stake—not necessarily economic—in the outcome of the work of the agency concerned. The extent to which the United States and other free-market states can repose confidence in international organizations as a means to develop rules of universal application is obviously related to whether the interests of those states intimately concerned with the subject matter are respected.

The subject of how copyright law treats the new technologies emerging out of modern information science is, without doubt, one of the most pressing legal issues before the world community today. In the United States it has been the subject of a presidentially appointed study commission—the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU)—and proposed further revisions of our copyright law.

The extraordinary growth of the information industry, both in the software and hardware spheres, including the phenomenal emergence of computer chip production, means that proprietary questions have important consequences for industry growth, the patterns of ownership, and the terms of international trade and licensing.

Moreover, the use of previously created copyrighted works in automated information systems raises important policy and legal questions concerning when such use infringes copyright. Automated bibliographic and document delivery systems—both existing and contemplated—provide greater flexibility and thoroughness in managing information. But whether, or how, this new technology affects traditional publishers and authors is a problem which can only grow in practical importance over the next decade. The United States is not alone in its interest. Several Western European states and Japan recognize that the stability of world markets for this new technology can be affected by foreign and international copyright law.

This year two significant international conferences were held on the question of protection for computer software, both attended by Michael Keplinger (who, before joining the Copyright Office, was deputy director of CONTU). The First Session of the Expert Group on Legal Protection of Computer Software met in Geneva from November 25 to December 1, 1979. Between December 15 and 19, 1980, a meeting to discuss the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty on the protection of computer software was held in Geneva.

The focus of the latter meeting was on the preparation of a questionnaire to elicit the views of the computer industry on the need for legal protection of computer software and to assist WIPO in its assessment of the existing copyright situation. The principal question is whether existing conventions on industrial property and copyright adequately provide for needed protection, or whether a separate agreement is required.

The law affecting the operation of film archives—in the acquisition, preservation, use, and exchange of motion pictures—was the subject of a Unesco conference held in Paris from March 18 to 27, 1980. Lewis Flacks and Paul Spehr, assistant chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, represented the United States.

The object of the meeting was to draft an international recommendation to underscore the important role which preservation of the national audiovisual heritage can play in shaping national culture and scholarship. Interest in the preservation and use of audiovisual records is not limited to countries such as the United States which produce and export a large quantity of motion pictures and television programming. The universality of moving images is a fact which scholars, researchers, and students all over the world take into consideration when studying their own history and society.

However, important commercial problems and their relation to copyright law have made the question of motion picture and television archives a hotly debated topic. The problems run the gamut from international commercial film piracy to the low level of copyright protection extended under many national laws to archivially held copies of motion pictures.

The recommendation adopted by the conference was therefore a difficult compromise. Acknowledging the desirability of having states systematically and thoroughly preserve their national moving image production, the recommendation also recognized that acquisition and preservation of foreign moving images should necessarily be selective. While the recommendation notes that, for domestic production, mandatory archival deposit requirements could be appropriate, it sets down a clear preference for voluntary, contractual arrangements for selective acquisition of culturally significant foreign productions.

Observers of the international copyright scene have noted the emergence of Latin America as an important region, with a distinctive approach to copyright derived from European tradition but qualified by the exigencies of economic development. In particular, Mexico and Brazil have asserted significant leadership in Unesco and WIPO, largely on behalf of developing states. Yet, while their perspective centers on the problem of copyright and development, their legal background in the field is strongly European. For quite some time, important Latin American states have been members of the Berne Convention and of the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Phonogram Producers, and Broadcasting Organizations. Because of their role in international copyright and their

position with respect to U.S. markets, dialog efforts to explore differences in law and policy are especially important to these countries. Few vehicles exist to carry on that dialog. A hopeful sign, therefore, was the formation of the Interamerican Copyright Institute in the early 1970s. Dedicated to the study of copyright in the Americas, the institute draws its membership from the private sector, the government, and the academic world.

The annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Interamerican Copyright Institute was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, simultaneously with the Regional Seminar on Copyright for the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (sponsored by WIPO and Unesco) between November 3 and 11, 1979. Patrice Lyons, of the Office of the General Counsel in the U.S. Copyright Office, attended both meetings. The aim of the meetings was to examine the main tendencies in Latin American copyright law and to identify possibilities for harmonization of national systems.

Foreign Visitors

Many foreign visitors to the Copyright Office come for routine business purposes, such as the registration and deposit of works in compliance with our copyright law. Still others come to consult with officers of the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress on broad international matters. In this latter category, there were several significant meetings.

Between April 15 and 19, 1980, officials of the Copyright Office met with Fares Khalil Wahba and Ali Talaat Wassfy of the General Egyptian Book Organization. In a series of meetings within the Copyright Office and with officials of the Department of State, questions of copyright administration, the bases of international protection and future cooperation in copyright, and book-trade matters were discussed.

On May 13, ten representatives of Japanese broadcasting organizations met with a group of Copyright Office officials. The purpose of the meeting, requested by the Japanese, was to obtain information about recent legal developments in the United States and policy with respect to certain international agreements

affecting broadcasting. Views were exchanged with respect to the question of public performance rights in sound recordings, particularly under H.R. 997, introduced by Rep. George E. Danielson. Also discussed were the subjects of U.S. interest in adhering to the Rome Convention and the Brussels Satellite Convention.

The long-standing effort to devise a means for the avoidance of double taxation of copyright royalties reached its climax this fiscal year. Patrice Lyons represented the United States as an observer at the International Conference of States on the Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties Remitted from One Country to Another, held in Madrid, Spain, from November 26 to December 13, 1979. The United States has historically preferred to deal with the complex question of double taxation on the basis of carefully negotiated

bilateral agreements, comprehensive in scope and based upon the actual situation between the United States and a given country. As a consequence, the United States could endorse neither the multilateral approach nor the specific provisions in the draft instrument. The United States nonetheless repeated its desire and willingness to eliminate such double taxation on a bilateral basis.

Foreign copyright officials and private-sector representatives who visited the Copyright Office during the fiscal year included A. Henry Olsson of the Ministry of Justice of Sweden and David Catterns of Australia. These visits provided the opportunity for discussions about the book trade and, in the case of Sweden, which has always been a staunch supporter of U.S. entry into Berne, the question of our adherence.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID L. LADD

*Register of Copyrights and
Assistant Librarian of Congress
for Copyright Services*

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International Copyright Relations of the United States as of September 30, 1980

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.
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.

Afghanistan

None

Albania

None

Algeria

UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973

UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra

UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Angola

Unclear

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

UCC Paris Feb. 28, 1978

Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria

Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907

UCC Geneva July 2, 1957

Bahamas, The

UCC Geneva July 10, 1973

UCC Paris Dec. 27, 1976

Bahrain

None

Bangladesh

UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975

UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975

Barbados

Unclear

Belgium

Bilateral July 1, 1891

UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Benin

(formerly Dahomey)

Unclear

Bhutan

None

Bolivia

BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana

Unclear

Brazil

Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957

BAC Aug. 31, 1915

UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960

UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975

Phonogram Nov. 28, 1975

Bulgaria

UCC Geneva June 7, 1975

UCC Paris June 7, 1975

Burma

Unclear

Burundi

Unclear

Cambodia

(See entry under Kampuchea)

Cameroon

UCC Geneva May 1, 1973

UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada

Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924

UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Cape Verde

Unclear

Central African Empire

Unclear

Chad

Unclear

Chile

Bilateral May 25, 1896

BAC June 14, 1955

UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Phonogram March 24, 1977

China

Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia

BAC Dec. 23, 1936

UCC Geneva June 18, 1976

UCC Paris June 18, 1976

Comoros

Unclear

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Congo

Unclear

Costa Rica¹

Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899

BAC Nov. 30, 1916

UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

UCC Paris Mar. 7, 1980

Cuba

Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903

UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus

Unclear

Czechoslovakia

Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927

UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960

UCC Paris Apr. 17, 1980

Denmark

Bilateral May 8, 1893

UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962

Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977

UCC Paris July 11, 1979

Djibouti

Unclear

Dominica

Unclear

Dominican Republic¹

BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador

BAC Aug. 31, 1914

UCC Geneva June 5, 1957

Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt

Phonogram Apr. 23, 1978

For works other than sound recordings, none

El Salvador

Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of

Mexico City Convention, 1902

UCC Geneva Mar. 29, 1979

UCC Paris Mar. 29, 1979

Phonogram Feb. 9, 1979

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, 1955UCC Paris with Federal Republic of
Germany July 10, 1974Phonogram with Federal Republic
of Germany May 18, 1974UCC Geneva with German Demo-
cratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973**Ghana**

UCC Geneva Aug. 23, 1962

Greece

Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932

UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada

Unclear

Guatemala¹

BAC Mar. 28, 1913

UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964

Phonogram Feb. 1, 1977

Guinea

Unclear

Guinea-Bissau

Unclear

Guyana

Unclear

Haiti

BAC Nov. 27, 1919

UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras¹

BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary

Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912

UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971

UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland

UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India

Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947

UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958

Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

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

Phonogram May 1, 1978

Italy

Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892

UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957

Phonogram Mar. 24, 1977

UCC Paris Jan. 25, 1980

Ivory Coast

Unclear

Jamaica

None

Japan¹

UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956

UCC Paris Oct. 21, 1977

Phonogram Oct. 14, 1978

Jordan

Unclear

Kampuchea

UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Kenya

UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966

UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Phonogram Apr. 21, 1976

Kiribati

Unclear

Korea

Unclear

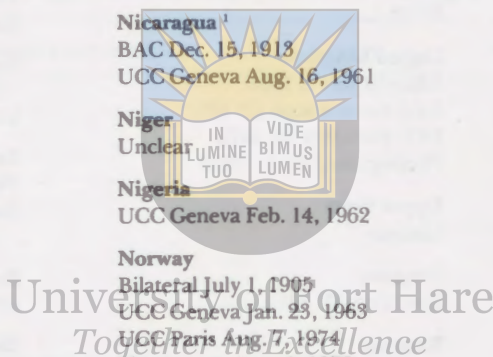
Kuwait

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
Phonogram Mar. 8, 1976
- 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
UCC Paris Oct. 31, 1975
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973
- Monaco**
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974
- Mongolia**
None
- Morocco**
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976
- Mozambique**
Unclear
- 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
Phonogram Aug. 13, 1976
- 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
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 1, 1978
- Oman**
None
- Pakistan**
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
- Panama**
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
Phonogram June 29, 1974
UCC Paris Sept. 3, 1980
- Papua New Guinea**
Unclear
- Paraguay**
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962
Phonogram Feb. 13, 1979
- 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
UCC Geneva Mar. 9, 1977
UCC Paris Mar. 9, 1977
- Portugal**
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956
- Qatar**
None
- Romania**
Bilateral May 14, 1928
- Rwanda**
Unclear
- Saint Lucia**
Unclear
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**
Unclear
- San Marino**
None
- Sao Tome and Principe**
Unclear
- Saudi Arabia**
None
- Senegal**
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
- Seychelles**
Unclear
- Sierra Leone**
None
- Singapore**
Unclear
- Solomon Islands**
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
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974
- Sri Lanka**
Unclear



Sudan Unclear	Trinidad and Tobago Unclear	Vatican City (Holy See) UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955 Phonogram July 18, 1977 UCC Paris May 6, 1980
Surinam Unclear	Tunisia UCC Geneva June 19, 1969 UCC Paris June 10, 1975	Venezuela UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966
Swaziland Unclear	Turkey None	Vietnam Unclear
Sweden Bilateral June 1, 1911 UCC Geneva July 1, 1961 UCC Paris July 10, 1974 Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973	Tuvalu Unclear	Western Samoa Unclear
Switzerland Bilateral July 1, 1891 UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956	Uganda Unclear	Yemen (Aden) Unclear
Syria Unclear	United Arab Emirates None	Yemen (San'a) None
Tanzania Unclear	United Kingdom Bilateral July 1, 1891 UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957 UCC Paris July 10, 1974 Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973	Yugoslavia UCC Geneva May 11, 1966 UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Thailand Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921	Upper Volta Unclear	Zaire Phonogram Nov. 29, 1977 For works other than sound recordings, unclear
Togo Unclear	Uruguay BAC Dec. 17, 1919	Zambia UCC Geneva June 1, 1965
Tonga None	Vanuatu Unclear	Zimbabwe Unclear



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¹ Effective June 30, 1908, this country 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.

Section 104 of the copyright law (title 17 of the United States Code) is reprinted below:

§104. Subject matter of copyright: National origin

(a) UNPUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, while unpublished, are subject to protection under this title without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author.

(b) PUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, when published, are subject to protection under this title if—

(1) on the date of first publication, one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary

of the United States, or is a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of a foreign nation that is a party to a copyright treaty to which the United States is also a party, or is a stateless person, wherever that person may be domiciled; or

(2) the work is first published in the United States or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first publication, is a party to the Universal Copyright Convention; or

(3) the work is first published by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, or by the Organization of American States; or

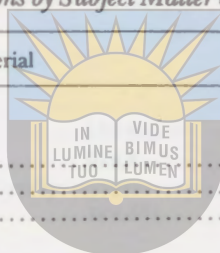
(4) the work comes within the scope of a Presidential proclamation. Whenever the

President finds that a particular foreign nation extends, to works by authors who are nationals or domiciliaries of the United States or to works that are first published in the United States, copyright protection on substantially the same basis as that on which the foreign nation extends protection to works of its own nationals and domiciliaries and works first published in that nation, the Presi-

dent may by proclamation extend protection under this title to works of which one or more of the authors is, on the date of first publication, a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of that nation, or which was first published in that nation. The President may revise, suspend, or revoke any such proclamation or impose any conditions or limitations on protection under a proclamation.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter of Copyright, Fiscal Year 1980

Category of material	Published	Unpublished	Total
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs	97,538	21,683	119,221
Serials	117,898		117,898
Machine-readable works	986	866	1,852
Total	216,422	22,549	238,971
Works of the performing arts			
Musical works	27,771	92,427	120,198
Dramatic works, including any accompanying music	921	7,121	8,042
Choreography and pantomimes	20	43	63
Motion pictures and filmstrips	7,437	1,038	8,475
Total	36,149	100,629	136,778
Works of the visual arts			
Two-dimensional works of the fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions	9,738	6,489	16,227
Sculptural works	2,179	774	2,953
Technical drawings and models	447	387	834
Photographs	590	657	1,247
Cartographic works	817	8	825
Commercial prints and labels	4,525	197	4,722
Works of applied art	12,220	2,126	14,345
Total	30,516	10,637	41,153
Sound recordings	8,098	4,680	12,778
Multimedia works	1,958	123	2,081
Grand total	293,143	138,618	431,761
Renewals			32,982
Total, all registrations			464,743



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Disposition of Copyright Deposits, Fiscal Year 1980

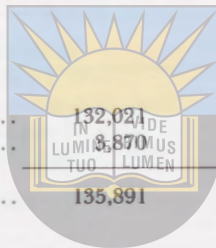
Category of material	Received for copyright registration and added to copyright collection	Received for copyright registration and forwarded to other departments of the Library	Acquired or deposited without copyright registration	Total
Nondramatic literary works				
Monographs, including machine-readable works . . .	103,043	¹ 133,053	8,298	244,394
Serials		231,565	149,145	380,710
Total	103,043	364,618	157,443	625,104
Works of the performing arts				
Musical works; dramatic works, including any accompanying music; choreography and pantomimes	132,021	29,263	159	161,443
Motion pictures and filmstrips	8,870	² 4,605	93	8,568
Total	135,891	33,868	252	170,011
Works of the visual arts				
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, including prints and art reproductions; sculptural works; technical drawings and models; photographs; commercial prints and labels; works of applied art	34,430	5,898	186	40,514
Cartographic works	8	1,634	730	2,372
Total	34,438	7,532	916	42,886
Sound recordings	4,068	4,030	784	8,882
Total, all deposits ³	277,440	410,048	⁴ 159,395	846,883

¹ Of this total, 38,400 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

² Includes 2,835 motion pictures returned to remitter under the Motion Picture Agreement.

³ Extra copies received with deposit and gift copies are included in these figures. Totals include transfer of multimedia materials in any category.

⁴ Of this total, 2,859 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.



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Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand October 1, 1979		\$1,682,184.94
Gross receipts October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980		4,961,982.34
		6,644,167.28
Refunded	\$398,243.43	
Checks returned unpaid	11,533.55	
Transferred as earned fees	4,730,397.74	
Deposited as undeliverable checks	4,408.00	
Balances carried over October 1, 1980		
Deposit accounts balance	\$783,499.27	
Unfinished business balance	743,828.85	
Card service	9,032.71	
		1,536,360.83
Total		6,680,943.55
Less liability on advanced transfers		-36,776.27
Balance		6,644,167.28

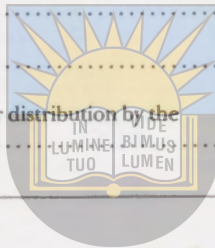


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	Registration	Fees earned
Published works at \$6.00	71	\$426.00
Unpublished works at \$6.00	-20	-120.00
Renewals at \$4.00	50	200.00
Published works at \$10.00	293,072	2,930,720.00
Unpublished works at \$10.00	138,632	1,386,320.00
Renewals at \$6.00	32,854	197,124.00
Renewal supplementary registrations at \$10.00	78	780.00
		4,515,450.00
Fees for recording documents		166,394.50
Fees for certified documents		34,694.60
Fees for searches made		107,635.00
Fees for import statements		1,140.00
Fees for deposit receipts		476.00
Fees for CATV documents		2,152.00
Fees for full-term storage of deposits		3.00
Fees for notice of use		79.00
		312,574.10
Total fees exclusive of registrations		312,574.10
Total fees earned		4,828,024.10

*Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for Secondary
Transmissions by Cable Systems for Calendar Year 1979*

Royalty fees deposited	\$15,547,898.54	
Interest income on investments paid	615,353.13	
Gain on matured securities	685,825.41	
		\$16,849,077.08
Less: Operating costs	239,628.90	
Refunds issued	69,347.30	
Investments purchased at cost	16,447,376.00	
		16,756,352.20
Balance as of September 30, 1980		92,724.88
Face amount of securities purchased		16,895,000.00
Cable royalty fees for calendar year 1979 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal		16,987,724.88



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*Financial Statement of Royalty Fees for Compulsory Licenses for
Coin-Operated Players (Jukeboxes) for Calendar Year 1980*

Royalty fees deposited	\$1,066,267.50	
Interest income on investments	76,591.76	
		\$1,142,859.26
Less: Operating costs	187,227.00	
Refunds issued	3,441.00	
Investments purchased at cost	928,926.12	
		1,119,594.12
Balance as of September 30, 1980		23,265.14
Face amount of securities purchased		935,000.00
Estimated interest income due September 30, 1981		91,766.26
Jukebox royalty fees for calendar year 1980 available for distribution by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal on October 1, 1981		1,050,031.40

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board during fiscal year 1980 were:

Ex Officio

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary; G. William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury; and Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term expires March 9, 1985).

MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD. The board did not meet during fiscal year 1980.

Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., was reappointed to the board by the President for a five-year term. The one vacancy on the board

remained unfilled. The Librarian of Congress made recommendations to the President, and Senator Claiborne Pell communicated with the White House regarding this matter.

During the year the board accepted three gifts. A gift of \$10,000 from the Andre Kostelanetz estate established an endowment known as the Andre Kostelanetz Fund. The income from the endowment will be used for the acquisition of books, manuscripts, recordings, and other materials for the Music Division.

A gift from Yanna Kroyt Brandt, totaling \$100,000, established an endowment in memory of Boris and Sonya Kroyt, known as the Boris and Sonya Kroyt Memorial Fund. The income from this fund will benefit the concert program developed through the Music Division.

A gift of \$50,000 from Mae and Irving Jurow established an endowment which will be used to support harpsichord concerts at the Library.

During 1980 the Library received the last portion of the great rare book collection that

*Summary of Income and Obligations*¹

	Permanent loan account ²	Investment accounts ^{**}	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1979	\$491,717.38	\$351,469.32	\$843,186.70
Income, fiscal 1980	445,562.53	281,908.44	727,470.97
Available for obligation, fiscal 1980	937,279.91	633,377.76	1,570,657.67
Obligations, fiscal 1980	357,053.06	200,720.36	557,773.42
Carried forward to fiscal 1981	580,226.85	432,657.40	1,012,884.25

¹ See appendix 10 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

² For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 10.

the Trust Fund Board accepted from Lessing J. Rosenwald in 1943. This initial benefaction was supplemented by a long series of deeds of gift addressed to the Trust Fund Board. Under the terms of the agreement the collection was housed in Mr. Rosenwald's private gallery during his lifetime. Following his death in 1979, arrangements were made to transfer the collection—the most significant rare book gift the Library of Congress has ever received—to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. Funds held by the board were used for the continuing support of the Library's chamber music concerts and literary programs and lectures, maintenance of a chair of poetry in the English language, and commissioning of a musical composition.

Funds also provided for the purchase of original historical American newspapers, preparation of a guide/checklist of the Landauer and Tissandier collections, and purchase of prints.



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Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces September 30, 1979	Additions 1980	Withdrawals ¹ 1980	Total pieces September 30, 1980
Volumes and pamphlets	18,930,905	297,598	73,338	19,155,165
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,295,185	61,635	85,446	1,271,374
Maps	3,624,347	24,705	5,349	3,643,703
Bound newspaper volumes	67,428		5,029	62,399
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	384,618	29,499		414,112
Manuscripts (pieces)	33,391,320	507,796	25,237	33,873,879
Microfiche	2,035,721	360,999		2,396,720
Micro-opaques	466,765	10,037		476,802
Microfilm (reels and strips)	975,199	25,278	18	1,000,459
Motion pictures (reels)	279,910	11,326		291,236
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,668,063	16,543	121	3,684,485
Recordings				
Discs	695,907	68,855		764,762
Tapes and wires	95,290	3,974		99,264
Other	459	568		1,027
Books for the blind and physically handicapped ³				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	47,522	4,063		51,585
Books in large type	7,431	1,050		8,481
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	11,787	495		12,282
Talking books on tape	5,417	1,275		6,692
Other recorded aids	4,316			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	180,327	728	486	180,569
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,538,964	28,738	18	8,567,684
Posters	49,526	1,502	189	50,839
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	928,452	1,012	779	928,685
Total	75,683,694	1,457,676	196,010	76,945,360

¹ Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs.

² Adjusted figure.

³ Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.

⁴ Discontinuation of "other recorded aids."

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

	Pieces, 1979	Pieces, 1980
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	2,035,600	1,919,462
Books for the Law Library	65,988	56,060
Books for the general collections	733,797	615,257
Cataloging Distribution Service		
Copyright Office	17,160	9,541
Copyright Office—Licensing Division	281	134
Congressional Research Service	462,093	334,436
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	504	
Preservation of motion pictures		
Special Foreign Currency Program	57,258	51,348
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	5,632	3,774
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	38,739	21,095
Motion pictures	1	
NPAC	19,272	* 6,478
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	43,379	56,869
Other working funds	4,185	4,499
Gift and trust funds		
Ansari (Iranian)		
Babine Fund	23	2
Bowker Fund		13
Center for the Book	3	64
Edwards—NUC		3
Evans Fund	17	6
Feinberg Fund	18	
Ford Task Force	186	125
Friends of Music		1
Gulbenkian Foundation		
Heineman Fund		3
Hubbard Fund	2	1
Huntington Fund	1,550	854

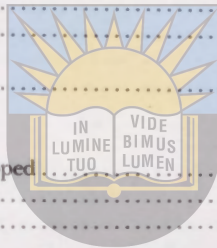


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* Beginning in FY 1979 NPAC book funds and funds for books for the general collections were combined. The above figure represents only receipts purchased during FY 1980 with NPAC book funds carried over from previous years.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1980—Continued

	Pieces, 1979	Pieces, 1980
Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	637	1,662
Kaplan Fund		
Loeb Fund	3	
Miller Fund		1
Pennell Fund	19	16
Rizzuto Fund		22
Rowan & Littlefield (Quinquennial)	1,050	
Stern Fund	22	13
Swann Foundation	14	21
Time Life Books		964
Union Carbide (Isotope Separation)	251	
Whittall Foundation		
Wilbur Fund	21	161
Total	3,487,705	3,082,924
By virtue of law		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	430	108
Copyright	400,999	532,678
Public Printer	651,836	680,642
Total	1,053,265	1,213,428
By official donation		
Local agencies	1,786	835
State agencies & MCSP	147,427	139,337
Federal agencies	3,117,250	3,158,721
Total	3,266,463	3,298,893
By exchange		
Domestic	70,523	133,590
International, including foreign governments	443,580	467,131
Total	514,103	600,721
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	1,701,467	1,824,494
Total receipts	10,023,003	10,020,460



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OUTGOING PIECES ⁶

	1979	1980
By exchange	1,651,886	1,763,489
By transfer	99,989	110,176
By donation to institutions	689,483	593,710
By pulping	3,942,022	3,289,498
Total outgoing pieces	6,383,380	5,756,873

⁶ 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, RESEARCH SERVICES, AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS

	Law Library		Research Services		National Programs	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Lists and offers scanned	4,295	4,498	105,488	28,928	980	925
Items searched	24,097	14,970	173,196	253,461	1,200	1,775
Items recommended for acquisition	5,849	3,671	173,544	111,556	850	1,000
Items accessioned			⁷ 3,167,906	2,404,553	100	240
Items disposed of	2,669,560	2,789,758	⁷ 1,323,918	1,729,853		300

⁷ Adjusted figure.

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1979	1980
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	210,165	206,743
Titles recataloged or revised	15,887	14,980
Authority cards established	100,253	104,193
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	220,007	211,143
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	205,150	186,926
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	306,980	286,116
Titles recataloged	19,096	18,199
Subject headings established	6,175	7,265
Class numbers established	4,319	3,400
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	120,678	116,395
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	229,097	212,007



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RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records September 30, 1979	Additions 1980	Total records September 30, 1980
Books	1,179,661	179,320	1,358,981
Films	49,931	5,364	55,295
Maps	60,101	4,578	64,679
Name authorities	199,477	230,468	429,945
Serials	73,524	11,129	84,653
Total	1,562,694	430,859	1,993,553

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1979	1980
Pieces processed	1,501,634	1,570,153
Volumes added to classified collections	28,113	27,326



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GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs September 30, 1979	New cards added 1980	Total cards September 30, 1980
Main Catalog	22,814,827	679,701	23,494,528
Official Catalog	26,616,898	1,035,000	27,651,898
Catalog of Children's Books	281,514	20,675	302,189
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	1,144,320	65,990	1,210,310
Music Catalog	3,274,328	70,682	3,345,010
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	80,327	2,329	82,656
Law Library Catalog	2,199,660	123,021	2,322,681
Total	56,411,874	1,997,398	58,409,272

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1979	1980
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress Cards		
Printed main entry cards		
Printed added entry cards		
Printed main and added entry cards	16,027	2,354
Corrected and revised added entry cards	2,238	588
Total	18,265	2,942
Cards contributed by other libraries	548,732	538,478
Total cards received	566,997	541,420
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	211,692	214,178
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	12,142	14,658
Printed added entry cards	140,307	138,224
Corrected and revised added entry cards	8,223	5,795
Printed cross-reference cards	60,191	82,886
Total	432,555	455,742
Cards contributed by other libraries	3,620,799	3,894,290
Total cards received	4,053,354	4,350,032
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	625,760	643,900
Hebraic Union Catalog	632,875	638,719
Japanese Union Catalog	374,070	469,555
Korean Union Catalog	67,166	70,512
Near East Union Catalog	126,335	126,895
Slavic Union Catalog	442,456	442,456
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	2,066,997	2,066,997
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	9,771,285	10,502,121
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	14,170,656	15,024,867



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VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS ¹

		Added, 1979		Added, 1980		Total volumes September 30, 1980
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	2,392	5,288	1,792	5,123	343,488
B-BJ	Philosophy	6,611	7,994	5,468	6,782	196,740
BL-BX	Religion	7,494	9,089	7,221	9,992	447,563
C	History, auxiliary sciences	3,176	4,514	2,227	3,732	165,359
D	History (except American)	20,214	25,108	16,398	20,876	821,716
E	American history	1,672	2,973	1,741	3,022	193,117
F	American history	3,547	5,506	4,083	5,968	299,935
G	Geography-anthropology	5,863	8,205	5,255	7,589	266,210
H	Social sciences	34,203	51,678	32,724	50,634	1,946,981
J	Political science	5,505	9,996	4,264	8,460	627,402
K	Law	7,341	30,505	6,701	26,830	361,300
L	Education	6,086	8,663	5,252	7,564	398,889
M	Music	6,873	9,389	5,760	7,542	519,812
N	Fine arts	8,234	9,335	6,993	8,647	296,738
P	Language and literature	42,769	49,853	38,488	44,263	1,713,460
Q	Science	10,624	17,051	11,516	18,055	762,639
R	Medicine	6,564	9,059	6,946	9,332	319,624
S	Agriculture	4,201	6,536	3,570	6,187	318,467
T	Technology	14,188	21,677	13,090	20,531	908,271
U	Military science	1,288	2,287	1,359	2,133	140,330
V	Naval science	649	1,165	743	1,398	79,270
Z	Bibliography	5,611	11,578	5,310	11,419	458,059
	Incunabula	45	37	25	37	4,427
Total		205,150	306,980	186,926	286,116	11,589,797

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

Cataloging Distribution

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

	1979	1980
General	\$5,915,237.56	\$5,803,632.66
To U.S. government libraries	301,986.65	316,698.89
To foreign libraries	499,438.34	785,027.59
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,716,662.55	6,905,359.14
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	1,614,497.43	1,347,513.12
Technical publications	493,864.82	983,819.45
Nearprint publications	24,238.95	31,621.70
<i>National Union Catalog, including Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection, and Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings</i>	2,338,065.00	2,147,825.00
<i>Library of Congress Name Headings with References</i>	90,125.00	88,787.50
<i>Monographic Series</i>	159,390.00	162,590.00
<i>Chinese Cooperative Catalog</i>	13,365.00	12,745.00
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	74,950.00	81,605.00
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	845,450.00	807,805.00
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	548,355.00	570,750.00
MARC tapes	514,361.35	670,297.37
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	6,716,662.55	6,905,359.14

	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES			
Cards	\$27,911.10	\$5,116.74	
Publications	9,093.25	3,511.11	
Subscriptions			
<i>National Union Catalog, etc.</i>	39,420.00	7,719.07	
<i>Library of Congress Name Headings with References</i>	3,185.00	489.88	
<i>Monographic Series</i>	2,235.00	754.55	
<i>Chinese Cooperative Catalog</i>	295.00	26.82	
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	365.00	257.28	
<i>Subject Catalog</i>	6,415.00	3,480.91	
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	5,545.00	2,752.26	
MARC tapes	10,108.48	4,374.93	
Nearprint publications	269.50	70.00	
Total	104,842.33	28,553.55	(133,395.88)
Total net sales			6,771,963.26

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1979	1980
Cards sold	22,555,290	19,536,019
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	18,851,423	14,326,040
Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs	1,605,641	1,260,127
Depository libraries	8,397,216	5,334,586
Other accounts	925,598	1,044,982
Total	29,779,878	21,965,735
Total cards distributed	52,335,168	41,501,754



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CARD SALES, 1971 TO 1980

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
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
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69
July 1–September 30, 1976	8,238,642	635,672.05	622,505.84
1977	30,799,708	2,109,878.24	2,050,860.00
1978	23,318,278	1,672,955.50	1,637,891.87
1979	22,555,290	1,614,497.43	1,581,388.92
1980	19,536,019	1,347,513.12	1,314,485.28

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1979	1980
New titles printed		
Regular series	171,159	179,028
Film series	5,672	6,465
Map series	10,545	10,164
Sound recordings series	5,305	3,401
Far Eastern languages series	30,059	33,535
Serials (began printing via cards March 1980)		8,643
South Asian language cards (non-MARC)	9,657	8,395
Name authority cards: Author		380,383
Cross-references		67,781
Information		9,279
Canadian cards	16,449	12,236
NUC catalog cards	300,784	259,266
Book subject cards	185,904	401,043
Monographic series cards	41,254	46,198
Subject heading reference note cards	92,077	62,838
Total	868,865	1,488,655
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	3,182	5,229
Titles MARC reprints reprinted by CARDS	2,009,751	1,733,582
Titles non-MARC reprinted by 9200/9400 system	724,734	578,671



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Appendix 5

Reader Services¹

		Bibliographies prepared	
		Number	Number of entries ³
National Programs			
American Folklife Center		12	500
Children's Literature Center		2	1,361
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped ²		7	4,042
Total		21	5,903
Research Services			
Performing Arts Library		3	7,384
African and Middle Eastern Division			2,028
Asian Division		5	24,771
European Division		51	20,820
Hispanic Division			
Collections Management Division		22	72,285
General Reading Rooms Division			
Loan Division		19	3,304
Science and Technology Division		8	562
Serial Division		80	12,722
Geography and Map Division			1,279
Manuscript Division			1,104
Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division		2	66,374
Music Division		57	3,524
Prints and Photographs Division			
Rare Book and Special Collections Division			
Total		247	216,157
Law Library		145	5,873
Law Library in the Capitol			
Processing Services			
Grand total—1980		413	227,933
Comparative totals—1979		715	176,541
1978		374	171,263
1977		270	74,060
1976		224	85,188



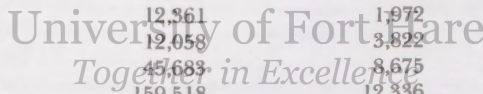
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¹ Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 340,526 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1980.

² See appendix 6 for additional statistics.

³ Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

Circulation of volumes and other units			Direct reference services		
For use within the Library	Outside loans ⁴	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
12,000		12,000	3,000	5,000	20,000
		750	238	1,218	2,206
		1,524	22,732	4,330	28,586
12,000		14,274	25,970	10,548	50,792
		2,213	87	1,412	3,712
11,270	927	10,481	1,760	10,558	22,799
39,451	5,783	12,933	705	14,828	28,466
42,755	535	12,361	1,972	15,902	30,235
6,824	4,426	12,058	3,822	19,599	35,479
648,321		45,683	8,675	5,884	60,242
309,588	2,167	159,518	12,336	68,570	240,424
	⁵ 147,221	5,301	45,089	74,406	124,796
3,310	66	20,270	9,909	7,548	37,727
390,778	12,965	79,951	1,051	18,503	99,505
93,358	409	11,817	2,571	7,079	21,467
58,394	2,134	11,580	3,473	20,834	35,887
39,400	2,347	7,391	1,224	19,213	27,828
31,035	989	12,766	1,636	7,954	22,356
52,433	227	40,819	4,434	15,160	60,413
27,732		7,040	904	8,689	16,633
1,754,649	147,221	452,182	99,648	316,139	867,969
357,696		166,375	2,666	59,835	228,876
8,381	4,244	3,348		1,131	4,479
			8,624	104,976	113,600
2,132,726	151,465	636,179	136,908	492,629	1,265,716
2,047,262	189,373	625,301	174,070	500,140	1,299,511
2,214,947	218,743	621,472	199,513	485,559	1,306,544
2,361,973	223,858	573,135	210,474	393,636	1,280,740
2,261,827	228,465	521,592	211,553	439,041	1,172,186



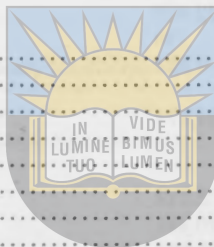
⁴ All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

⁵ Includes 17,095 copies of items sent to borrowers in lieu of lending.

Appendix 6

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

	1979	1980
Purchase of sound reproducers	¹ 167,500	129,700
Acquisitions		
Books, including music		
Recorded titles	1,764	1,735
(containers) ²	1,952,400	1,789,500
Press-braille titles	320	235
(volumes) ²	51,200	30,100
Hand-copied braille titles	614	795
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	180	201
Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH	173	131
Commercial recordings (containers)	6,061	3,298
Thermoform braille volumes	14,458	19,324
Large print music (volumes)	30	250
Magazines, including music		
Recorded titles	39	39
(containers) ²	5,426,120	5,491,210
Press-braille titles	34	35
(volumes) ²	699,740	741,110
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	6	5
Cassette titles produced at NLS/BPH	4	
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	1,693	1,222
(volumes)	8,710	6,570
Hand-copied braille masters	¹ 27	39
Thermoform braille volumes	545	671
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	40	57
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	985	984



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¹ Adjusted total.

² Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

	1979	1980
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	410	382
Braille proofreaders	5	6
Braille music transcribers	10	10
Tape narrators	29	18
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc containers	11,456,800	11,245,100
Recorded cassette containers ³	3,749,500	4,919,900
Braille volumes	619,800	627,700
NLS/BPH direct service (overseas)		
Recorded disc containers ⁴	9,100	12,700
Recorded cassette containers	3,500	5,000
Braille volumes ⁴	2,600	2,200
NLS/BPH music ⁴		
Recorded disc containers	800	700
Recorded cassette containers	16,500	21,700
Braille volumes	12,400	12,200
Large-type volumes	4,600	4,700
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers ⁵		
Recorded disc containers	16,000	17,200
Recorded cassette containers	1,400	5,000
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	20,200	26,200
Braille volumes	2,700	5,300
NLS/BPH		
Recorded disc containers	100	300
Recorded cassette containers	300	200
Duplication (cassette or open-reel)	5,200	7,000
Braille volumes	⁶ 6,700	12,300

³ Includes open-reel tape.

⁴ Reflects inclusion of direct circulation magazines.

⁵ Reflects temporary NLS/BPH activity on behalf of Multistate Center Midlands.

⁶ Adjusted total.



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	1979	1980
Readership		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Recorded disc	423,800	435,490
Recorded cassette ⁷	271,150	330,230
Braille	^a 21,780	23,770
NLS/BPH direct service		
Recorded disc	180	210
Recorded cassette	170	220
Braille	30	20
NLS/BPH music		
Recorded disc	250	280
Recorded cassette	2,100	2,050
Braille	550	690
Large-type	570	530

⁷ Includes open-reel tape.

^a Adjusted total.



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Photoduplication

	Total 1979	Total 1980
Photostat exposures	19,837	19,254
Electrostatic prints		
Catalog cards	148,571	100,214
Other material	722,168	517,802
Negative microfilm exposures		
Catalog cards	973,219	735,243
Books, etc.		
Filmed at Library of Congress	12,340,941	10,733,742
Filmed in New Delhi	405,414	431,675
Positive microfilm (in feet)	4,595,221	4,115,584
Enlargement prints from microfilm	4,703	4,623
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	10,429	7,907
Photographic contact prints	19,709	20,256
Photographic projection prints	21,837	14,555
Photographic postcard prints	2,000	
Slides and transparencies (including color)	10,760	8,383
Black line and blueprints	1,620	1,910
Diazo (microfiche)	377,836	245,565



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Preservation and Restoration

	1979	1980
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	210,472	181,601
Rare books and related materials bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	39,584	19,020
Total volumes	250,056	200,621
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	9,038	8,210
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	13,084	13,845
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	8,450	9,834
Total nonbook items	30,572	31,889
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	4,007,120	3,460,294
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	1,914,390	1,398,421
Current materials	1,489,075	1,759,054
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	4,477	465
Deteriorating motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	4,849,037	281,870
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	4,712	6,564
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	428	296
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	456	354
Recordings cleaned and packed	4,766	6,639



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Employment

	1979	1980		Total
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	
Office of the Librarian	79	62	6	68
Management	890	753	174	927
National Programs	78	72	12	84
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	165	134		134
Total, National Programs	243	206	12	218
Copyright Office	609	576		576
Law Library	88	88		88
Congressional Research Service	880	889		889
Processing Services				
General services	1,101	1,047	48	1,095
Cataloging distribution service	412	397		397
Special foreign currency program	11	8		8
Total, Processing Services ¹	1,524	1,452	48	1,500
Research Services	1,128	890	230	1,120
Total, all departments	5,441	4,916	470	5,386

¹ Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1980
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$567,394.66	¹ \$110,350,344.56
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		² 14,332,000.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of <i>Constitution Annotated</i>	28,522.22	
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		27,890,000.00
Books for the general collections	2,485.21	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		34,500,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,626,830.58	3,563,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	10,625,879.96	70,000.00
Total annual appropriations	12,851,112.63	190,705,344.56
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	1,316,597.19	942,247.10
1980		7,067,087.50
1979-80	101,676.58	90,000.00
1980-81		303,601.00
Total transfers from other government agencies	1,418,273.77	8,402,935.60
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS ³	3,385,229.95	7,113,968.46
Total all funds	17,654,616.35	206,222,248.62

¹ Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts, amounting to \$6,488,344.56, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 95-94, approved August 5, 1977.

² Includes copyright registration receipts, amounting to \$4,700,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with Public Law 95-94, approved August 5, 1977.

³ The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	4,177,013
Total	5,608,126

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1980	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
\$110,917,739.22	\$109,781,799.11	\$568,270.92	\$567,669.19
14,332,000.00	14,225,892.71	106,107.29	
28,522.22	28,522.22		
27,890,000.00	27,835,279.05	54,720.95	
2,485.21	2,485.21		
34,500,000.00	33,249,825.91	1,250,174.09	
5,189,830.58	3,487,022.27		1,702,808.31
10,695,879.96	7,386,242.00	13,142.16	3,296,495.80
203,556,457.19	195,997,069.48	1,992,415.41	5,566,973.30
2,258,844.29	684,495.08		1,574,349.21
7,067,087.50	7,016,958.65	50,128.85	
191,676.58	187,508.60	4,167.98	
303,601.00	219,789.56		83,811.44
9,821,209.37	8,108,751.89	54,296.83	1,658,160.65
10,499,198.41	6,683,926.66		3,815,271.75
223,876,864.97	210,789,747.03	2,046,712.24	11,040,405.70

Outside the U.S. Treasury (market value September 30, 1980)

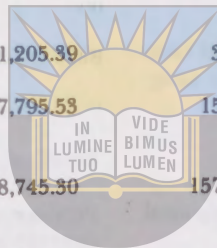
Archer M. Huntington Fund	\$1,252,000
McKim Fund	994,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	59,000
Total	2,305,000
Total investments	7,913,126

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard ⁴	
Library of Congress Trust Fund,⁵ U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Everts	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
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
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

⁴ 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.

TRUST FUNDS

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
\$20,000.00	\$4,115.91	\$2,138.81	\$6,254.72	\$962.00	\$5,292.72
6,684.74	1,755.02	652.03	2,407.05	127.51	2,279.54
83,083.31	24,907.28	8,658.25	33,565.53	7,257.17	26,308.36
14,843.15	2,342.34	1,205.39	3,547.73	.50	3,547.23
93,307.98	8,070.88	7,795.53	15,866.41	4,943.17	10,923.24
804,444.26	69,099.34	88,745.30	157,844.64	74,170.29	83,674.35
6,000.00	1,934.28	487.26	2,421.54		2,421.54
6,585.03	2,173.17	534.79	2,707.96	1,578.75	1,129.21
25,000.00	6,301.09	3,219.59	9,520.68	546.95	8,973.73
1,000.00	204.30	85.57	289.87	109.00	180.87
11,659.09	3,055.67	1,246.23	4,301.90	1,677.65	2,624.25
90,654.22	91,930.24	15,276.73	107,206.97	28,713.11	78,493.86
5,227.31	3,450.88	752.09	4,202.97		4,202.97
112,305.74	15,546.98	9,993.70	25,540.68	9,630.97	15,909.71
49,746.52	8,709.76	4,312.74	13,022.50	1,860.59	11,161.91
98,525.40	6,674.80	8,328.50	15,003.30	5,896.77	9,106.53



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⁵ 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."

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs
Kostelanetz (André) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, kinescopes, recordings, and other materials for the Music Division
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantsip or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its 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
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
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

⁶ Represents investment made in permanent loan account at year-end. No interest was received during the fiscal year.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
\$2,985.00	\$512.62	\$319.80	\$832.42		\$832.42
* 10,000.00					
208,099.41	39,008.01	24,435.18	63,443.19	\$1,512.12	61,931.07
10,691.59	3,157.70	1,195.78	4,353.48		4,353.48
20,548.18	5,312.04	1,668.70	6,980.74	5,333.44	1,647.30
36,015.00	11,947.11	3,896.60	15,843.71	1,548.00	14,295.71
303,250.46	17,090.00	25,718.02	42,808.02	20,076.93	22,731.09
290,500.00	203.63	31,061.07	31,264.70	(22,131.72)	53,396.42
62,703.75	32,163.12	5,091.98	37,255.10	8,367.63	28,887.47
92,228.85	8,079.52	7,817.11	15,896.63	7,214.76	8,681.87
12,088.13	7,146.90	1,527.66	8,674.56	1,000.00	7,674.56
27,548.58	7,295.15	2,945.45	10,240.60	6,405.12	3,835.48
300,000.00	38,472.72	32,080.79	70,553.51	42,771.44	27,782.07
957,977.79	118,033.08	108,986.01	227,019.09	56,548.05	170,471.04
1,538,609.44	160,894.02	167,793.06	328,687.08	176,078.12	152,608.96



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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
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, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund	Acquisition of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Scheisner Archives
Huntington, Archer M. ⁷	Equipment for 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 ⁸	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Establishment and maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Abrams (Harry N.) Fund	Purchase of copies of <i>Treasures of the Library of Congress</i>
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
Alaska, State of	Furtherance of a cooperative project for the arrangement, description, and microfilming of the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, Diocese of Alaska
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Folklife Center, various donors	Toward expenses of the Center

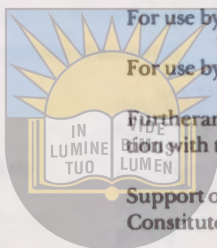
⁷ Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately \$1,252,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

⁸ Reflects previous-year receipts transferred to establish the Samuel H. Gottscho Gift Fund in accordance with the donor's request.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
\$192,671.36	\$43,467.18	\$18,376.49	\$61,843.67	\$8,684.91	\$53,158.76
81,856.92	23,478.47	8,176.29	31,654.76	3,082.20	28,572.56
31,285.29	9,723.36	3,359.56	13,082.92		13,082.92
5,588,126.50	772,140.66	595,743.25	1,367,883.91	453,003.43	914,880.48
	560.00	^a (560.00)			
	7,861.61	41,764.80	49,626.41	22,885.36	26,741.05
	56,052.87	85,000.00	141,052.87	78,523.86	62,529.01
	3,276.46	552.25	3,828.71	(4,905.00)	8,733.71
	67,750.94	126,757.05	194,507.99	96,504.22	98,003.77
		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,550.00	450.00
	515.15		515.15		515.15
	21,746.16		21,746.16	16,483.86	5,262.30
	9,010.16		9,010.16		9,010.16
	264.50		264.50		264.50
	2,044.21	2,134.00	4,178.21	1,999.47	2,178.74

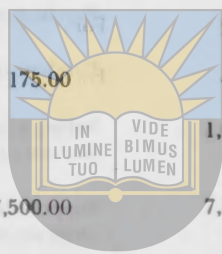
^a Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately \$994,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately \$158,000.

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	Editing the <i>National Union Catalog</i> For use by the director of the Processing Department Toward expenses of the catalog code revision project
American Psychological Association	For use by the MARC Development Office For use by the Network Development Office Furtherance of work in the Manuscript Division in connection with the Archives of the Association
Belgian American Educational Foundation, Inc.	Support of the Library of Congress exhibition "Belgium Shall Constitute an Independent State"
Bloch (Ernest) Society	Furtherance of music
Business Week Magazine	For use by the Copyright Office
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Seminars to commemorate or celebrate important events or persons Support of the opening program for the Performing Arts Library in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	Support of a symposium on creativity
Center for the Book, various donors	Expenses of the Center
Centro Venezolano Americano	Support of activities relating to the special collections
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Toward expenses of the Fifth Assembly of State Librarians Support of conversion of name authority records
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Doubleday & Co.	Expenses in connection with the program on July 16, 1979, marking the opening of the exhibition "We Have a Sporting Chance: The Decision to Go to the Moon"
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of the <i>National Union Catalog</i> , 1968-72
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory



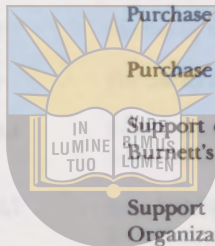
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Together in Excellence

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$3,031.55		\$3,031.55		\$3,031.55
	118.51	\$1,300,000.00	1,300,118.51	\$1,101,162.75	198,955.76
	613.43	725.00	1,338.43	101.56	1,236.87
	80.70		80.70	80.70	
	350.49		350.49	350.49	
	255.65	175.00	430.65	383.40	47.25
	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	
	471.88		471.88		471.88
	1,000.00		1,000.00	944.33	55.67
	24,359.63		24,359.63	2,094.17	22,265.46
	7,767.18		7,767.18		7,767.18
		85,000.00	85,000.00	31,790.00	53,210.00
	48,837.09	73,353.52	122,190.61	49,273.76	72,916.85
	500.00		500.00	295.21	204.79
		14,250.00	14,250.00	14,250.00	
		110,000.00	110,000.00	109,999.33	.67
	158,311.93	154,327.12	312,639.05	149,379.17	163,259.88
	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	
	6,095.06		6,095.06	6,095.06	
	92,860.08	26,608.70	119,468.78	100,180.14	19,288.64



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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
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 <i>Letters of Members of the Continental Congress</i>
	Support of advisory groups of the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1979 Fiscal year 1980
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
	Acquisition of publications from the Middle East
	Acquisition of publications from Nepal
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the <i>Dewey Decimal Classification</i>
Friends of Music, various donors	Furtherance of music
Friends of the Folk Archive, various donors	Expenses of the Archive of Folk Song



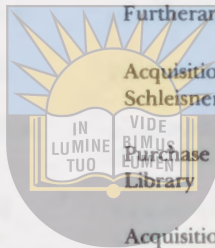
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Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$24,041.72	\$65,160.71	\$89,202.43	\$40,593.44	\$48,608.99
	.85		.85	.85	
	1,339.85		1,339.85		\$1,339.85
	3,344.30		3,344.30	3,344.30	
	107.55		107.55		107.55
	11,773.93	30,226.00	41,999.93	28,645.40	13,354.53
	883.87		883.87	419.34	464.53
	3,562.09		3,562.09	(30.00)	3,592.09
	9,549.56		9,549.56		9,549.56
	14,132.22	14,442.00	28,574.22	20,812.87	7,761.35
	97.85		97.85		97.85
	17,745.00		17,745.00	17,745.00	
		16,000.00	16,000.00		16,000.00
	37,642.25	145,855.00	183,497.25	123,794.34	59,702.91
	14,197.53	13,948.00	28,145.53	24,831.65	3,313.88
		139,630.00	139,630.00	27,491.08	112,138.92
		6,404.00	6,404.00		6,404.00
	6,785.45	153,981.00	160,766.45	127,497.77	33,268.98
	967.04	2,000.00	2,967.04	1,000.53	1,966.51
	1,090.75	497.50	1,588.25		1,588.25



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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
George Washington University	Furtherance of the Library of Congress-George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
German Marshall Fund of the United States	Expenses of a study of corporate-shareholder tax integration in selected European countries by the Congressional Research Service
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Gottscho (Samuel H.) Fund	Acquisition of photographic negatives from the Gottscho-Schlesinger Archives
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Fund	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
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 <i>Africa South of the Sahara; Index to Periodical Literature</i>
	Editing costs in connection with the publication of the first supplement to the bibliography of cartography
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Ilford, Inc.	Expenses of the <i>Autochromes: Color Photography Comes of Age</i> exhibition
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
IBM Corp.	Toward preparation of the Charles Eames collection
Kennedy (John F.) Center for the Performing Arts	Purchase of library materials for the center
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Librarian's Office, various donors	Purchase of special material for the office
	Toward expenses of support services
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division



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Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$4,410.00	\$330.00	\$4,740.00		\$4,740.00
	61.03		61.03		61.03
	25,886.53	500.00	26,386.53		26,386.53
		1,560.00	1,560.00		1,560.00
	15.00		15.00		15.00
	645.07		645.07		645.07
	161.72		161.72	\$161.72	
	177.96		177.96	177.96	
	5,730.26	5,000.00	10,730.26	8,740.49	1,989.77
		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,281.40	218.60
	10,326.31		10,326.31	72.58	10,253.73
		150,000.00	150,000.00		150,000.00
	12,425.16		12,425.16	12,230.78	194.38
	290.27		290.27		290.27
	2,183.33	250.63	2,433.96		2,433.96
	4,159.00	1,629.00	5,788.00		5,788.00
	446.35	31.31	477.66		477.66
	429.28		429.28		429.28



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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
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
McGraw-Hill, Inc.	Furtherance of the program to develop a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Middle East Studies Association	Expenses of the Near East Union List Project
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
Portner (Mildred Chaffin) Fund	Toward expenses to retain in a consulting capacity experts in the preservation of records created by the Library of Congress
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Radio Corporation of America	For use by the Music Division
Research Libraries Group, various donors	Acquisition of publications from Eastern Africa
	Expense of establishing library network on-line access to the Library
Rhode Island, State of	Support of the Rhode Island Folklife Project
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rodgers and Hammerstein, Inc.	Support of the Richard Rodgers seminar

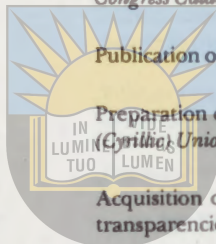
¹⁰ Does not include securities, valued at approximately \$59,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$10,391.35	19 \$9,110.67	\$19,502.02	\$16,883.66	\$2,618.36
	43.29		43.29		43.29
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884.46
	3,784.63		3,784.63	451.01	3,333.62
	2.39		2.39		2.39
	729.84	73,828.39	74,558.23	69,951.19	4,607.04
	139.86		139.86		139.86
	610.98		610.98		610.98
		1,705.00	1,705.00		1,705.00
	4,044.43	547.00	4,591.43	3,057.43	1,534.00
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85
	1,008.08	71.65	1,079.73	25.00	1,054.73
	2,881.86	10,500.00	13,381.86	8,206.63	5,175.23
	1,887.03		1,887.03	1,887.03	
	277.66		277.66	277.66	
	1,317.08		1,317.08	550.00	767.08
		5,915.00	5,915.00	2,750.44	3,164.56



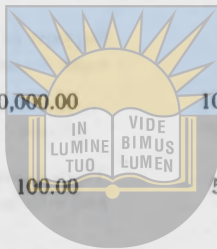
University of Fort Hare
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Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the quinquennial edition of the Library of Congress <i>National Union Catalog</i>
	Preparation costs of the quinquennial edition of the <i>Library of Congress Catalog, Books: Subjects, 1970-1974</i>
	Publication of the juvenilia catalog
	Preparation cost in connection with the filming of the <i>Slavic (Cyrillic) Union Catalog</i>
Schwartz (Bern) Photographic Fund	Acquisition of original photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Sham, Donald	Purchase of backup microfilm copies of damaged volumes in the Law Library
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Swann Foundation	Support of exhibitions of caricatures and cartoons
	Toward expenses of the exhibition of the work of José Guadalupe Posada and related publications
Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, various donors	Support of advisory groups of this organization
Time-Life Books, Inc.	Purchase of Library materials for the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Union Carbide Corporation	Preparation of a bibliography on isotope separation
United States Newspaper Project	Preparation of cataloging manuals related to the project
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	



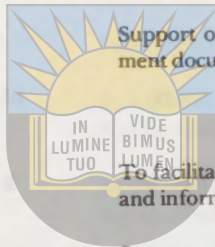
University of Toronto
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Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
		\$25.00	\$25.00		\$25.00
	\$278,817.91		278,817.91	\$56,116.13	222,701.78
	84,622.55		84,622.55	84,622.55	
	732.95		732.95		732.95
	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
	5,350.00	100.00	5,450.00	2,085.20	3,364.80
	153.75		153.75		153.75
	500.00		500.00	458.13	41.87
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
	13,976.84	9,302.34	23,279.18	11,137.07	12,142.11
	12,736.90		12,736.90	12,686.90	50.00
	574.73		574.73	556.81	17.92
	1,014.50		1,014.50	651.42	363.08
	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
	30.41		30.41	30.41	
	391.41		391.41	391.41	
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	1,044,937.14	2,649,123.54	3,694,060.68	2,316,500.68	1,377,560.00



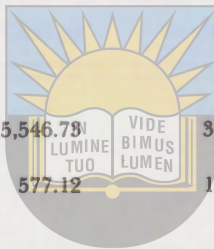
University of Fort Hare
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Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees	
Alverthorpe Fund	
American Folklife Center	
Cafritz Foundation Scholarly Activities Fund	Support of scholarly activities
	Support of publication of Library exhibit catalogs and related expenses
Childs (James Bennett) Fund	Support of publications and programs concerning government documents
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	To facilitate the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Da Capo Fund	Support of concerts, publications, recordings, and broadcasts relating to Music Division programs and collections
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
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Revolving Fund	
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	
Library of Congress Publications Fund	Support of publications of the Center for the Book and other offices
Photoduplication Service	
Pickford (Mary) Company	Support of the preservation of motion picture and television program films from nonprofit film archives
Recording Laboratory	
Sale of <i>The Stradivari Memorial</i>	
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$40,498.51	\$91,912.22	\$132,410.73	\$102,055.58	\$30,355.15
	6,625.48	23,356.32	29,981.80	24,926.98	5,054.82
	16,464.06	1,457.95	17,922.01		17,922.01
	8,528.89	13,908.77	22,437.66	11,477.45	10,960.21
	1,370.70		1,370.70		1,370.70
	18,573.79	15,546.78	34,120.52	3,962.00	30,158.52
	11,649.00	577.12	12,226.12		12,226.12
	16,567.82	74,967.78	91,535.60	18,730.82	72,804.78
	1,869.47	201.25	2,070.72	66.00	2,004.72
	2,885.44	114.00	2,999.44	1,188.99	1,810.45
	9,096.15	33,009.09	42,105.24	37,412.20	4,693.04
	7,730.48	800.11	8,530.59		8,530.59
	9,059.14	1,500.00	10,559.14	1,837.65	8,721.49
	247.50		247.50		247.50
	4,064.38	8,612.33	12,676.71	1,113.00	11,563.71
	1,185,335.53	3,177,575.27	4,362,910.80	3,376,378.11	986,532.69
	7.56		7.56	(1,501.19)	1,508.75
	118,011.44	253,426.78	371,438.22	203,847.25	167,590.97
	665.16		665.16		665.16
	4,276.01	15.00	4,291.01		4,291.01



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Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various Donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

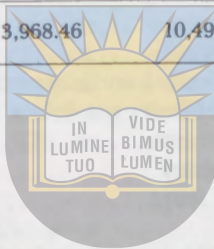


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SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal:	
Balance October 1, 1979	\$4,167,013.03
Plus additions	
September 30, 1980	10,000.00
8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99, purchased on January 7, 1976 (face value \$1,340,000)	
Permanent loan balance September 30, 1980	4,177,013.03
Income invested in 8½% market notes due September 30, 1980 (face value \$360,000)	352,547.34
Income on Treasury investments	

Principal	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1980	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1980	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1981
	\$6,882.22	\$7,300.00	\$14,182.22	\$10,180.13	\$4,002.09
	24,526.57	35,925.09	60,451.66	25,281.36	35,170.30
	1,350.00		1,350.00		1,350.00
	1,496,285.30	3,740,205.81	5,236,491.11	3,816,956.33	1,419,534.78
	3,385,229.95	7,113,968.46	10,499,198.41	6,683,926.66	3,815,271.75



University of Fort Hare
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AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99 (net)	Interest on 8% market notes due September 30, 1980	Total income fiscal 1980
	\$111,678.06		
\$445,562.53			
		\$38,502.66	
445,562.53	111,678.06	38,502.66	595,743.25

Legislation

Public Law 96-86, approved October 12, 1979, made continuing appropriations for fiscal 1980 and made appropriations for the legislative branch in 1980. This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses

Library of Congress ¹	\$102,380,000
Copyright Office ²	9,251,000
Congressional Research Service	27,090,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	34,337,000
Collection and distribution of library materials	
U.S. currency	375,900
U.S.-owned foreign currency	3,187,100
Furniture and furnishings	870,000



Public Law 96-269, approved June 13, 1980, renamed the Library of Congress Main Building the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building and the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building the Library of Congress John Adams Building.

Public Law 96-304, approved July 8, 1980, made supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980. The act authorized the Librarian of Congress to expend the following amounts for increased pay costs:

Salaries and Expenses ³

Library of Congress	1,182,000
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An additional \$447,000 was appropriated to be derived by release of that amount withheld from obligation by the Librarian of Congress pursuant to section 311 of Public Law 95-391, and \$800,000 to be derived by transfer of the appropriation "Furniture and Furnishings" by release of that amount withheld from obligation under section 311 of Public Law 95-391.

Copyright Office	381,000
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An additional amount of \$400,000 was appropriated to be derived from funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal 1980 from copyright receipts shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

Congressional Research Service	800,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	163,000

¹ No more than \$6,500,000 of the funds credited to this appropriation during fiscal 1980 from receipts from the sale of catalog cards, technical publications, etc., shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

² No more than \$4,300,000 of the funds credited to the appropriation during fiscal 1980 from copyright receipts shall be available for obligation during the fiscal year.

³ In addition, this act rescinded \$500,000 of the 1980 appropriation under "Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress."

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

POSADA'S MEXICO. This exhibition commemorated the life of printmaker José Guadalupe Posada (1852–1913) and the Mexico of his time. Some two hundred printing blocks, broadsides, books, and single prints by Posada were displayed, as well as photographs of the places, personalities, and events depicted in the prints. Two video programs described events of the times and the process of printmaking. October 31, 1979, to January 2, 1980.

CIRCLE OF KNOWLEDGE. Thirty-eight of the over three thousand encyclopedias in the Library of Congress, ranging from fifteenth-century editions to modern ones, were on display, seeking, in Sir Thomas Browne's phrase, to encompass "the round of knowledge." December 6, 1979, to April 14, 1980.

AUTOCHROMES: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY COMES OF AGE. Seventy-five images from the turn of the century provided a rare look at the products of a pioneering process of color photography. Selected from the Library's Arnold Genthe Collection, the collections of the National Geographic Society, and the first and second Lumière Collections of France, all the images were made from the original glass plate negatives, which were produced using potato starch dyes and carbon black, resulting in surprisingly accurate color and subtle beauty. The subjects encompassed portraits, still lifes, and historical scenes, including the first underwater photograph and a color image of Admiral Peary's ship caught in the ice. The exhibit was prepared with the cooperation of Ilford, Inc. Opened February 5, 1980.

BELGIUM "...SHALL CONSTITUTE AN INDEPENDENT STATE." This exhibition was mounted as part of a nationwide celebration of the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence. It included items from

the Library's collections and those of the Royal Library at Brussels that depicted Belgian history and culture. Prints, photographs, and books borrowed from the Royal Library related to the 1830 revolution which established the country's independence from the Netherlands. Also on exhibit were posters of the Art Nouveau movement, in which Belgium was a leader, prints by Belgian artists such as James Ensor (1860–1949) and Felicien Rops (1833–1898), and musical compositions by César Franck, Henri Vieuxtemps, and Charles de Beriot from the Library's collections. April 22 to June 10, 1980.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 37TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Included in this exhibition were over 150 award-winning news photographs and films in black and white and color. Photographs were presented in eleven categories; six categories of film awards were shown on video units. Opened April 12, 1980.

INSIDE OUR HOMES, OUTSIDE OUR WINDOWS. This display of 118 contemporary photographs by Jonas Dovydenas, taken during a field research project conducted by the Library's American Folklife Center in 1977, documented aspects of ethnic community life in Chicago. June 4 to August 15, 1980.

OPERA IN VIENNA, KENNEDY CENTER. An exhibition of manuscripts, books, prints, and musical scores, supplemented with reproductions of photographs and other pictorial works, gave an overview of activities in four major opera houses in nineteenth-century Vienna. An event of outstanding importance in the history of each house was highlighted to further develop the central theme. Opened October 26, 1979.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

OFFICINA BODONI: THE TYPOGRAPHIC ART OF GIOVANNI MARDERSTEIG. Closed May 15, 1980.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 34TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Yokota, Japan.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

EIGHTH ANNUAL LC EMPLOYEE ART AND CRAFT SHOW. October 8 to 28, 1979.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 35TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Lake Land, Fla.

TREASURES OF WORLD RELIGION. October 5 to 9, 1979.

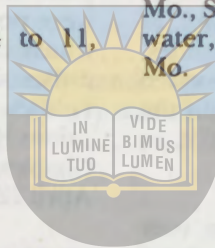
WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Shown in Middletown, Conn.

NATIONAL LETTER WRITING WEEK. February 25 to 29, 1980.

POSADA'S MEXICO. Shown in Fort Worth, Tex., Colorado Springs, Colo.

REMEMBERING RICHARD RODGERS. June 4 to 11, 1980.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Springfield, Mo., St. Joseph, Minn., Chapel Hill, N.C., Clearwater, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., and Columbia, Mo.



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Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Presented under the Auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1979

OCTOBER 30. Phyllis Bryn-Julson, soprano; Ned Rorem, piano.

NOVEMBER 8–11. Festival of the American Liszt Society (with support from the Da Capo Fund and the Friends of Music).

NOVEMBER 16. Walter Berry, bass-baritone; Burkhard Schaeffer, piano.

1980

JANUARY 11. The Boehm Quintette.

FEBRUARY 29. The Contemporary Chamber Players of the University of Chicago.

MARCH 7. The New York Chamber Soloists with Daniel Llords, marionette artist.

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1979

OCTOBER 4, 5. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 11, 12. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet with John Graham, viola.

NOVEMBER 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet.

DECEMBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet.

1980

JANUARY 18. The Toulouse Chamber Orchestra with Michel Debost, flute.

JANUARY 25. Calliope.

FEBRUARY 1. The LaSalle String Quartet.

FEBRUARY 15. The Bryan and Keys Duo.

FEBRUARY 22. The Primavera String Quartet.

MARCH 14. The Yuval Trio.

MARCH 25. An Evening with Sir Peter Pears and the Music Crafters (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund).

MARCH 27, 28. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 3, 4. The Juilliard String Quartet with Stanley Drucker, clarinet.

APRIL 10, 11. The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano.

APRIL 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet and Nadia Reisenberg, piano.

Presented under the Auspices of the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress

1979

SEPTEMBER 28. The Theater Chamber Players of Kennedy Center.

NOVEMBER 30. Oleg Kagan, violin; Vladimir Skanavi, piano.

DECEMBER 7. The MusicCrafters with Edith Peinemann, violin, and Walter Klein, piano.

DECEMBER 14. Ruggiero Ricci, violin; Mitchell Andrews, piano.

1980

FEBRUARY 8. The Concert Soloists of Wolf Trap with Aaron Rosand, violin, and David Korevaar, piano.

MARCH 21. James Buswell, violin; James Tocco, piano.

MAY 2. Rafael Druian, violin; Peter Orth, piano (a contribution to the Belgium Today Symposium).

JUNE 12, 13, 14. Emanuel Ax, piano; Robert Mann, violin.

Presented under the Auspices of the Da Capo Fund

1979

NOVEMBER 8-11. Festival of the American Liszt Society (with support from the Elizabeth

Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Friends of Music).

1980

JUNE 7. MusicCrafters.

JULY 12. MusicCrafters with Donald Boothman, baritone.

AUGUST 9. MusicCrafters with Martha Steiger, soprano.

SEPTEMBER 26. The New York Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra.

Presented under the Auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

1980

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FEBRUARY 21. Nicolas Slonimsky. A Midwinter Night's Dream about a Really Informative Musical Encyclopedia.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER CONCERTS

1980

MAY 8. Leo Sarkisian and his group performing traditional American music and dances.

JUNE 12. Don Stover playing bluegrass music.

JULY 10. The Sam Brothers Five playing Zodicco music from Louisiana.

AUGUST 14. Blena Bii (Children of the Ancient), eight tribal drummers and singers from Ghana.

SEPTEMBER 11. Las Estrellas del Son performing Cuban and Caribbean music.

OCTOBER 9. Traditional music of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, SYMPOSIA, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

1979

OCTOBER 2. William Meredith, 1978-80 Consultant in Poetry, reading his poems.

1980

MAY 7. William Meredith, lecture, "The Uses of Criticism."

Presented under the Auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1979

OCTOBER 2. "The Archibald MacLeish Era at the Library of Congress, 1939-1944: A Panel Discussion Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of

His Librarianship." Frederick R. Goff, Ernest S. Griffith, Lewis Hanke, Herman H. Henkle, and Robert Penn Warren; discussion moderated by the Librarian of Congress.

OCTOBER 15, 16. Richard Dyer-Bennet in "The World Premiere of a Program of Poetic Declamation: Three Excerpts from Robert Fitzgerald's Translation of Homer's *Odyssey*."

OCTOBER 29. Herman Wouk, lecture, "War and Remembrance: The Paradox of Historical Fiction."

NOVEMBER 5. William Heyen and Peter Viereck reading their poems.

NOVEMBER 17. W. S. Merwin reading his poems (cosponsored by the Folger Shakespeare Library). Part of a two-day symposium sponsored by the Folger Shakespeare Library.

NOVEMBER 20. Sandra McPherson and James Welch reading from their work.

NOVEMBER 27. Centennial of Vachel Lindsay and Wallace Stevens. Lecture, "Wallace Stevens: The Poetry of Earth," by A. Walton Litz; Anthony Howard reading from the works of Vachel Lindsay.

DECEMBER 3. Myra Sklarew and Edward Weismiller reading their poems.

1980

FEBRUARY 19. Wendell Berry reading his poems.

FEBRUARY 26. Ernest J. Gaines reading his fiction.

MARCH 1, 8. "Ariel: Shakespeare's Sweet Power and Music," dramatic performance by Actors in Residence from the Royal Shakespeare Company (cosponsored by the Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts).

MARCH 4. "Shakespeare and the Actors: Signaling through the Flames?," dramatic performance by Actors in Residence from the Royal Shakespeare Company (cosponsored by the Folger

Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts).

MARCH 6. "Murder Most Foul," dramatic performance by Actors in Residence from the Royal Shakespeare Company (cosponsored by the Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts).

MARCH 18. Sterling Brown reading his poems, introduced by Michael S. Harper.

MARCH 25. Sir Peter Pears, "An Evening of English Poetry and Song" (cosponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation).

APRIL 7. John Peck and Ellen Bryant Voigt reading their poems.

APRIL 21. An Evening of Australian Poetry. Vincent Buckley, David Malouf, and Les A. Murray reading their poems.

APRIL 29. Christine D'haen, Belgian poet, reading her poems, as a part of the Library of Congress observance of "Belgium Today."

Presented under the Auspices of the Center for the Book

1979

OCTOBER 17. Barbara W. Tuchman presents a public lecture on "The Book" (cosponsored by the Authors League of America).

NOVEMBER 13. Elaine L. Konigsburg presents a public lecture commemorating National Children's Book Week (cosponsored by the Children's Literature Center).

DECEMBER 7. Robert Darnton presents a lecture on "The Encyclopédie and the Working Class" in conjunction with the opening of the exhibition "The Circle of Knowledge."

1980

APRIL 14. "The State of the Book World 1980," a public program featuring presentations by Alfred Kazin, Dan Lacy, and Ernest L. Boyer.

APRIL 25. "The Co-responsibilities of American Publishers and Booksellers," a symposium.

MAY 7. "Broadcasting Books to Young Audiences," a symposium (cosponsored by Action for Children's Television).

MAY 29. Fernand Baudin presents an illustrated public lecture on "Belgian Books 1830-1980."

MAY 30, 31. "The Rosenwald Symposium on the Illustrated Book" (cosponsored by the Rare Book and Special Collections Division).

JULY 14, 15. "Literacy in Historical Perspective," a conference (cosponsored by the U.S. National Institute of Education).



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Library of Congress Publications

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

AFGHANISTAN. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Annual.

BANGLADESH. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semi-annual.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, APO Miami 34030. Monthly.

EASTERN AFRICA. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Bi-monthly.

INDIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

MIDDLE EAST. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

NEPAL. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semiannual.

PAKISTAN. Karachi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Monthly.

SRI LANKA. New Delhi-LOC, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Semi-annual.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1979. 1980. 222 p. Cloth. \$10. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 10. 1979. 498 p. Cloth. \$13.

THE AUDIENCE FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS. 1980. 42 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$75 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

BELGIUM BELGIË BELGIQUE "... SHALL CONSTITUTE AN INDEPENDENT STATE." An exhibition in honor of the 150th anniversary of the independence of Belgium, April 22-June 2, 1980. 1980. 36 p. Paper. Information Office, \$2.

BRITISHERS. 1979. 64 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print, braille, and on flexible disc.

THE BOOK. By Barbara W. Tuchman. 1980. 32 p. Paper. Free from the Center for the Book.

¹ This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print Spring 1980*. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. CDS orders should be addressed to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541, and NLS/BPH orders to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

BRILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In braille and in print.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. Monthly.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. FOURTH SERIES, 1978 ONLY. Complete yearly catalog, all numbers, \$215 domestic.

Part 1. NONDRAMATIC LITERARY WORKS; YEARLY. \$70 a year.

Number 1, NONDRAMATIC LITERARY WORKS; Jan.-Mar. \$13.

Number 2, NONDRAMATIC LITERARY WORKS; Apr.-June. \$17.

Number 3, NONDRAMATIC LITERARY WORKS; July-Sept. \$22.

Number 4, NONDRAMATIC LITERARY WORKS; Oct.-Dec. \$22.

Part 2. SERIALS AND PERIODICALS; YEARLY. \$32 a year.

Number 1, SERIALS AND PERIODICALS; Jan.-June. \$14.

Number 2, SERIALS AND PERIODICALS; July-Dec. \$21.

Part 3. PERFORMING ARTS; YEARLY. \$60 a year.

Number 1, PERFORMING ARTS; Jan.-Mar. \$10.

Number 2, PERFORMING ARTS; Apr.-June. \$17.

Number 3, PERFORMING ARTS; July-Sept. \$20.

Number 4, PERFORMING ARTS; Oct.-Dec. \$20.

Part 4. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS; YEARLY. \$9 a year.

Number 1, MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS; Jan.-June. \$5.

Number 2, MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS; July-Dec. \$6.50.

Part 5. VISUAL ARTS; YEARLY. \$15 a year.

Number 1, VISUAL ARTS; Jan.-June. \$8.

Number 2, VISUAL ARTS; July-Dec. \$11.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, 1980

Part 6. MAPS; YEARLY. \$4 a year.

Number 1, MAPS; Jan.-June. \$2.25.

Number 2, MAPS; July-Dec. \$2.50.

Part 7. SOUND RECORDINGS; YEARLY. \$24 a year.

Number 1, SOUND RECORDINGS; Jan.-June. \$11.

Number 2, SOUND RECORDINGS; July-Dec. \$16.

Part 8. RENEWALS; YEARLY. \$10 a year.

Number 1, RENEWALS; Jan.-June. \$5.50.

Number 2, RENEWALS; July-Dec. \$7.50.

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN. Paper. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service. 3 issues.

THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1979. 30 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, 1979: A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRE-SCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. 1980. 16 p. Paper. \$1.25.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$295 a year. Bimonthly. In microfiche.

THE CIRCLE OF KNOWLEDGE. An exhibition in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress, December 7, 1979-March 16, 1980. 1979. 48 p. Paper. Information Office, \$2.50.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class R. *Medicine*. 4th ed. 1970. 363 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$10.

CONCORDANCE: TITLE 17, COPYRIGHT LAW KEYWORD-IN-CONTEXT INDEX. 1979. 344 p. \$7.

DECISIONS OF U.S. COURTS INVOLVING COPYRIGHT AND LITERARY PROPERTY, 1789-1909, WITH AN ANALYTICAL INDEX. 1980. 4 vols. \$50.

DICTIONARY OF BRAILLE MUSIC SIGNS. 1979. 199 p. Cloth. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In braille and in print.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. \$75 a session, \$94.75 foreign.

96th Congress, 1st session. 2 supplements and final issue.

96th Congress, 2d session. First issue and 1 supplement.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTERS. 1979. 88 p. Paper. \$4.

FACSIMILES OF MAPS AND ATLASES. A list of reproductions for sale by various publishers and distributors. 1980. 35 p. Paper. \$2.25.

FOLKLIFE CENTER NEWS. Free from the American Folklife Center. Quarterly.

FOR YOUNGER READERS, BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOKS, 1978-1979. 1980. 207 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print and in braille.

GRAPHIC SAMPLER. 1979. 368 p. Cloth. \$11.

GUIDE TO JAPANESE REFERENCE BOOKS: SUPPLEMENT. 1979. 300 p. Cloth. \$10.

JOHN PAUL JONES' MEMOIR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1979. 116 p. Cloth. \$6.50.

LARGE-PRINT MUSIC: AN INSTRUCTION MANUAL. 1979. 62 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

LAS CASAS AS A BISHOP. 1980. 88 p. Cloth. \$14.

LC CLASSIFICATION—ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$35 a year. Lists 196-98.

LETTERS OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS, 1774-1789. Cloth.

Vol. 4. May 16-August 15, 1776. 1979. 688 p. \$11.25.

Vol. 5. August 16-December 31, 1776. 1979. 767 p. \$16.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Paper. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. Weekly.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NAME HEADINGS WITH REFERENCES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$110 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1979. 1980. 25 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROCESSING SERVICES: ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS. 1979. 42 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. Spring 1980. 68 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. A directory of NLS network libraries and machine-lending agencies. 1979. 108 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

MONOGRAPHIC SERIES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$215 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. \$21.90 a year.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Catalog series listing music holdings in braille, large print, and recorded formats. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

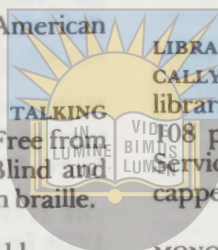
Instructional Cassette Recordings Catalog. 26 p.

Large-Print Scores and Books Catalog. 56 p.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$70 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. Semiannual.

THE MUSICAL MAINSTREAM. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print, braille, and on cassette.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFORM MASTERS, 1979. 1980. Paper. Cataloging distribution Service, \$100.



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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. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$1,275 a year. 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly issues, and annual cumulation.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials*, 3d ed. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$225 a year. 8 monthly issues, 4 quarterly issues, and cumulation.

NEW SERIAL TITLES—CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$60 a year. Monthly.

NEWS. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

NEWSPAPER AND GAZETTE REPORT. Paper. Free to libraries and institutions from the Central Services Division. 1 issue.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$50.

NOMENCLATURE AND HIERARCHY: BASIC LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL SOURCES. 1979. 123 p. Cloth. \$6.50.

OVERSEAS OUTLOOK. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 4 quarterly issues.

PERSIAN AND AFGHAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1871-1978. 1979. 101 p. Paper. \$3.50.

POLYESTER FILM ENCAPSULATION. 1980. 23 p. Paper. \$1.75.

THE PORTUGUESE MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A GUIDE. 1980. 187 p. Cloth. \$8.

POSADA'S MEXICO. 1979. 316 p. Paper. \$16.

PRESS BRAILLE ADULT, 1978-1979. 1979. 74 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service

for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print and braille.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. Paper. \$9 a year.

READING IN AMERICA 1978. 1979. 98 p. Paper. Information Office, \$4.95.

RELIGION. 1979. 68 p. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print, braille, and on flexible disc.

SCIENCE FICTION. 1979. 61 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print, braille, and on flexible disc.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: WESTERN-LANGUAGE PERIODICALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1979. 201 p. Cloth. \$10.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM: A LIST OF REFERENCES. 1979. 56 p. Paper. \$2.50.

SUBJECT CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$935 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, \$40 a year. Quarterly, with annual cumulation.

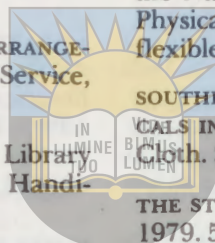
TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. On flexible discs and in print (paper).

TALKING BOOKS ADULT, 1978-1979. 1979. 244 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI PUBLICATIONS: A GUIDE. 1979. 41 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

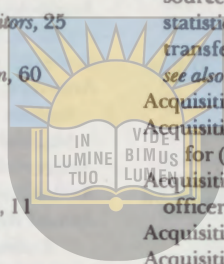
UPDATE. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Bimonthly. In print and braille.

VOLUNTEERS WHO PRODUCE BOOKS 1979. 1979. 70 p. Paper. Free from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. In print and braille.



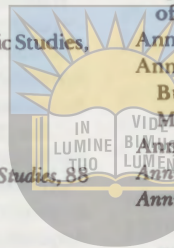
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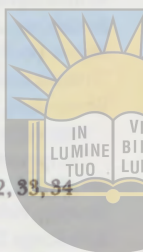
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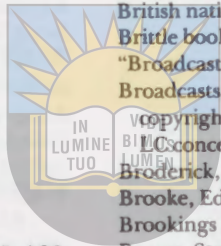
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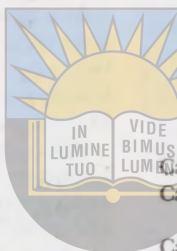
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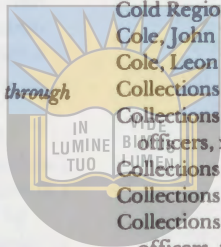
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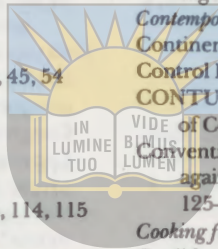
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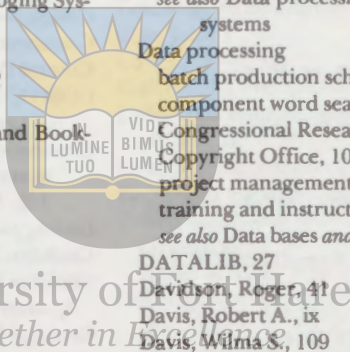
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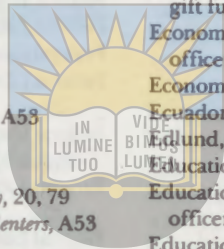


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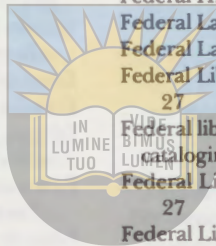


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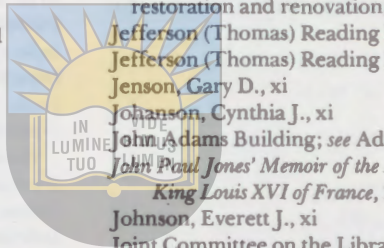
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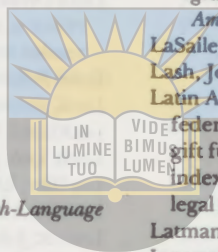
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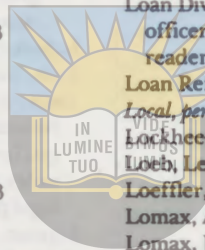
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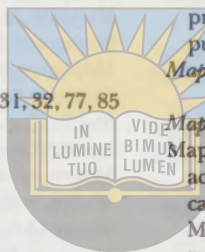
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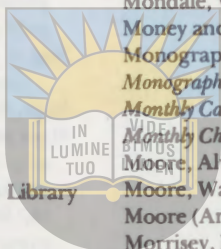
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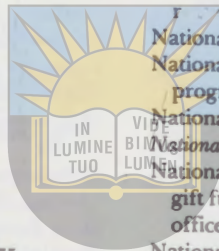
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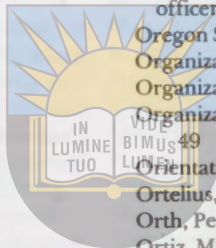


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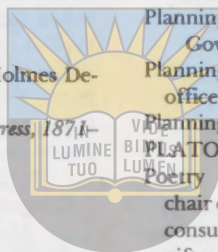
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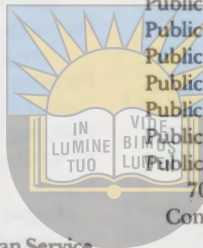


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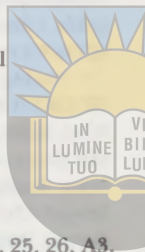
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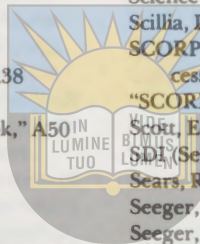
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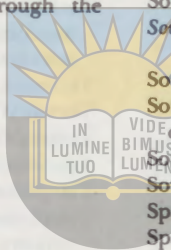
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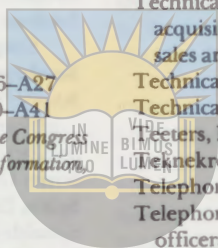
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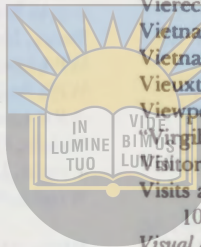
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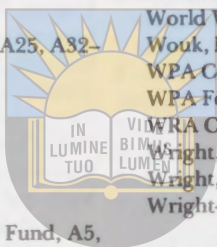
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